Yale University New Haven, Connecticut

LAW SCHOOL

file LCDC

July 17, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Collins, Douglas + Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Mr. Haley,

Recently a fellowship has been established at the Yale Law School for the purpose of sponsoring research and writing in the area of civil rights law. To my very good fortune I have been named first recipient of this fellowship, and the initial project assigned me by Dean Rostow is the preparation of a critical history of LCDC.

I have been in Jackson this past week observing the operation of the LCDC office here. I hope to be able to visit New Orleans for a few days during the week of July 20-27. Since I do not know which of the LCDC lawyers will be in New Orleans at that time, I wanted to let you know that I would be coming and if possible ask a favor of you. Could you possibly arrange a place for me to stay in New Orleans? Any place will do — in Jackson I've stayed with the law students at their Freedom House — and I will be there only a few days.

Since I plan to be in McComb over the weekend, I will travel from there to New Orleans and contact you when I arrive. Thank you very much, and I hope this does not put you to too much trouble.

Sincerely,
Doug Shrader

file (Hospital) Suit [1964, July]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

CALLIE CASTLE, on behalf of herself
and all others similarly situated,

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

CHARITY HOSPITAL OF LOUISIANA at
New Orleans, a public facility of the
State of Louisiana; Governor John
McKeithen, as Chairman and Member
of the Board of Administrators of
Charity Hospital of Louisiana at
New Orleans; and Edward S. Bott,
Mrs. Mark H. Connolly, Dr. Allen A.
Copping, Dr. Allen J. Ellender,
William J. Guste, Jr. Dr. Richard W.
Hughes, Dr. John L. Kron, Dr. Daniel
P. McIntire, Don L. Petersen, A. N.
Simmons, Jr. Carl T. Smith, Jr. Dr.
Gilbert C. Tomskey, George Van Kuren,
and Dr. Maurice O. Weilbacher
as members of the Board of
Administrators; and Dr. Leo Kerne,
Director of Charity Hospital of
Louisiana at New Orleans,

DEFENDANTS,

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NUMBER

* *

COMPLAINT

I.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 1343 (3) and (4). This is a suit in equity authorized by Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983, to be commenced by any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to redress the deprivation under color of state law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom and usage of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Section 1, and by Title 42, United States Code, Section 1981, providing for the equal rights of citizens and all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States as hereinafter more fully appears. This suit is further authorized by Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, H.R. 7152.

The jurisdiction of this Court is also invoked pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 1331, as this action arises under the Fourteenth

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Section 1 , and the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00).

II.

Plaintiff, Callie Castle, brings this action, on her own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 (a) (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Plaintiff, Callie Castle, is a Negro citizen of the United States and the State of Louisiana, and resides in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans. As of commencement of this action, she is a patient at Charity Hospital of Louisiana where she has been and is receiving medical treatment for a gastric ulcer. Because of the nature of her illness she has been receiving medical treatment at the out-patient surgery clinic of said hospital where she has been required to submit herself to X-Rays, laboratory procedures and other diagnostic tests and studies.

There a re common questions of law and fact affacting the rights of all other Negro patients at Charity Hospital of Louisiana requiring the use of the hosptital's facilities and services, and they are so numerous as to make it impracticable to bring all before this Court. A common relief is sought for the entire class, whose interests are adequately represented by the named plaintiff.

Plantiff, Callie Castle, while able to institute this action, is unable directly or through interested persons or organizations to maintain the expense of this litigation. The plaintiff class also allege that as Negro citizens of the State of Louisiana their identification with the subject litigation would jeopardize their own personal safety, employment or economic standing as well as the safety, employment or economic standing of members of their respective families.

III.

This is proceeding for an injunction restraining defendants from continuing to enforce the policy, practice, custom, and usage of admitting and treating patients and the use of its facility on the basis of race as being contrary to the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. This suit is in violation of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

IV.

The defendant, Charity Hospital of Louisiana, hereinafter sometimes called "Charity Hospital", was created under and by virtue of the laws of Louisiana. Charity Hospital is a public facility which is owned, operated and managed by the State of Louisiana for the care and treatment of indigent, sick persons residing in the City of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, as well as in other parishes located in the State of Louisiana.

The business, management and administration of Charity Hospital is conducted by a fifteen member Board of Administrators, all of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, by and with the consent of the State Senate. The Governor is Chairman of the Board of Administrators, and its members serve a term concurrent with that of the Governor.

All Employees of Charity Hospital, except student nurses and technicians, residents and internes, are governed by and under the Civil Service System of the State of Louisiana. Substantially all of the financial requirements of Charity Hospital are provided and appropriated by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, $14,534,620 was appropriated to Charity Hospital by the State of Louisiana.

Charity Hospital may sue and be sued before any of the Courts of the State of Louisiana. However, as a public facility, Charity Hospital is not required to pay regular court costs and is represented by a special attorney appointed by the Attorney General of the State with regard to the collection of fees and charges due said hospital. In addition to such compensation which is fixed by law, said attorney receives a monthly stipend paid out of the regular biennial appropriation for the State Department of Justice.

Dr. Leo Kerne, is the director of Charity Hospital. Said Director is appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Board of Administrators.

V.

The defendants are pursuing a policy, practice, custom, and usage, with regard to the operation of Charity Hospital in violation of plaintiffs' rights to the equal protection of laws and due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth and the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and their right to receive full and equal utilization of the services, facilities, privileges and advantages of:

a. There are separate entrances and waiting rooms for Negro and white visitors.

b. All wards are segregated, Negro and white patients having separate facilities.

c. Clinics, laboratories, and other facilities such as elevators, toilets, washrooms, and dining rooms, are maintained and provided on a segregated basis, Negro and white patients having separate facilities and clinics;

d. Medical examination, diagnosis and treatment of patients are accomplished on a segregated basis. Entirely separate building are maintained for tubercular patients who are admitted and treated on the basis of their respective race; and

e. Medical records of patients are maintained on the basis of race.

The foregoing practice of discrimination and segregation at Charity Hospital was promulgated by regulations and policies enacted by the defendant, Board of Administrators; where such discrimination and segregation was the result of custom or usage, it was acquiesced in by the defendant, Board of Administrators and in either instance, were and are being enforced and carried out by the Director of Charity Hospital.

VI.

Defendants have required plaintiff, Callie Castle, to attend a clinic established solely for the treatment of patients of the Negro race as a condition precedent to obtaining medical diagnosis and treatment for her illness. In the course of the froegoing diagnosis and treatment, defendants have required and are requiring said plaintiff to utilize onlu such facilities and services that have been established by defendants for the exclusive use of patients of the Negro race.

VII.

Plaintiffs allege that they are suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury by the maintenance of defendant's policy, practice, custom and usage as set forth herein, including the deprivation of the right to receiving full and equal medical care and treatment from Charity Hospital, a public facility of the State of Louisiana.

Plaintiff further allege that they have no plain, adequate or complete remedy at law to redress these wrongs and this suit for injunction is their only means of securing adequate relief. The pursuit of any other remedy would be futile, inconvenient, and would not offer them substantial relief.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs respectively pray this Court to advance this cause on the docket and order a speedy hearing thereof and, upon such hearing, to:

1. Forever enjoin defendants herein, their agents, and successors and those acting in concert with them or at their direction, from continuing to enforce the policy, practice, custom, and usage of denying plaintiffs' equal and full utilization of the facilities and services of Charity Hospital on basis of race, as contrary to the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the due process clause of the Fifthe Amendment and of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2. Forever enjoin defendants herein, their agents and successors and those acting in concert with them, or at their direction, from continuing to enforce the policy, practice, custom and usage of conditioning or abridging the full and equal admission to, and use of the facilities and services of Charity Hospital, on the basis of race contrary to the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and of Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3. Allow the plaintiffs their costs herein and such further, other additional relief as may appear to this Court to be equitable and just.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

BY: ______________________________

State of Louisiana

Parish of Orleans

Before me, the undersigned authority personally came and appeared Callie Castle, who, after being by me First duly sworn did depose and say: that she is the named plaintiff in the above action; that she has read the same; that all the allegations therein are true and correct to the best of her knowledge, information, and belief.

____
Callie Castle

Sworn To And Subscribed
Before Me This Day
of July, 1964.

____

CDC

August 17, 1964

Mr. Henry Schwartzchild
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
Ninth Floor
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

Through no one"s fault, Richard Haley, who, as you know, is an Associate Director of CORE, has not been kept apprised of the activities of the L.C.D.C. lawyers in Louisiana, the Meridian-Canton area in Mississippi, nor of activities in northern Florida.

Would it be possible to give to him photocopies of reports which come in, since Richard has a continuing responsibility towards the people working in the civil rights movement in these areas?

Thanks for your cooperations.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:rrl

CC: Richard Haley ✓

file

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM 8/23/64

RE: DeRidder CORE

On August 16 and 17, 1964, Tony LoFrisco and I were in DeRidder, Louisiana, a town of 14,000, about 50 miles north of Lake Charles. We were accompanied by Bruce Baines and Shirley Thompson, CORE Field Workers who were to remain in DeRidder to start a voter registration drive. The chairman of the local CORE Chapter is Louis Ashley, about 20 years old, 610 Alexander Street, DeRidder (phone DeRidder 6066).

CORE is in the process of organizing in DeRidder, Attempts are being made to interest local Negro ministers in the movement. There are presently about 20 members who attended a meeting on the evening of August 16 in Ashley's home. The meeting had originally been scheduled as a mass meeting to be held at the local community center, but the community center had been moved from its former location shortly before the meeting, and the City Council had not seen fit to permit CORE to use its new location in the American Legion. Apparently regulations prohibited "political" meetings. Hopefully, this problem of a meeting place would be solved by the permission to use one or more of the local churches.

We drafted letters to the Attorney General regarding complaints on school segregation and public facilities segregation requesting the Department of Justice to bring suit under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We also drafted a letter to accompany the CORE petition which is to be presented to the City Council. Such petition was to have been presented to the City Council at its scheduled meeting on the afternoon of August 16, but this meeting was postponed.

DeRidder is a completely segregated community, and no previous attempts have been made to press for integration. "Colored" entrance signs are found inthe local courthouse and in front of many of the local restaurnats. The Negro library is far inferior to the white library. The schools are completely segregated, although the Negro school is a relatively new building.

In Beauregard Parish - in which DeRidder is located - we were told that of 18,000 are Negroes. However, only about 1200 Negroes are registered voters. There has been no trouble in registering Negroes, so the small size of the Negro voters is due to Negro apathy. It is evident that a successful voter registration drive could result in considdrable Negro political power in the town and parish. Negroes have run for the town council in the past.

We spoke to the CORE group on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and what could be accomplished under its provisions. We cautioned that because of limited resources we could not bring all the suits that could conceivable be brought in De Ridder. However, if we were asked to bring suit in a particular instance we would consider doing so. We greatly encouraged having the letters sent to the Attorney General, and with as many signatures as possible.

We also reported an instance of the Sheriff's interference with some CORE material sent through the mails by Ashley. When Ashley had mailed the CORE propaganda, a few hours later the Sheriff drove up besides his car and told him that this kind of thing could not be sent through the mails down here. He also indicated that there was insufficient postage. The mail was subseqeutly delivered, but the fact remains that the Sheriff, or his deputy, had no legitimate reason to be in possession of a mailed, unmetered material. If the facts are as alleged, such action constitutes a Federal crime. We reported the incident to the postal inspector - Mr. Clifton Owen, U.S. Postal Inspector, Alexandria, Louisiana - or rather the secretary to the postal inspector since the postal inspector was on vacation. There is ~~the~~ a short letter in the file, and I suggest that we follow up in a week or two to find out what progress or results his investigation showed.

We also contacted Leo McDaniel, Esq., 117 Enterprise Boulevard, Lake Charles, Louisiana. McDaniel is a Negro and apparently has had at least some measure of success as an NAACP attorney and leader in desegregating public facilities and accommodations in Lake Charles, a city of about 60,000 some 50 miles south of DeRidder. Mr. McDaniel said he would be pleased to serve as counsel for DeRidder CORE. I was impressed by Mr. McDaniels accomplishments in this area, and, althoug his techniques of negotiation may not meet with the same response in rural DeRidder as they did in relatively more sophisticated Lake Charles, he will serve as an excellent attorney should trouble develpp in DeRidder. I would also strongly recommend that LCDC, if it is to continue as a relatively permanent organization, make some arrangement with Mr. McDaniel to pay him for his time spent on DeRidder CORE activities, even though there was no indication that McDaniel expects any such arrangement. I think that it is very important to obtain local attorneys to handle civil rights cases, both from the point of view of expense and the progress of the movement. I cannot think of any better way to spend LCDC funds.

William T. Reynolds
Attorney, Lawyers Constitutional
Defense Committee

We were also told that the U.S. District Judge at Lake Charles - Judge Hunter - could be expected to follow the law, and is reputed to be an excellent judge.

LCDC

TO: Richard Haley

FROM: Barry Satlow

DATE: August 7, 1964

EXPENDITURE FOR RICHARD HALEY'S APARTMENT

DATE	CHECK NO.	TO	FOR	AMOUNT
6/29/64	1	Magazine Furniture Store	Living room set	$88.19
7/1/64	2	So. Bell Tel. & Tel.	Telephone deposit	25.00
7/5/64	Cash outlay	Sears	Linen, towels, pillows, etc.	42.00
7/6/64	8	Sears	Air Conditioner	152.44
7/16/64	15	Di Giovanni Plumbing	Installation of air conditioner	12.88
6/?/64	by Leo Pfeffer	Richard Haley	Rent for 2 months	$150.00
		TOTAL		470.51

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

STATUS OF IN-ACTIVE CASES IN MISSISSIPPI AS OF SEPT. 10, 1964

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. ELLIS, HESTER & JONES

Ellis, Hester and Jones arrested for leafletting and abusive language while distributing leaflets in Gulfport, Mississippi

****

BILOXI AND GULFPORT MISSISSIPPI:

BUS BOYCOTT RESEARCH - requested by Rev. John Else and COFO of Biloxi that LCDC do research on legal aspects of calling a bus boycott. At present they have decided not to hold the boycott because they can't make a deal with the Teamsters' Union, which is now on strike.

****

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. XXXXXX CHARLIE B. BURDON

Charlie b. Burton was attacked by three white boys and was then arrested for Assault himself, although he was not guilty of assault. LCDC was contacted for assistance in finding a local attorney. One Attorney Jones was found to represent him in court - Jones felt convinced of his innocence - but xxxxx advised that to plead hot guilty before a white jury in Mississippi would have little chance of getting him less than 5 years in jail, whereas a deal could be made with the judge to let him off for a $25 fine if he would plead guilty. Jones was willing to plead him not guiltyif he wished, but felt, with justice as it is in Miss. that the other alternative would be better.

Mr. Burdon plead guilty and paid his $25 fine, and now owes Atty. Jones $125 or so in fees.

CASE CLOSED

****

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE MISSISSIPPI CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. STEPHEN MILLER, BARRY GOLDSTEIN, & DAVID CLEVERDON

7/17/64 REMOVAL PETITIONS filed

8/15/64 Hearing on MOTION TO REMAND
Brief and Affidavits prepared by Goldberg and Sosnoff. Offer of Proof being worked on by them. Goldberg, Sosnoff, and Levine attended the Hearing in Jackson on this date.

Affidavits and counter-affidavits filed ..... Awaiting decision.

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE CASES IN MISSISSIPPI AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI:

SELLERS, ET AL - STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. SELLERS, ET. AL.

8/26/64 Nettie Sellers, Rosemary Simmons, Dolores Washington, Tommy Reeves Willie Reeves, and Martha Fountain were arrested while peacefully picketing the Scotch Washeteria in Moss Point, Mississippi.

All six were Tried and Convicted that same day, and then released on Appeal Bond.

Retainers received for all but Nettie Sellers

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE MISSISSIPPI CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. JAMES BLACK

8/22/64	James Black, along with 4 teen-age girls, were arrested for trespass while trying to be served at Barbar's Restaurnat in Biloxi. (The 4 girls are not included in this case - they are awaiting their hearing.) James Black was released on $300.00 Bond.
8/27/64	Trial before Judge Sekul in Biloxi - Reserve decision pending Brief and/or oral argument. Decision set for 9/10/64 (Thurs.)
9/4	Brief filed Case still pending, awaiting decision from Judge Sekul.
9/14	Call to Judge Sekul by Alan Levine - the Judge has not received our brief but he will check again at the Police station - he is not sure if Lyle Page, City Attorney, had rec'd his copy. There is no need to appear in court this evening , he will read the brief before deciding and will communicate further with Alan Levine.
9/14	Call Judge Sekul in Biloxi re: above to see if he obtained the Brief - if not another copy should be sent to him. AHL.

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE CASES IN MISSISSIPPI AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI VS. BARBARA FAY KELLY

8/18/64	Barbara Fay Kelly arrested while attempting to use segregated (white-only side)of) Scotch Washeteria.
8/23	Retainer obtained by Alan Levine
9/21	TRIAL set for Sept. 21st in City Court in Moss Point, before Judge Hammond. Hammond promised to obtain copies of the charges for us. PETITIONS FOR REMOVAL to Federal Court needed before case comes to court.

L.C.D.C. STATUS OF CASES AS OF AUGUST 12, 1964 New Orleans

1. MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI

PASCAUGOULA MEETING ARRESTS

8/4/64	Sixty-two persona arrested for attending Voter registration meeting on private lot adjacent to Hiway 90 in Pascagoula.
8/4/64 to 8/5/64	Goldberg, Sosnoff and Zalkind were in Biloxi, 1 hour away, and were sent to the scene prior to the arrests, since they were expecting arrests. Individual petitions were prepared and taken by Satlow and Bradley, LCDC law students,,to Pascagoula, where they were rejected. Jackson LCDC is presently preparing a Mass Removal petition; Norman Zalkind of New Orleans LCDC is remaining there to help; Goldberg and Bradley workeing on the stand-by Petition for Mandamus in New Orleans. Carsie Hall was brought in as Attorney of Record and was present in Court to request adjournment until Monday 8/10/64 at which time arraignments are scheduled to take place.
8/10/64	State trial

→ Case now being handled by Jackson office.

2. LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

MCGILL CASE - COFO CASES, COFO WORKERS.

7/11/64	Six minors assaulted for testing fountain service at Kress'
7/27/64	Complaint drafted and Retainers obtained.
8/4/64	L.C.D.C. has decided to drop case - Police involvement is inconclusive; Kress is in the clear; Common Law Assault only.

Case dropped

3. HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI * BILOXI

COFO V SHERIFF MCDONALD:

Damage and Injunction suit contemplated, however Retainers have not been returned from Rev. Else in Biloxi.

[1964, June]

From the desk of

MELVIN L. WULF

Date__________

To__________

Re:

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
9th FLOOR
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

For your information.

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Ninth Floor
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.
OR 5-5990

Edwin Lukas
American Jewish
Committee

Leo Pfeffer
American Jewish
Congress

John Pratt
National Council
of Churches

Howard Moore
Student Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

Carl Rachlin
Congress of
Racial Equality

Melvin L. Wulf
American Civil
Liberties Union

Dear Sir:

This letter will supply you with further information about the program to provide legal assistance to the civil rights movement in the South this summer. Forgive the mimeographed letter.

First, please complete the enclosed information sheet and return it to the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

We now anticipate sending teams of lawyers into Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida. At the minimum we plan to have four lawyers continuously in Mississippi, two in Louisiana and two in Georgia-Northern Florida.

The time you spend will not allow for much relaxation. For example, there will be five hundred to a thousand people spending the summer in Mississippi to staff the movement's Summer Project which will consist of schools, community centers and an intensive voter registration drive. Mississippi, which has recently authorized doubling its Highway Patrol, will presumably respond to the summer project by mass arrests. The job of the lawyer will be to explain to the local officials the constitutional rights of the movement's personnel, to be present at the time of arrest and thereafter to observe and try to insure that the persons arrested receive decent treatment, to arrange bond if possible, to appear in court, to preserve constitutional and other federal issues, to take the greatest possible advantage of the applicable federal statutes in order to remove criminal cases to the feder courts, to attempt to enjoin unlawful interference with lawful activity, to stimulate the Justice Department as far as possible to intervene to protect constitutional rights, and to initiate federal suits to declare various state statutes unconstitutional.

It is important to emphasize that the function of the lawyer be preserved at all times and we insist that the lawyers stay out of demonstrations and therefore out of jail. The local officials will deal with the movement's lawyers only if their professional role is maintained.

Wherever you go, you should expect to ride the circuit during your tour. Problems will arise in widely dispersed spots in each state and there will obviously not be enough volunteer lawyers to enable one always to be present in each community where the movement will be active. And if the Civil Rights Bill passes during the summer, your work will be increased, particularly because of wide-scale efforts to implement its public accommodation provisions.

Your round trip travel expenses from your home to your place of assignment will be reimbursed, as well as the expenses incurred during your stay. (We will not resist if you offer to bear these expenses yourself.) To keep the costs down, we intend to try to arrange for accommodations in private homes.

We realize, of course, that the side of the law with which you will necessarily be involved this summer may not be particularly familiar to you. We shall hold a two day orientation session in New York City on June 6th and 7th. Unfortunately, we do not have the funds to pay your expenses to New York to attend but we hope that as many of you will come as possible. For those of you unable to attend, we hope to assemble materials setting out the situations which you are most likely to come across and the suggested way of dealing with them, with forms. Again, as far as possible, we would hope that those who do attend the sessions will educate their colleagues in the field.

The orientation session will be held at Columbia Law School. Professors Louis Lusky and Louis Henkin will lecture on the First Amendment, and problems of state action. Mississippi practice will be reviewed by William Higgs, Esq., formerly of Jackson, Mississippi, and another Mississippi attorney still to be selected. Federal practice in the areas of injunctions, removal and habeas corpus will be the third principal topic.

Because materials will be distributed in advance, be sure to return the enclosed questionnaire promptly so we will know who plans to attend the lecture courses.

Your visit to the South will be all work, frequently in a hostile community. But I believe, as I am sure you do, that your willingness to take part in this program is in the best tradition of the legal profession.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Drinan SJ.

Robert F. Drinan, S.J.

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, INC.

156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y., 10010
Tel. No. YU 9-7530

What it is

The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc. is a non-profit membership corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It was organized by the following lawyers acting in behalf of their respective organizations:

Jack Greenberg, director-counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund;

Edwin J. Lukas, national affairs director, American Jewish Committee;

Howard Moore, counsel, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee;

Leo Pfeffer, general counsel, American Jewish Congress;

John Pratt, counsel to the Commission on Race and Religion, National Council of Churches of Christ;

Carl Rachlin, general counsel, Congress of Racial Equality;

Melvin L. Wulf, legal director, American Civil Liberties Union.

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S.J., dean of the Boston College Law School, is also a founding member of the Committee.

Its purpose

The purpose of the Committee is twofold:

1. To provide without cost legal counsel to persons engaged in activities aimed at achieving rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

2. To establish a tradition in the legal profession whereby lawyers will consider it a professional duty to contribute regularly some of their services for the protection of constitutional rights, and provide the medium through which this duty can be performed.

-more-

The Southern Project

The first and major project of the Committee will be its 1964 Southern Project during the summer. Major civil rights groups are planning intensive voter registration campaigns and other civil rights activities in the South during the summer. Similar activities in the past have resulted in widespread arrests and other governmental actions aimed at preventing the activities. There are very few lawyers in the South who find themselves able to defend civil rights defendants. The need for additional legal assistance will therefore be critical.

The Committee's Southern Project will seek to meet this need. At least eight offices will be established in the South, one in each of the following cities: Jackson, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; Albany and Savannah, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. and Jacksonville, Fla. Each office will be manned by teams of volunteer lawyers, serving for a period of two or more weeks, assisting the local civil rights attorneys. These lawyers have received a brief but intensive orientation on the law and practice of civil rights in southern courts. They will be assisted by volunteer law students, supplied by the Law Student Civil Rights Research Council, which is cooperating in the Southern Project. The Project and the offices will be under the supervision of the organizing members of the Committee. Approximately 150 volunteer lawyers and 40 law students are participating in the Southern Project. They will serve without compensation but will be reimbursed for their traveling expenses and maintenance during their stay.

During the course of the filibuster on the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate, some Southern Senators commented critically upon our Southern Project. In reply, Senator Jacob Javits said on May 21, 1964:

> I should like to express a word of approval for what those lawyers are doing. It is something that the American bar

ought to do, and which I have repeatedly exhorted it to do, namely, provide legal representation for people who need such representation, on a legal aid society basis, when people cannot otherwise attain such legal representation.

Whatever may be the assertions of our colleagues from the South, the fact is that we have had volumes of reports presented to us by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission showing a most outrageous deprivation of rights in voting, education, the administration of justice, and many other fields, in which the law already provides for the safeguarding of equal opportunity.

One of the things that has worried people like myself most--and it has been referred to on the floor by me, and by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ribicoff) as recently as yesterday--is that if the door to the courts is barred, either from a practical standpoint because legal representation is not available, or because there is no law to cover the situation, the opening to the streets, unfortunately, is always there, [illegible] involving great danger to public order and tranquility.

I should think that our friends from the South would welcome the fact that adequate legal representation would be made available, in the highest tradition of the bar, in order that these rights may be litigated and safeguarded under the law, so that people may not be frustrated and chagrined and made bitter by the fact that there is no opportunity for them to assert their legal rights in court because no lawyers are available to them.

Finances

The officers of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc. have approved a budget of $80,500 for the 1964 Southern Project. This is a minimum estimate of the costs of the Project. The extension and intensification of civil rights activities may well require additional sums. The source of our funds will be contributions by interested individuals and organizations.

HF 6/15/64

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, INC.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10010

Tel. No. - YU 9-7530

Instruction Sheet for Volunteers

NAME: ____

CITY ASSIGNED TO: ________________________________

LOCAL ATTORNEY:

NAME: ____

ADDRESS: ______________________________________

TEL. NO.: ______________________________________

LAW STUDENT ASSIGNED TO YOU: ______________________

YOU WILL BE HOUSED AT:

NAME OF HOST: __________________________________

ADDRESS: ______________________________________

or

HOTEL OR MOTEL (AT YOUR EXPENSE):

NAME: ____

ADDRESS ______________________________________

NEW YORK TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Leo Pfeffer, American Jewish Congress

Office: TR 9-4500
Home : 516 FR 4-0682

Carl Rachlin, Congress of Racial Equality

Office: LT 1-8700
Home : PR 4-7918

Melvin L. Wulf, American Civil Liberties Union

Office: OR 5-5990
Home : AL 5-3057

John M. Pratt, National Council of Churches of Christ

Office: 870-2437
Home : AC 2-5285

Edwin J. Lukas, American Jewish Committee

Office: PL 1-4000
Home : TE 1-0598

U. S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (Washington, D. C.)
Tel. No. REpublic 7-8200
Attorneys:
Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall
First Assistant John Doar
Second Assistant St. John Barrett

F.B.I. (Washington, D. C.)
Assistant Director: Cartha D. DeLoach
Tel. No.: EXecutive 3-7100

Addresses and telephone numbers of civil rights groups:

SCLC, 330 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia - 524-1378
CORE, 2211 Dryades, New Orleans, Louisiana - 523-7204
SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia - 688-0331
COFO, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi - 352-9788
NAACP, c/o Miss Doris Allison, 2927 Booker T. Washington Street,
Jackson, Mississippi

Wire law student care of the local attorney's office of your means of travel and time of arrival.

Upon arrival:

1. You will be met at the airport by the law student assigned to you. (If for some reason he is not there, phone your local attorney's office.)

2. He will take you to your host, and will wait for you until you unpack.

3. Visit and introduce yourself to the local F.B.I. agent in charge. (70% of the agents in the South are Northerners.) He will be expecting you and will have been instructed by Washington to accord you all possible cooperation.

4. Visit local U. S. Attorney.

5. Visit Chief of Police.

6. Visit local prosecutor.

7. Bring:
    1. Identification
    2. Certificate of admission
    3. Travelers checks
    4. Auto insurance

8. Please keep an accurate account of all your expenses, so that we can reimburse you for them.

9. Please keep a day-by-day log of your activities for use by historians for a special issue of the Yale Law Review.

HF 6/15/64

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

CASTLE VS. CHARITY HOSPITAL OF NEW ORLEANS Civil Action No.14775

A civil suit to desegregate charity hospital facilities filed by the grandmother of New Orleans CORE leaders.

7/22/64	Summons & complaint filed		
7/27	Summons & complaint served on Kern.........	Last Day	8/17
7/29	Summons & complaint served on def.: Guste, Connelly, Smith, Kron, Peterson, Tomsky and Copping........................	L D	8/18
7/30	Summons & complaint served on Ellender.....	L D	8/19
7/31	Summons & complaint served on Gov. John McKeithen............................	L D	8/20
8/20	Summons & complaint reissued to Gov. McKeithen and given to Marshal............ Extension of time in which to answer granted to defendant.	L D	?(9/12)
8/24	LCDC Atty. Anthony LoFrisco took case file to New York office to continue work on Motion for summary judgement, etc. Letter written to Lo Frisco on 9/3 requesting up to date status of case.		
9/14	George Bradley, law student, to take tour of Hospital.		

TO BE DONE:
1. Determine Last Day to answer of defendant last served.
2. Letter to Sec. of Health, Educ. & Welfare (copy to Atty. Gen.) requesting action on Hill-Burton aspects.
3. Fact finding for Trial Preparation - George Bradley to take tour of Hospital on 9/15/64.

Leslie Finch - 7 Tappan Ave., Belleville, New Jersey (home)
* Anthony Lo Frisco -office-104 E. 40th St., N.Y.City; LW 4-9060
* George Bradley - late Sept. on - in Jackson LCDC office

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

CASTLE ET AL VS. SCHWEGMANN

Civil Action No. 14818
Marshal's No. 16508

Oretha Castle, Avery Alexander, and Doris Castle attempted to desegregate eating accommodations in Schwegmann's Airline Highway and Gentilly stores on July 16th, 17th, and 18th and were unsuccessful each time. Civil Action to desegregate public eating accommodations in chain stores belonging to Schwegmann is being filed.

8/4/64	Summons & complaint filed
8/5	Summons & complaint served upon Schwegmann - Doyle Collier accepted for John Schwegmann.................... Last Day 8/25
9/2	Phone call to Schonekas, Atty for Schwegmann's who reports that he sent answer to summons to Elie on 8/14 - it contained a general denial of the charges, explaining that all restaurants and cafeterias were closed before the filing of this suit.
9/4	Copy of above mentioned Answer from Schwegmann's Atty. received.
9/9	Investigation of eating facilities in Schwegmann's Airline Highway and Gentilly Stores by Oretha Castle, who reports that the cafeterias remain intact within the stores but remain closed.

Decision - "to let case ride for awhile".

Oretha and Doris Castle - 917 N. Tonti St. New Orleans - WH 3-2621
Charles Paolillo, LCDC, office - Casey, Lane & Mittendorf,
26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. OR-3-2567.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

New Orleans, LOUISIANA

SMITH VS. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION Civil Action No.14800

Civil Suit to desegregate the facilities of the Wildlife and Fisheries Building (STATE) which houses the Federal Courtrooms in New Orleans and which maintains segregated water-fountains and rest-rooms (public facilities) within the building.

7/29/64	Summons and complaint filed	
7/31	Summons & complaint served on Gov. John McKeithen..............................Last Day	8/20/64
8/1	~~Summo~~Summons & complaint served on John D. Hair, Jr..............................L D	8/21
8/6	Summons & complaint servedoon Wildlife and Fisheries Commision through its proper officer at offices, 400 Royal St....L D	8/26
8/8	Collins, Douglas & Elie advised that Atty. for Defendants had called to request settlement since the signs over the rest-rooms and water-fountains had been removed.	
8/10	Rec'd copy of letter sent to N.J. Sen. Willaims by Leslie Finch, LCDC Atty. who drafted complaint, requesting limit of U.S. funds for outdoor recreation~~xx~~ to States with segregated recreational facilities.	
8/24	Opinion of Collins (C.D.&E.) that no further legal action should be taken as signs indicating segregation have been removed from within the building,~~wich~~ this in his opinion being the purpose of the suit, and there being little chance of gaining costs by pushing the suit further. *Under La. Law a case must remain inactive for 5 years before it is subject to a motion to dismiss.	
9/3	Letter received from Atty Howard for Defendants explaining that the facilities are no longer segregated in the Wildlife and Fisheries building and requesting agreement for settlement of action.	
9/8	STIPULATION dated 9/4/64 forwarded to Atty Howard at 400 Royal Street - stipulation that action be discontinued and dismissed without prejudice and without costs to any party.	

CLOSED

Leslie W. Finch, 7 Tappan Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey.
Charles Paolillo, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y., OR 3-2567

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE CASES - LOUISIANA - AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA:

B ATTIESTE, ET AL VS. TIGER DRIVE-IN   Civil Action No. 3045

($20.00 Hamburger Case) On July 3, 1964, Matthew Battieste, Milton Harris, Dennis Harris, Leola Hood Bovieo, and Herman Foster, Sr., attempted to be served at the Tiger Drive-In Lunchoenette in New Roeads, Louisiana. They were told that they would not be served unless they paid $20.00 for anything on the menu that they ordered. They left the Drive-In. They returned the following day and were told the same thing. Leola Hood Bovieo ordered one hamberger and paid $20.00 for it and obtained a reciept for it, signed by the Negro employee who served her and the others.

7/24/64 Matthew Battieste, local leader of CORE, conferred with Collins, Douglas & Elie - it was decided that a suit would be filed - and perhaps a second suit against the Casa Loma Cafe in New Roeads, where a similar indident had taken place (the $2.00 Hamburger case).

8/3/64 Battieste gave a detailed statement on the Tiger Drive-In incident to L.C.D.C.

He also reported a great deal of harassment in New Roads, by way of cars driving past the homes of integrationists. The fire whistle in town is used to signal when Negroes leave their homes to attempt to integrate facilities, Battieste reports.

8/6 Battieste gave complete fact statement on the Casa Loma Cafe incident and listed other incidents (four) involving segregated rest rooms, in the City Hall building, which contains the Court, Library, Sheriff's office, etc.

Battieste took retainer forms back to New Roads for signatures and letter to the F.B.I. requesting copies of the statements of individuals and authorization for them to be sent to C.D.&E.

8/13 Complaint prepared by Attorney Jay Greenfiald from New York and reviewed with Battieste.

8/17 Complaint filed at U.S.D.C. in Baton Rouge.

Continued

Attorney Jay Greenfiald, L.CDC
Office- Paul Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton, & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
MU 8-5600

L.C.D.C. STATUS OF CASES AS OF AUGUST 23, 1964 New Orleans

NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA

BATTIESTE ET. AL. VS. TIGER DRIVE-IN ET.AL. ($20 Hamburger case)

last item on Aug. 12 list...

8/13/64	Complaint prepared and reviewed with Battieste. Prepared by Atty. Jay Greenfield
8/17/64	Complaint FILED at U.S.D.C. Baton Rouge, Louisiana
8/18/64	Order to Show Cause entered by Christenberry, J. setting hearing for preliminary injunction at 2:00 P.M. on 8/25/64 in New Orleans; filed in New Orleans
8/18/64	Plaintiffs' application for Temporary Restraining Order denied by Christenberry, J.
8/19/64	Order to Show Cause and Affidavit in Support of Preliminary Injunction served by mail (Special Delivery) upon each defendant.
8/21/64	Motion and Order received from Benton and Moseley, Attorneys for defendants Scott and adjourning Order to Show Cause to August 26, 1964, at 3:00 P.M. George Bradley, LCDC, made trip to New Roads to investigate.
8/21/64	Subpoena served upon Virginia Jarreau and Morrell Lemoine with $13.00 each for subpoena fees. (Word rec'd that J. Lemoine committed himself to mental Hosp.)
8/22/64	Telegram sent to the 2 witnesses motifying them of adjounnment to Aug. 26, 1964. and Special Delivery confirmation letters sent to subpoenaed witnesses.
8/26	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE - 3:00 P.M. Aug.26th, before Judge Christenberry in New Orleans, plaintiff represented by Atty. Jay Greenfield - TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER granted.
9/3	TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER signed by Judge Christenberry, to remain in effect until such time as this matter is tired on the merits.
9/5	Call from Battieste reporting that Tiger Drive-In has converted into a cocktail bar and supposedly no longer sell food inside, although it sells some thru an outside window. Battieste will test the outside window.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, la.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA:

HARRIS AND GORDON VS. MCDUFFIE, ~~XXXXXXX~~ MAYOR: Civil Action No.3026

On July 10, 1964 Talbert Harris and Spiver Gordon attempted to be served in City Cafe, a segregated restaurant in Plaquemine, Louisiana. They were met at the door by Mayor Pro Tem McDuffie who prevented them from entering and threatened them with a soda bottle.

7/14/64 Complaint for Damages filed in U.S.D.C. in Baton Rouge, La.

7/22 Summons & complaint ~~filed~~ served on Hon. McDuffie personally..................Last Day 8/11/64

8/11 MOTION for 30-day extension granted to defendant by Judge E.Gordon West...............Last Day for Answer 9/10/64
Waiting for Answer

8/16 Retainer forms given to Spiver Gordon to be signed by him and Talbert Harris and returned to C.D.&E.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF CASES ACTIVE IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

LOUISE NASH VS. JONESBORO RECREATION CENTER (SWIMMING POOL)

Civil Suit being prepared against segregated accommodations of Jonesboro Recreation Center and public swimming pool, following arrests of 28 persons for attempting to use the swimming pool.

8/25/64 COMPLAINT, ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, AND 3 AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT, prepared in final form by atty. Bradlee Backman. These papers are ready to be filed.

Plaintiffs: LOUISE NASH
WILLARD RAFF
IDA MAE OSBORNE

Defendants: TOWN OF JONESBORO,
MAYOR LOO. TAIT
MARSHAL ADRIAN PEEVY
SHERIFF NEWT LOE
JONESBORO RECREATION CENTER and
W.G.BAILEY, SUPERVISOR.

LCDC, New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

JONESBORO CRIMINAL CASES - LIBRARY AND SWIMMING POOL ARRESTS

7/27/64 24 arrests, including CORE workers, and about half juveniles, for attempting to use ~~ii~~ publiclibrary facilities open to whites only - charges vaque - probably "disturbing the peace".

7/28 Juveniles release, 18 remain in jail.

7/29 Other prisoners released, except for two Potts girls.

7/29 to 7/30 28 persons arrested for attempting to use public swimming pool open to white only in Jonesboro - many are juveniles - charges - "disturbing thepeace."

7/29 to 8/1/64 Parents (6) and CORE workers (5) arrested when attempting to make bail arrangements for arrested persons - charges"-contributing to delinquency of minor."

8/3 D.A. confirmed that no arraignments until after return of Atty. Sharp, except for the 2 Potts girls -(also on charges of ~~mixing~~ contrib to delinq of minor ?)

8/6 Potts girls out of jail - however, no arraignment promise.

8/24/64 Separate complaints prepared for Civil suits:
1. Swimming pool-McDonald Recreation Center: case is Nash et al vs. Jonesboro Recreation Center.
2. Library - case is Potts, et al vs. Board of Control of Jackson Parish Public Library.

8/21/64 Phone call with Atty. Murphy Bell (Baton Rouge, La.) (memo on file) - his opinion is that:1) these arrests will not be prosecuted -(harassment arrests); ~~2)~~ 2) removal to Federal COURT will be wasted effort; and 3) it would be better to move in State court for a preliminary ~~injunction~~ hearing.

9/9 15 arraigned and pleaded not guilty in swimming pool case. ~~Trial~~ set for October ~~12~~ 7 for swimming pool cases.

10/7 ~~TRIAL~~ TRIAL set for swimming pool arrest cases.

Criminal Actions now being handled by Sharpe and Collins, Douglas & Elie.

TO BE DONE: 1. Find out arraignment dates for Potts girls - Collins to call County Atty. Emmons.

LCDC Attorneys who have handled case - Burnett, Art Greenberg, Don Landis, Leo Kuperschmidt, Bradlee Backman and William Reynolds, Howard Stern, ALAN LEVINE.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

SHIRLEY POTTS, ET AL VS. BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE JACKSON PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Civil Suit being prepared against Jackson Parish Library in the names of Shirley Potts and Earlean Knox, two of the 24 persons arrested in Jonesboro for attempting to use the facilities of the Jackson Parish public Library in Jonesboro, a segregated public library.

8/25/64 Draft of complaint prepared, in part by Atty's William Reynolds and Bradlee Backman, and worked on to prepare in final form by Charles Paolillo.

Plaintiffs:
Shirley Potts
Earlean Knox

Defendants:
Police Jury of Jackson Parish and C.E. Thompson, President.
E.L. Thompson, Chairman of Bd. of Control of Jackson Parish Public Library and Head Librarian,
Sheriff Newt Loe
Town of Jonesboro
Mayor L.O. Tait
Chief of Police Adrian Peevy

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10.,1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:

MOORE & LESSER VS. SMITH:

(Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser - "Drag Race Case")
A CIVIL SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE LOCAL POLICE OF [redacted], LOUISIANA.

Complaint drafted

7/20/64 Complaint and check for $50.00 sent to U.S.D.C. in Monroe, Louisiana for filing.~~in~~ The Clerk returned both to us for filing in Shreveport.

8/6 This office called U.S.D.C. in Shreveport and clerk reported he has not received the complaint or the check, although both were sent.

8/11 Contacted Jesse Stone's sec'y who reports she has the complaint in the files in Stone's office but does not have the check - Stone is on vacation and must have the check elsewhere. She will have Stone call us as soon as she can reach him re: filing the complaint.

8/17 Attempt to reach Stone by phone unsuccessful - follow-up letter sent to Stone requesting answer immediately.

(As of 9/9 we seem to have received no answer from Stone) We do not know whether or not the complaint has been filed as yet.

TO BE DONE: Contact Jesse Stone regarding above matter.
(Shreveport - home - (318) 424-0290
-office- (318) ~~425~~-
425-2721

L.C.D.C. attorneys working in this area: Burnett and Art Greenberg, Don Landis and Leo Kuperschmid.

/

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

MONROE CRIMINAL ACTIONS - OUACHITA PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARY ARRESTS.

8/1/64 Removal petitions filed for prosecutions of persons who were arrested at the Ouachita Parish Public Library Branches on 7/20 and 7/22.

8/3 Petitions served on Parish officials

8/5 Paul Branzberg called to notify us that 5 persons were still in jail in West Monroe jail held on $500 cash bail each. Jesse Stone, local attorney , was advised and agreed to see the local judge, to either reduce bail or change it to property bond. (James Sharp, local attorney, left for vacation 7/31//)

8/7 Judge releasing the five persons in their own recognizance - signed by Christenberry, J.

8/8 Rec'd by mail 5 MOTIONs TO REMAND, DISMISS and answers to PETITION FOR REMOVAL allegation......LD 8/30

8/19 Memo in SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS served by mail, to Parish of Ouachita.

8/? West Monroe's MOTION TO REMAND AND DISMISS served by mail.

8/24 Monroe's MOTION TO REMAND AND DISMISS served by mail on us.

8/13 Rec'd copy of Court Minutes.

8/30 LAST DAY TO REPLY - MOTIONS TO REMAND ETC.

9/8 Draft of BRIEF AND MEMORANDUM TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY taken to New York Office of Atty. Eleanor Beth to be worked on and returned in final form for filing.

9/19 REPLY BRIEF due to be filed.

TO BE DONE: Additional retainers ?

Case being handled at present by Atty Eleanor Beth, (office-501 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.,N.Y., phone OX 7-9426 and home - 317 W. 87th St. N.Y., phone - SU 7-4139) who will ✓ complete the BRIEF and return it to Collins, Douglas & Elie for filing by about Sept. 19, 1964.

See case file for correspondance from Clerk of West District Court.

Civil Suit - see SMITH ET AL VS. HUMPHRIES, ET AL.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

SMITH, ET AL VS. HUMPHRIES ET AL. (OUACHITA PARISH PUBLIC LIBRARIES)

CIVIL SUIT being prepared to be brought against the Ouachita Parish Public Libraries to desegregate the various branches' facilities. This suit is brought following arrests of persons attempting to use said branch facilities on July 20, 1964 and July 22, 1964.

COMPLAINT)
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER) Prepared in final form
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE) ready to be filed
AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT: MARJORIE SMITH) by Atty. Jay Greenfield
JIMMIE ANDREWS)
DAVID TRIBBLE (19))

Plaintiffs named: Marjorie Smith, David Tribble, Robert Saulsbury, Diana Gordon, William Thomas, Dorothy Higgins, Bennie Brass, Jimmy D. Andrews, Etta Faye Carter, Betty Carter.

TO BE DONE: 1. Obtain Retainers for Marjorie Smith and Bett Carter --- Civil Action retainers given to Claudia Edwards, Monroe CORE, to take to be signed (9/8/64). Civil Action retainers on file for all other plaintiffs.

L.C.D.C. attorney who drafted complaint:
Jay Greenfield - office Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue, New York, NNYY.
phone MU 8-5600
home - 57-33 157th xxxx St. Flushing, L.I., New York phone HI 5-4478.

L.C.D.C. New Orleans, La.

STATUS OF ACTIVE LOUISIANA CASES AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

PRESSLEY VS. CITY OF MONROE Civil Action No. 10412

A Civil Action for Conspiracy to prevent the integreation of the public facilities of the Ouachita Parish Public Library Branches.

7/28/64 COMPLAINT filed in U.S.D.C . in Monroe.

7/29 Summons and Complaint served personally on Grant, Sheriff, and on Kelly, Chief of Police and on the City of Monroe through its Mayor........................Last Day 8/18/64

8/15 ANSWER rec'd from Oliver, Digby and Fredicker, attorneys for Def. Grant, Sheriff.

Decision made - This suit not to be prosecuted as the wrong defendants were named in the suit - New complaints to be drawn -

SEE: SMITH ET AL vs. HUMPRRIES ET AL, Civil action against Ouachita Parish Public Librery.

Attorneys from L.C.D.C who worked on this case:
Burnett, Art Greenberg, Don Landis, Leo Kuperschmidt.

L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATUS OF POTENTIAL CASES IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

JONESBORO, LOUISIANA:
YATES ET AL VS. NEWT LOE, SHERIFF OF JACKSON PARISH

Voter registration worker from CORE in North Louisiana were stopped, harassed and threatened on the highway by Sheriff Newt Loe, who attempted to intimidate them. William Yates, Doris Davis, Fred Brooks, Robert Weaver, Calvin Williams and catherine Patterson, were those harassed, and in whose names the suit is to be filed.

COMPLAINT for Civil Suit for conspiracy to interfere with civil rights prepared

Retainers received for all of above-named except Calvin Williams

8/5/64 Collins, Douglas & Elie decided to do nothing else with this case for the present.

8/14 Atty. Don Landis took copy of drafted COMPLAINT to his New York office in order to revise it and to include other incidents against Sheriff Newt Loe.

~~8/9/64~~

Murphy Bell, Baton Rouge, has agreed to handle this suit but presumable wants some payment --- to be discussed with C.D.&E.

9/9 Retainer form for Calvin Williams signature (Civil retainer) given to CORE staff for him.

LCDC attorneys who were concerned with this case: Donald Landis, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.; and Leo Kuperschmid, also of New York.

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JONESBORO, LOUISIANA
ERNEST THOMAS EVICTION CASE * JONESBORO HOUSING AUTHORITY VS. ERNEST THOMAS

Eviction because of civil rights activities....

7/14 Eviction notice from Jonesboro Housing Authority Low Rent Project received by Mr. Thomas.

8/7 Eviction Hearing - Judge upheld eviction, gave 24 hours, refused Mr. Thomas's request for temporary adjournment for him to obtain legal counsel.

8/10 Statement given by Thomas to LCDC attorneys - facts surrounding.

9/4 Phone call to Mr. Thomas for complete information.
Letter drafted (by Atty. Charles Paolillo) to Marshall Amis, Director, Public Housing Administration, 300 Vickery St., Fort Worth Texas, giving pertinent information and requesting an investigation.

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L.C.D.C. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

STATUS OF POTENTIAL CASES IN LOUISIANA AS OF SEPTMEBER 10, 1964

NEW ORLEANS, LOUSSIANA:

DORATHA SMITH VS. THE PEARL RESTAURANT, NEW ORLEANS

On September 5, Doratha Smith, Shirley Thompson, along with Howard Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paolillo and Mr. and Mrs. Gabe Kaimowitz attempted to be served and were refused service at the Pearl Restaurant at 1b9 St. Charles Ave. They returned the next day and again were refused service.

Affidavits on file. Charles Paolillo may draw up the Complaint.

****

GRANGEVILLE, LOUISIANA

HOWARD V. DEPUTY SHERIFF SMITH   Civil Action for Damages

7/12/64

Complaint for damages drafted but not filed - was to be discussed with Collins, Douglas & Elie.

****

DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA:

POSTAL INVESTIGATION -

8/20/64 Letter sent to area Postal Inspector in Alexandria, Louisiana reporting the interception by the DeRidder Sheriff of CORE material mailed in De Ridder.

*Follow-up letter may be needed if no reply is received in about 2 weeks.

****

MONROE, LOUISIANA:

TOMMY ROBINSON CASE : ??????????

WEST MONROE CIVIL ACTION

CORE HARASSMENT * AFFIdavits on file ???????

F, LCDC

So. Reg. 04

[1964]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

MONROE DIVISION

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF
JACKSON and/or CITY OF JONESBORO

vs.

HELEN MARIE EASTER, WILL PALMER, JR.,
JIMMIE C. LEONARD, ANNIE PERNELL
JOHNSON, SHIRLEY POTTS, MARY E. POTTS,
GLENN E. JOHNSON, ROBERT L. GRAY,
MAXINE WALKER, WILLIE HENDERSON, DAVID
MITCHELL and JOSEPH LOUIS,
Defendants

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

NO.____________

PETITION FOR REMOVAL

* *

TO THE HONORABLE, THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, MONROE DIVISION:

The petition of the above-named defendants,

1. This court has jurisdiction of this criminal prosecution by virtue of Section 1443 (1) and (2) of Title 28 United States Code. Petitioner is entitled to, and does hereby petition for removal of this criminal prosecution to this court from the Mayor's Court, City of Jonesboro, Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

2. A. Said criminal prosecution was commenced when the above named defendants were arrested on July 27, 1964 in the City of Jonesboro. Said prosecution is now pending in the Mayor's Court in said city.

B. This petition is filed in advance of trial.

C. Petitioner is a citizen of the United States, of Louisiana and a resident thereof.

3. Petitioner seeks removal of said prosecution on the following facts:

A. On July 27, 1964 at about 9:45 a.m. petitioner was one of a group of Negro and White persons who were walking peacefully on the sidewalk near the Jackson Parish Library in the City of Jonesboro.

B. Said group was composed of persons who are members of the Congress of Racial Equality (hereinafter CORE) and others who are sympathetic to CORE and its objectives. CORE is a nationwide organization dedicated to obtaining for the Negro people in the United States equal protection of the laws and full and free enjoyment of their Civil Rights. CORE and its associates and friends and particularly the abovementioned group have been active in, among other places the State of Louisiana, Parish of Jackson, in the registration of

Negro citizens, and other civil rights work. CORE's efforts have been well known to the public officials, private citizens and residents of Jackson Parish.

C. On Thursday, July 16, 1964, CORE workers and associates in Jackson Parish approached the Jackson Parish Library for the lawful purpose of using its facilities. Said library located in Jonesboro, was closed and than people left.

D. On Monday, July 20, 1964, said CORE workers and associates again sought use of said library facilities during normal library hours. On this occasion, Sheriff Newt Lowe of Jackson Parish was there present and ordered said CORE workers and associates out of said library. Sheriff Lowe declared that said library was not for the use of any Negro person whatsoever. Said people then left the library.

E. Said library is a public facility for use by the public and is the property of the State of Louisiana as a political subdivision thereof.

F. On July 27, said group of CORE workers and associates, about twenty persons once again approached said library during normal hours and found it closed. Said group then began the walk lawfully, peacefully and quietly along the sidewalk before said library to protest their unlawful and unconstitutional exclusion therefrom.

G. At that time there were assembled nearly and across the street from said library, a large group of white men carrying weapons and making signs and sounds of threats at the group of which petitioner was a member and several members of the Jonesboro City Police Department and Jack son Parish Sheriff's Office.

H. Officer Porter of the Jonesboro City Police ordered the CORE group to cease walking near the library and to leave the vicinity. The group refused to do so. Thereupon, Officer Porter assisted by, at least, Deputy Sheriff Van Beasley of Jackson Parish placed the group, composed of the defendant herein, under arrest.

I. Officer Porter stated that the group was arrested for parading without a permit. At the Police Station, defendants were again advised by the police that there were arrested for parading without a permit and for violating Jonesboro City ordinance number 2. At no time was any formal charge read or declared to petitioner although request was made and at no time was ordinance number 2 read or explained to petitioner. At no time mentioned herein has petitioner known the exact charge upon which he has been formally arrested and held for arraignment. Petitioner does not believe that the formal charge was for parading without a permit, but does believe said charge to be "disturbing the peace.".

J. On the basis of the foregoing, insofar as the offense charged have any basis in fact, the acts of petitioner are in the constitutionally protected exercise of petitioner right of freedm of speech, assembly and petition guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

K. Furthermore, on the basis of the foregoing, petitioner has not been informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against petitioner in violation of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

L. Insofar as the offenses charged against petitioner are based on allegations of conduct not protected by the federal constitution and laws cited. They are foundless in fact conviction of petitioner on the charge against them has and will purnish them for the exercise of rights, privileges, and immunities secured them by the federal constitution and laws, and has and will deter them and others similarly situated fro the future exercise of these rights, privileges and immunities for if the Louisiana state and local statutes or ordinances under which petitioner is prosecuted make petitioner's conduct criminal those statutes or ordinances are unconstitutional on their face and as applied whereas if the statutes or ordinances are construed so as to save their constitutionality under the federal constitution, there is no evidence upon which petitioner may be convicted consistent with the due process of law required by the Fourteenth Amendment.

M. The criminal proceedings being removed have been and are being carried on with the sole purpose and effect of harrassing petitioner and punishing petitioner for and deterring petitioner from exercising rights protected by the constitution and laws of the United States providing for equal rights for citizens and are a part of the pattern of official and public harrassment at both the state and local level, all in frequent violation of the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

N. As an example of the foregoing, the arresting officer Porter is a member as a devoted follower of the Klu Klux Klan and on July 14, 1964, officer Porter, while driving a Jonesboro City Police carlled a parade of Klu Klux Klan members and friends through certain areas of Jonesboro inhabited by Negro people for the purpose of coercing and enjoining those Negro people from seeking to exercise their constitutional and lawful rights.

O. As a further example, on July 27, 1964 as recited in paragraph G hereinabove a menacing crowd of armed white persons, was gathered and the police and sheriffs present made no effort to attempt to control them or disperse them. Foul and threatening gestures and language was directed at petitioner and the other defendants herein by police and other public officials.

P. Petitioner alleges that all defendants herein will be denied due process and equal protection of the laws in violation of the United States Constitution upon their trial on the grounds that

Negroes have been and are now systematically excluded from serving on juries in Jackson Parish and the City of Jonesboro solely on the grounds of their race and color. It is alleged that Negroes will be excluded from the jury that would try petitioner's case.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that this prosecution be removed according to law and that all state court proceedings be stayed pending further orders of this Court and that this Court grant petitioner such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

____

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

JESSE N. STONE
854½ TEXAS AVENUE
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

JAMES SHARP
MONROE, LOUISIANA

ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

BY:______________________________

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF JACKSON

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority personally came and appeared:

who, after being by me first duly sworn did depose and say: That is the defendant in the above petition; that has read the same; that all the allegations therein contained are true and correct to the best of knowledge, information and belief.

____

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED
BEFORE ME THIS DAY
OF , 1964.

____
NOTARY PUBLIC

— SR0

[1964]

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

1. COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE (504) 523-5197

Home Phones

Robert F. Collins	945-5591
Nils R. Douglas	288-0939
Lolis E. Elie	949-4554

2. LCDC LAWYERS - NEW ORLEANS HOME PHONES

Mason's Motel	822-3710
Local Apartments (Fill in names of Lawyers staying there)	
	525-9794
	482-0322

3. LAW STUDENTS

Barry Satlow - New Orleans	522-2412

4. LCDC OFFICES

New York

Henry Schwarzchild 156 Fifth Avenue New York, New York	(Office) (Home)(914)	YU9-7530 WH8-4787

Jackson, Mississippi

Jack Young & Carsie Hall 538½ N. Farish Street	(601)	355-3874
Hunter Moray (Legal Coordinator, COFO) 1017 Lynch Street		355-1464 352-9605 352-9788

5. NEW YORK TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF LCDC COMMITTEE

Leo Pfeffer, American Jewish Congress	(Office) (Home)(516)	TR9-4500 FR4-0682
Carl Rachlin, Congress of Racial Equality	(Office) (Home)	LT1-8700 PR4-7918
Melvin L. Wulf, American Civil Liberties Union	(Office) (Home)	OR5-5990 AL5-3057
John M. Pratt, National Council of Churches of Christ	(Office) (Home)	870-2437 AC2-5285
Edwin J. Lukas, American Jewish Committee	(Office) (Home)	PL1-4000 TE1-0598

6. LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

New York

156 Fifth Avenue (212) YU9-2522

7. COFO OFFICES AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS CONTACTS

New Orleans - CORE
2211 Dryades Street
Richard Haley 523-7204

Monroe, Louisiana
Mike Lesser (CORE) (Office) 322-9103
102 N. 10th Street (Home) 322-5326

Plaquemine, Louisiana
Iberville Parish (CORE)
306 Ivy Street MU7-6225

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Murphy Bell (CORE Attorney) (Office) DI8-3572
971 S. 13th Street (Home) DI2-5962

Shreveport
Jessie Stone (CORE Lawyer) (Office)(318) 425-2721
854½ Texas Avenue (Home) 424-0290

Biloxi

Gulfport - COFO
2905 Harrison Street 864-7$\overset{8}{3}$41

Moss Point - COFO 475-9069
609 Bowen Street 475-7055

Hattiesburg
507 Mobile Street - COFO 582-9993
522 Mobile Street - Ministers Project 584-7720

Laurel
Gwen Robinson - COFO
c/o Mrs. Spinks
623 Kingston Street 428-4893

SCLC, 330 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia 524-1378
CORE, 2211 Dryades, New Orleans, Louisiana 523-7204
Richard Haley, CORE Field Secretary
SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 688-0331
COFO, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi 352-9788
NAACP, c/o Miss Doris Allison, 2927 Booker T. Washington Street, Jackson, Mississippi
SNCC, Summer National Office in Delta, Greenwood 453-4995
453-9931

8. FBI Offices

Washington

Assistant Director - Cartha D. DeLoach	(202)	EX3-7100
New Orleans, Louisiana	(504)	Ja2-4671
Alexandria, Louisiana	(318)	442-9441
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	(504)	344-7649
Monroe, Louisiana	(318)	325-2341
Shreveport, Louisiana	(318)	423-8439
Lafayette, Louisiana	(318)	232-4830
Lake Charles, Louisiana	(318)	433-6353
Jackson, Mississippi	(601)	948-5421
Gulfport, Mississippi	(601)	864-6131
Biloxi, Mississippi	(601)	432-5458
Hattiesburg, Mississippi	(601)	584-5711
Laurel, Mississippi	(601)	428-8154

9. U.S. Department of Justice - Civil Rights Div. (202) RE7-8200
(Washington, D. C.)

1 LCDC

[1964?]

YU 9-2522

LEGAL NOTES

BULLETIN OF THE LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

NORTHERN STUDENTS

Adelman, Lynn
with Jack Pratt of the National Council of Churches

Memo on whether Northern ministers could bring an action on behalf of the Methodist Church to compel a local church in Miss. to admit Negroes to worship, including issues of whether civil court would take jurisdiction, nature of the Methodist Church, standing to sue as a representative of a class and interaction of Federal, state, and church law.---- Research on the history of the "neighborhood school" for George Smith of the NAACP.

Brill, Arthur
with Marvin Moses Karpatkin of the American Jewish Congress

Brief on Worlds Fair picketing cases.

Cloke, Kenneth - Berkeley, California

Statutory History of the Civil Rights Act to see if preemption challange to prospective jurors was meant to be prohibited or exist.---- Whether Cal. Penal Code 415 (breach of peace), unlawful assembly, trespass, and refusal to disperse require public or merely private breach--- Criminal procedural points - diff. between pleading nolo and innocent.

Engel, George
with Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

History of welfare laws. Surveying welfare programs in selected states with regard to the right of appeal, state v. federal supports, and eligibility. History of poor relief in England and New York State including comparison of old poor law concepts with modern Welfare laws. Finished survey of welfare programs (current) of New York, California and Mississippi.

Glick, Brian
with Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Memo on appellant right in Welfare Dept. proceedings to inspect the Departments' confidential case record.

Greenspan, John - Baltimore, Maryland
with Fred Weisgal, Esq.

May a probation officer set forth as a condition of probation that the parollee shall not participate in racial demonstrations?

Jacoby, Steven
with NAACP Legal Dept.

Whether an opinion is persuasive authority in N.Y. for cases involving the same issues when the case in which it was rendered has been dismissed on appeal because the cause became moot.

Kramer, Nancy
with Eleanor Goldman Fischer (CORE cooperating attorney)

The use of Constructive and Partial Eviction as Defense in Summary Proceedings.

Levy, Alan - Chicago, Illinois

Research on Washbum School, a training school for a white craft union.

Macleader, Robert
with NAACP, Mrs. Maria Marcus

Discrimination in hiring by construction unions. Whether New York court will grant an injunction (discretionary) when there may be a public interest which would be adversely affected (halting briefly or for indeterminate period of public construction).---- Legislative history of National Labor Relations Act.

O'Boyle, Hugh
with Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Involuntary commitment procedure at Bellevue - NY Mental Health Law Sectons 74 and 81 - How to obtain permission for a private psychiatrist testimony at the hearing.

Rapaport, Alan
with NAACP, Barbara Morris

Under what circumstances, if any, may the Federally protected constitutional right to be free from conviction based on evidence obtained from an illegal search be lost in a state court criminal proceedings by failing to follow precisely the application of *Mapp v. Ohio* dependent upon conformance to state procedure.

Reich, Larry
with Kunstler, Kunstler, & Kinoy

Use of 42 USCA 1989 on increasing number of U.S. Commissioners in Mississippi. Constitutionality of probationary condition on suspended sentence that individual would not demonstrate for 5 years.----Should the sect. of the NY Code of Criminal Procedure providing for a fee for a court appointed attorney for an indigent in a capital case be applied so that the fee may be given to the willing attorney that indigent himself wants?----Memo dealing with failure to rehire Negro teacher with an exemplary record who has taken part in voter registration drive in North Carolina where state has not tenure system.

Van Tassel, Harriet
with Kunstler, Kunstler, & Kinoy

Memo on North Carolina's law on school placement.----Research on the electoral college, the party system in the U.S. and Mississippi voting law.

Mike Silberberg
with George Schiffer, C.O.R.E.

Memo on whether passive resistance to ones arrest equals "resistance" under New York P.L. § 1825, 1851.-----Memo on Supreme Court demonstration cases.-----Memo felonies assault in resisting an officers-----Memo on disorderly conduct New York P.L. § 722.

SOUTHERN STUDENTS

Baraf, Donald - Savannah, Georgia

Effect, if any, of improper service on enjoined party under temporary restraining order.-----How to attack peace warrants? What are terms and conditions of supersedeas bond?

Burg, Harvey - Birmingham, Alabama

Fact sheet for Tuscaloosa case - involved developing patterns of resistance to implementation of Civil Rights Bill. Public Accomodations Section, a building and recording of a proper set of facts upon which could be based a suit against either public accomodations owners, lawless elements among the white citizenry or resistance and hindrance by the police.

Chambliss, Eric - St. Augustine, Florida

Working on three cases in St. Augustine under the new Civil Rights Law.

Einhorn, David - New Orleans, La.

Unconstitutional picketing stature.-----Excessive Bail Projects.---- The right to appeal to the Circuit rather that the Supreme Court where a statute is unconstitutional on its face.

Gershman, Bennett - Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Drafting a lawsuit v. city of Hattiesburg and Forrest County (Mayor, City Commissioners, City Board of Supervisors) to enjoin the city and county from maintaining segregated washrooms and fountains in City Hall, etc.-----Voter Registration suit v. Hattiesburg.-----Test of constitutional of newly passed anti-picketing law.

Greene, Harry- Durham, North Carolina
Is passive resistance, "resistance to arrest" within the purview of the North Carolina Statute.-----Memo on case of two students serving time for "obstructing traffic" as a result of Chapel Hill demonstrations, who sought. (and were denied a writ of Habeas Corpus on the ground they were convicted of a misdemeanor under a State statute, but had only been indicted under a city ordianance and had served the maximum time allowed for its violation.----Memo preventing the construction of an FHA project in a Negro ghetto area on the grounds that it will perpetuate segregation.------What is the applicability of the Civil Rights Bill, to offenses committed before its passage, but tried after its passage, where those acts are legal within the bill.-------Is a ct injunction possible to make the N.C. Board of Law Examiners to give a Negro who had finished law school the bar exam.-----Whether a plea of guilty waives the right to move in arrest of judgement on the grounds that there was no probable cause or the issuance of a search warrant.

Al Katz and Peter Teachout - Baton Rouge, La.
Habeas Corpus to release prisoners held in a segregated jail.-----Suit for damages, injunction, and declaratory judgement against officials or the State gov't because of "conspiracy" of said officials to deny civil rights and incidents which occurred in lunchroom located in the State Capitol building.-----Action for false arrest, plaintiff had demanded service at a bar.(false arrest and malicious prosecution) Title II of the CR 1964 Act. - Complaint just drawn.

Johnson, George - Greenwood, Miss.
Memo on whether eviction of civil rights workers from rental property was done with intent to disprive them of constitutionally protected rights.

Jones, Joseph Charles - Cambridge, Maryland
Whether restaurants or other eating places which primarly serve beer or hard liquor are included under Title II Sect. II or Title II Sect. IV of Civil Rights Act 1964. What facilitite are included under Title III Sect. 301.

Klein, Steven - Richmond, Va.
Working on jury discrimination in Va.----Whether a defendant can be convicted of a crime without identification and without any evidence that he committed the crime.

Legum, Louis - Little Rock, Arkansas
Complaints against a private club and against Univ. of Arkansas to desegregate their housing facilities.

Lockwood, Peter - Albany, Georgia
Loitering on private property after being asked by person in charge thereof to leave. Case arose in testing local swimming pool pursuant to Civil Rights Act.

Mittel, Robert E. - Mobile, Alabama
Research on the segregation of the Mobile City Bar Association.----Criminal assault case with 3 Negro defendants under 21 planning to raise question of double jeopardy. Alabama law allows both city and state prosecutions for the same offense.-----Mobile "move-on ordinance. Ordinance prohibits standing and blocking the sidewalk.

Naden, Ralph - Fayette County Project
Research on Tenn. voting laws.

Paddock, Brian - Danville, Va.

Research of state case law on the effect of repeal of a criminal statute for use in demurrer against further trespass prosecutions for last yr's sit-ins.-----Researched civil rights suits under 42 USC 1893, 1895, 1896.-----Researched civil proceedings at the trial level in forma pauperis under 28 USC 1915.

Peterson, Craig - New Orleans, La.

Memo on revision of Democratic Party in Miss.-----Memo on constitutionality of unpledged elector laws.

Putrino, Carmine - Atlanta, Georgia

Research on the kinds of proof permissable to show motive and intent (specifically evidence of past criminal record)

Sager, Larry - Montgomery Alabama

Research on civil action to enjoin the jury commissioners in Macon City, Alabama from excluding from the Jury Roll, Jury Box, and jury qualified Negroes, or in any way discriminating on grounds of race and color in superintending the composition of the juries in Macon City. Case where White man is seeking a new trial on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from the grand and petit juries which indicted and tried him.

Satlow, Barry - New Orleans, La.

Memo on possible suits to desegregate Orleans Parish Medical Society.-------Research on new Louisianna bill requiring permit and $10,000 bond for picketing.-----Research on Mississippi law of arrest and search and seizure.-----Research on Miss. suspended sentence law.----Damage suit against the Mayor Pro Tem of Plaquemine, La. for barring door of a Restaurant to Negroes.

Schwartz, Victor - Jacksonville, Florida

Injunction to force Restaurant to serve white together with and in the company of Negroes to be filed this week. The Plaintiff is white.

Stanton, Sharon - Durham, North Carolina

Whether in North Carolina an officer is justified in shooting a suspected assailant five times with a pistol and once with a shotgun when the suspect does not heed a command to stop but approaches the officer with a knife. (includes discussion of self-defense, right to kill excaping felony "privilege" of a police officer policy of societal protection)-----Whether in N.C. a municipal corporation may be held liable for damages in a wrongful death action on the ground that it was negligent in appointing and retaining incompetent police officers.-----Whether a criminal or civil action may be commenced in Federal courts against a police officer and or against a municipal corporation for a death caused by a policy officer in abuse of his authority.-----Memo on sufficiency of an indictment for conspiracy to trespass. Indictment brought against certain student civil rights leaders who did not actually trespass but who organized the students in a demonstration and sit-in.-----Memo on two wrongful death action of Negroes by white policemen.----Research on the feaxibility of establishing the Durham rule of insanity in North Carolina.----Gathered background material for a case involving racial discrimination in the Liggett and Myers unions.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL
156 FIFTH AVENUE
ROOM 905
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

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Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans 13, La.

Miss. legal

March 22, 1965

Alvin Bronstein, Esq.
L.C.D.C.
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Dear Al,

Thank you for the clipping concerning the Picayune School Board bond. I take it that this is in a very early stage and that the bond has not yet been approved. Check me as to whether you think we should wait until after the voters have approved the bond before we begin the action to restrain the issuance.

Theoretically, I suppose, the voters may vote down the bond and therefore action at this time would be premature legally.

We are, however, watching very carefully any bonds that are coming up in the state of Mississippi.

If all goes well, the complaint you have will be filed against St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana in the next week. We hope to file the complaint in Shreveport within a few weeks thereafter.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie
✓Richard Haley
David Dennis
Henry Schwarzschild

CR:hdl

file LCDC

RETAINER AGREEMENT

DATE:____________________

I, ______________________________ , have chosen as my attorneys and agree to retain, the firm of COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE, 2211 Dryades Street, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and any attorneys who may, from time to time, be associated with them, for my

(self,
(son, ______________________________, in
(daughter, Name

connection with any criminal action now pending or
(me
which may be brought against (him in the State of
(her
__________________________ .

____
Signature of Person Arrested

____
Signature of Parent or Guardian

____
Address

WITNESS:

____
Name and Address

LCDC

Form to be followed in making:

REQUEST FOR CIVIL ACTION AND FOR APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY

Date ______________

Hon. ______________________
United States District Court
______________ District of ______________
______________ (Louisiana)(Mississippi)

Dear Sir:

In accordance with Section 204(a) and 206(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, it is hereby requested that you appoint an attorney for (me)(us) and authorize the commencement of a civil action for preventive relief without payment of fees, costs and security against (names of all proposed defendants).

> (Here set out in detail the date, place and time of the incidents upon which the proposed injunction is based; the persons involved; a brief description of the place or the nature of the facility; the act or acts of alleged discriminationor segregation practiced by the defendants; or any intimidation or official harassment, threats, or coercion directed against the plaintiff (s); the name of all officials involved and their titles, and any such other information as may be relevant.)

(I)(We) respectfully petition your Honor to permit and instruct the United States Attorney General to intervene in (my)(our) behalf in such civil suit for injunction because (my)(our) rights are continuing to be abused and because the correction of the foregoing violations are in the general public interest and of public importance. The commencement of the requested legal proceedings will materially further the orderly process of desegregation and the elimination of discrimination.

(I)(We) are financially unable to institute and maintain an action for injunctive relief. Moreover, (I)(we) would be subject to intimidation, coercion and harassment affecting (my)(our) personal employment, safety and economic standing if (I)(we) instituted the suit herein requested on our own initiative.

Respectfully yours,

______________________ NAME ______________________ ADDRESS

______________________ NAME ______________________ ADDRESS

______________________ NAME ______________________ ADDRESS

Hon.
copies to: Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
2211 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Washington Human Rights Project
604 G. Street, East, Washington 3, D.C.

Local CORE or COFO office

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE: FUNCTION

August 14, 1964

The geographical area to be serviced by the Southern Regional Office includes Florida, Geogria, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The office is responsible for the assignment of field personnel, particularly traveling feild staff. In order that all chapters in the area can receive relatively equal benefit of servicing, the Souther Regional Director will counsel with staff members to draw up schedules of visitation. Program proposals for special projects or regional projects are to be reviewed by the southern office prior to being submitted to national office for final approval. The activities of all personnel should be accounted for in regular periodic reports. This report procedure will begin as of September 1, 1964. Standard forms are being drawn up so that the report will be brief, easy to complete, yet comprehensive.

I have talked to Jim McCain about collecting and organizing material for staff training. This is not a specific function of the southern office, but of all members of the Department of Organization. I expect to draw on the experience of all staff members in developing a syllabus for staff training which will be presented to the national office by the end of August. Some of the items to be included in the syllabus are: (a) History of CORE; (b) Organizational structure; (c) Past and present philosophy and policy; (d) Specific goals; (e) Chapter organization; (1) Community organization; (2) Political and economic analysis of the community; (3) Carrying out projects; (4) Overall chapter program; (5) Fund raising; (6) Public relations; (7) Legal procedures; (8) Qualifications for members and officers; (9) Carrying on meetings. There is a need for further suggestions for this syllabus.

The southern office will also set up state and regional workshops for chapters and/or staff. It will maintain and distribute literature to chapters and staff. It will serve as a repository for research material pertinent to this region.

The southern office should serve as a sounding board for complaints and proposals from both staff and chapters in this region. Ideally the southern office should have greater understanding of area problems than national office, simply because the southern office is itself a part of the southern scene. At the same time its close communication with national office should make it possible to attain increasing understanding between local groups and national CORE.

At the present time two important departments in the national office cannot be easily adapted to the southern office. These deal with communication with news media, and large scale financial operation. The southern office will only keep enough money on hand to take care of small emergencies.

Above is the basis on which the southern office will begin to operate in the immediate futrue, It is not an inflexible policy; suggestions from you are necessary, because they grow out of your everyday experience. However this policy evolves, it will succeed in proportion to how well we use it.

Richard Haley

[1964, ca. August 22]

Proposals from southern staff

1. A research department to investigate various important aspects of human relations in the South. (prospectus included)

2. An assistant to Southern Regional Director to serve as program director. His primary function is to draw on material gathered through research and and field reports in devising a comprehensive, integrated southern program.

3. Program development emphasing "challenge to the present political structure" and conceived on a long-term basis, reaching its first major culmination in the elections of 1968.
    a. voter registration
    b. research on political structures at all levels (see research recommendations)
    c. workshops with college students and high school students.
    d. adult political education.
    e. other areas of research will be translated into political utility.

4. A request for full-time lawyer(s) to work in areas presently unstaffed. (area discussed in north Louisiana)

5. Investigation of possibility of exchanging cars on 2-year lease for new heavier models.

6. Review of CORE policy on school desegregation suits.

Proposals now being considered or worked on for which reports will be forthcoming

There will be a meeting of a staff committee on training program at New Orleans on Saturday, August 22, 1964. Primary purpose is to draw up a curriculum, and begin work on content, for training people recruited for future CORE programs. As soon as practical, this curriculum will be expanded to include prospective field secretaries.

It has been suggested that we explore the possibility of usage of two-way auto radio communication.

Changes of procedure already effected

To expedite CORE-LCDC communication certain persons in each organization will be designated to exchange vital communications.

Florida	CORE office Quincy	LCDC office Tallahassee
Mississippi	COFO office Jackson	LCDC office Jackson
Louisiana & Mississippi Gulfcoast	Southern Regional Office New Orleans	LCDC office New Orleans

Other changes are entered in momo entitled "Southern Regional Office: Function."

[1964, ca. Sept. 1]

PROPOSED ORIENTATION CONTENT

I. In an effort to provide a feeling for the regional nature of the movement it is proposed that all southern staff share some common training. Toward this end the orientation program will be a 2-pronged affair.

A. The general session at the training headquarters will concern itself with overall substance of the Freedom Program : specific programs such as Freedom Schools and voter registration, general survey of staff expectations, and non-violent theory and practice. This should last roughly four (4) days.

B. The second session will again treat some of these matters, but on a localized basis. The heart of the second session is the time given to field experience and the evaluation following.

As far as possible sessions will be divided into numerous small groups to allow for maximum participation. It is expected that this method will also increase the chances for staff evaluation of workers before the workers go into the field.

RECOMMENDATIONS RE STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

II. Draw up content for the following training areas

- A. Historical background and present practices of racial discrimination
- B. Freedom Movement in the South; specific organizations
- C. Goals of the Freedom program
    - 1. Increased emphasis and opportunity in education
        - a. Freedom Schools, incl. adult literacy program
        - b. Tutorial program
        - c. Community Centers
        - d. Explanation of federal assistance programs
    - 2. Political Program

a. Voter registration
b. Political education: government structure, party structure, etc.
c. Developing political strength through organization

3. Community Organization

   a. cf. nos. 1 and 2 above
   b. analyzing community structure and needs
   c. cf. nos. 4 and 5 below

4. Slum housing

5. Fair employment (also cf. federal assistance programs)

6. Opening public facilities and accommodations

D. Program Operation

   1. Personnel (cf. sect. F)
   2. Transportation: regulations in usage
   3. Equipment and facilities: use, servicing
   4. Setting up a schedule
   5. Evaluating progress

E. Agencies of important significance to Freedom movement

   1. Federal: courts, Justice Department, Civil Rights Commission, Community Relation Service
   2. LCDC, Medical Aid Society, other

F. Staff Expectations

   1. Duties
   2. Compensation
   3. Discipline
   4. Security
   5. Local mores
   6. Local leadership

G. Non-violence

   1. Nature
   2. Training: theory; sociodrama
   3. Everyday practice
   4. The case for non-violence

III. Questions not yet settled:

   1. Location and exact dates of the headquaters session
   2. Method of assigning workers
   3. Whether organizational groups train separately or together

IV. It is hoped that the committee can begin to work on actual content of subject matter. This can be expedited by a quick review of committee progress up to this point, by field staff members. We request that such review, with suggestions and criticism, be returned to the committee by September 1. On this date it will be discussed by project heads. There will be general discussion at full staff meeting on Tuesday, September 8. It is hoped the curriculum will be completed by September 18.

[1964, Fall]

Freedom Schools

In the summer of 1964 a larger and more determined assault was attempted on the racial pattern of Mississippi than had been even thought possible before that time. Not only was this campaign widespread and involving large numbers of people; it employed numerous subordinate programs within its total scope.

Each of these smaller programs pointed toward one of the principal problem areas of race relations-housing, schools, unemployment, etc.

This complex operation was in line with the growing trend in civil rights thinking; that racial discrimination must be attacked in its several problem areas at the same time; more, that discrimination is part of that equally pressing problem, mass poverty, deprivation and resultant hopelessness. Discrimination could not be removed by an all-out campaign in voter registration, even if it were 100 per cent successful; total desegregation of the schools in one stroke would not remove the social cancer, either.

However, such broad-scale thinking demands like planning and like action. So the Freedom Movement moved into Mississippi with proposals for programs in voter registration, food and welfare for the deprived, a Freedom Democratic Party, freedom schools, farmers' leagues and community centers. The concern of the following several paragraphs is the freedom schools.

The basic idea of the freedom school was to add as much of the necessary supplement to public education as could be accomplished with our resources. The essential supplements were these: remedial education in basic skills--mathematics and communications; the study of Negro History; race relations and the Freedom Movement; any electives for which there was available instruction.

The first problem was that of teachers. Within the volunteer forces, there were a number of teachers, but the question was raised as to the effectiveness of the freedom school curriculum if it should be administered according to present day public school methods. It was pointed out that a part of the lack of motivation of public schools students--particular Negro students---derives from the unimaginative, frequently repressive methods employed by teachers in public schools. It was determined that the emphasis in class organization should be on freedom of expression; a minimum of structured, scheduled lesson-planning; on group discussion rather than the lecture. It was found that the main prerequisite for becoming such a "group leader" was not a knowledge of standard educational practices but rather some specific knowledge, some general knowledge and an enthusiasm for group work. In fact, as the need for teachers grew more acute toward the end of the summer, some students were able to take over classes successfully.

Another problem was materials for the classes. Before the summer began and all through the summer, Mississippi COFO was solicting books of all descriptions. They wrote not only to clubs and churches and CORE chapters, they wrote textbook publishers as well. They did not get all they needed but they got a great deal.

Another pressing problem was space for the schools. Most often they were given use of a local church. In one happy instance they used the classrooms of the Baptist Seminary in Meridian. In McComb, Mississippi they held outdoor classes because they could get no church, a situation that led to the writing of a striking piece of literature by a 15 year-old school girl, a poem called "House of Liberty".

The next problem was students. How enthusiastic could we expect children to be when invited to attend a makeshift school five days weekly in the Mississippi summer. The freedom volunteers who talked to the students did not simply talk of remedial education or free classes in typing. They talked about "the movement"; they talked about school as a means of learning the movement; they talked about how Mississippi politics made it impossible for a Negro youngster to get a good education. The students began to feel they themselves could be in the movement--not simply to demonstrate--but to begin work---right then---toward making Mississippi a decent place to live. It was through this kind of dialogue that the high school students in many of Mississippi's little towns went to school all through Mississippi's summer---gladly.

Your chapter is not in Mississippi, but there are certain similarities between the life of a Negro in any part of this country and the life of a Negro in Mississippi. In your city you have a high percentage of Negro dropouts, a high percentage of youthful unemployment; perhaps juvenile gangs, certainly juvenile delinquents. The Mississippi youngster used to think he could solve his problem of hopelessness by migrating to the North. Where does the northern child go? Obviously noplace, at least not in search of hope. The freedom schools could be a means of helping restore that hope--what the educators call "motivation".

This is a brief sketch of the Mississippi freedom schools. We have discussed it many times since the summer: how to expand, how to refine. We hope our discussion here will arrord a similar opportunity for those present, and will lead to the beginning of serious planning for developing freedom schools in your own community.

7

Sep 1. 1964

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Relation of Southern Program to National Program

Area, Personnel, Program (General, Projects, Chapters), Recruitment and Training, Legal Program, Budget, Public Relation and Fund-Raising

Area

Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

25 active chapters 6 to be affiliated. 8 projects in Miss., 1 project (4 counties) in Fla.

Personnel

Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Tom Valentine (T F) - Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Jerome Smith (tentative), Dick Jewett, 30 T F workers - Mississippi.

Ronnie Moore, Spiver Gordon, 17 T F workers, (13 or more to be added) - Louisiana.

B. Elton Cox (temporary), 6 T F workers, (7-8 to be added) - Florida.

Frank Robinson, Emerson Brown (T F), (to be expanded) - South Carolina.

-- T F workers (to be expanded) - North Carolina.

Program

The heart of the southern program is our conviction that political strength is the key to equal opportunity. Therefore much time and personnel will be given to citizenship education workshops, political organization from precinct to state (s), supporting "Freedom candidates" in elections and seeking legal redress for racial discrimination in voters registration and for the absence of legislative representation.

Community centers provide a potential answer to the needs for adult literacy training, ;ibrary facilities, teen-age recreation, the political forum, vocational training and other programmatic items shaped to community needs.

Freedom schools introduce high-school age persons to studies in practical citizenship, Negro history, basic communication and mathematics, and other subjects for which there appears to be a desire.

"Federal programs" is an effort to utilize presently operating federal agencies whose programs are applicable to various problems in the Negro community, both rural and urban.

Welfare distribution offers support in food and clothing which will be collected from northern communities. Those who have suffered loss of of employment or some other basic threat to security are considered as having first priority to such aid, but itis to be made available to all in need, as far as the supply will allow.

The college program is an effort to involve southern Negro students particularly, but will reach as far as resources allow. It will emphasize students--and faculty--involvement in academic aspects of the program, stressing research in areas such as agriculture, sociology, political science and law.

There is constant emphazis in staff discussion, on the necessity for broad, deep community involvement and for development of local leadership. The CORE southern program presently uses two methods for developing community organization: the project and the CORE chapter. In Mississippi, the project was the natural outgrowth of a state program administered by SNCC and CORE under the aegis of COFO. CORE project is a group effort whose nucleus is usually a small group of our staff people. They enter the community as residents, practically speaking, and attempt to build contacts that will lead to community involvement in a program such as outlined above. In Louisiana and Florida, CORE chapters sometimes serve the same nuclear purpose, sometimes operate jointly with a CORE Task Force.

Staff Training

The retention of some summer volunteers as permanent staff members, plus the expected addition of new people, accentuate the need for staff training in CORE principles and practice. The next southern staff meeting will be given in large part to orientation on CORE. This will take place during the first week in November. Subsequent staff meetings will continue to pursue this course.

Legal Assistance

The legal structure for the southern program is outlined in a separate attachment.

Budget

The budget for the program is also outlined separately.

Public Relation and Fund-raising

Events in the south, and CORE's involvement in them, will continue to provide CORE's most fecund source of funds. A comparison of the proposed budget--including that for legal services--with the expected financial return from CORE's current appeal for funds, poses the question of how CORE can achieve still more public participation in our fund-raising. A suggestion from the southern staff may be capsulized thus: knowledge begets commitment. That is, we can fairly well saturate the public with first-hand knowledge of our goals, present resources, needs and problems through several available publicity agents. Among these are summer volunteers returned home, touring T F workers and local volunteers, brochures describing the various program items, a newsletter from the southern office itself and an intensified press release program directly from the south. In addition, we hope to lean heavily on SEDF to draw new financial support for "non-controversial items in our program. Finally, we strongly urge chapters to undertake a share in the "Adopt-A-Rights-Worker program.

We recognize that it is quite different to propose a budget--or approve a budget--than to raise the funds to fulfill it. With this in mind the southern office will maintain close communication with Marv Rich on how the southern staff can help activate this program, by assistance in either fund-raising or budget-cutting.

The new focus of the program will be Louisiana. Within the period covered we intend to introduce, or step up, activity in Florida, North and South Carolina. Inclusion of Oklahoma or Texas depends on analytical reports yet to be received from staff in those states.

What we expect to achieve is, I think, indicated in the discussion of program. Our next job is to formulate a summer program, and that for the year following. We hope to have same ready for presentation to this body at an early date.

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordinators. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, inclusing CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund.	$20,000
Miss. - Hire one full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate salary and expense (office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	$40,000 (Lawyers available)
Florida - Hire one full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.	
Ala. & Ga. - Will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany.	$5,000
Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio. (Needs follow-up)	$5,000
Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.	
Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton.	$2,000
Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville (needs follow-up in Nashville)	$2,000
Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.	
N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates.	$5,000
S. Carolina - Presently open.	$3,000
Total estimated cost	$82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

Budget (by state) for CORE Southern Program

October 1 to May 31 exclusive

(This budget is computed on a monthly basis)

	Office operation	No. personnel	Stipend personnel	No. cars	lease	upkeep	Misc. expense	Current total	Projected total
Florida									
Quincy	205.00	8 T F	800.00	3	375.00	450.00	75.00	2305.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Jacksonville	205.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		855.00
Gainesville	205.00	2 T F	200.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		1155.00
		1 F S	400.00						
		13 T F 2 F S						2305.00	2010.00 4315.00
Louisiana									
Baton Rouge	260.00	9 T F	900.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2335.00	
		1 F S	400.00	1	------				
Monroe	210.00	8 T F	800.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2185.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Shreveport	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
Alexandria	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
		23 T F						4520.00	1720.00
Mississippi									
Meridian	210.00	11T F	1100.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1935.00
Philadelphia	210.00	4 T F	400.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		960.00
Canton	210.00	10 T F	1000.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1835.00
Jackson	400.00	5 T F	500.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		2050.00
		2 F S	800.00					6225.00	6780.00
		30 T F 2 F S							

3 State Total (monthly)	13,050	17,335.00
" " Oct.-May	up to 138,680.00	

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas

		Stipend	Travel & Subsist.	
2 roving	F S	800.00	300.00	1100.00
1	T F	100.00	150.00	250.00

South Carolina

1 F S	400.00)	150.00	650.00
1 T F	100.00)		

This budget omits mention of North Carolina, although it is our plan to investigate possibilities of early action in both North and South Carolina. Neither appears to involve appreciable additions of staff. However, it does include addition of five T F and 2 F S in Florida, and 6 T F in Louisiana. It is noteworthy that of the estimated expense of $17,335 monthly, $9000 (52%) goes for salary and subsistence.

[1964]

CORE'S SOUTHERN PROGRAM

Area

[1](Alabama), Arkansas, Washington, D. C., Florida, (Georgia), Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, (Tennessee), Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

25 active chapters 6 to be affiliated. 8 projects in Miss., 1 project (4 counties) in Fla.

Personnel

Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Tom Valentine (T F) - Texas, Oklahoma and Ar kansas.

Jerome Smith, Dick Jewett, 30 T F workers 21 volunteers[2] - Mississippi.

Ronnie Moore, Edward Hollander, Oretha Castle, 19 T F workers, (13 or more to be added) - Louisiana.

Spiver Gordon, 6 T F workers, (7-8 to be added) - Florida.
Frank Robinson, Emerson Brown, (to be expanded) - South Carolina.

B. E./ for Cox, T F worker (to be expanded* - North Carolina.

Program

The heart of the southern program is our conviction that political strength is the key to equal opportunity. Therefore much time and personnel will be given to citizenship education workshops, political organization from precinct to state (s), supporting "Freedom candidates" in elections and seeking legal redress for racial discrimination in voters registration and for the absence of legislative representation.

Community centers provide a potential answer to the needs for adult literacy training, library facilities, teen-age recreation, the political forum, vocational training and other programmatic items shaped to community needs.

Freedom schools introduce high-school age persons to studies in practical citizenship, Negro history, basic communication and mathematics, and other subjects for which there appears to be a desire.

"Federal programs" is an effort to utilize presently operating federal agencies whose programs are applicable to various problems in the Negro community, both rural and urban.

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[1] States in parenthises have no CORE projects or chapters. Our entry there is blocked at present because of lack of funds.

[2] Most of these have proved their worth, but cannot be absorbed into the Task Force because of lack of funds.

Welfare distribution offers support in food and clothing which will be collected from northern communities. Those who have suffered loss of employment or some other basic threat to security are considered as having first priority to such aid, but it is to be made available to all in need, as far as the supply will allow. Presently some distribution centers are in operation and others are to be set up.

The college program is an effort to involve southern Negro students particularly, but will reach as far as resources allow. It will emphasize student--and faculty--involvement in academic aspects of the program, stressing research in areas such as agriculture, sociology, political science and law. It will also encourge se tting up community projects in which students may participate; adult ed., tutorial programs, recreational activities, Freedom schools and voter education.

There is constant emphasis in staff discussion, on the necessity for broad, deep community involvement and for development of local leadership. The CORE southern program presently uses two methods for developing community organization: the project and the CORE chapter. In Mississippi, the project is the natural outgrowth of a state program administered by SNCC and CORE under the aegis of COFO. The CORE project is a group effort whose nucleus is usually a small group of our staff people. They enter the community as residents, pratically speeking, and attempt to build contacts that will lead to community involvement in a program such as outlined above. In Louisiana and Florida, CORE chapters sometimes serve the same nuclear purpose, sometimes operate jointly with a CORE Task Force.

Staff Training and Expansion

The retention of some summer volunteers as permanent staff members, plus the expected addition of new people, accentuate the need for staff training in CORE principles and practice.

The next southern staff meeting will be given in large part to orientation on CORE. Subsequent staff meetings will continue to pursue this course. Besides CORE methodology, our workers must investigate and study the proposed program in all aspects: immediate and long-range, local and regional. We must acquaint ourselves also with basic procedures of organizing in the community.

Legal Assistance

The legal structure for the southern program is outlined in a separate attachment.

Budget

The budget for the program is also outlined separately.

Public Relations and Fund-raising

Events in the south, and CORE's involvement in them, will continue to provide CORE's most fecund source of funds. A comparision of the proposed budget --including that for legal services--with the expected financial return from CORE'S current appeal for funds. poses the question of how CORE can achieve still more public participation in financing our program. A suggestion from the southern staff may be capsulized thus: knowledge begets commitment. That is, we must fairly well saturate the public with first-ahdn knowledge of our goals, present resources, needs and problems through several available publicity agents.

Among these are summer volunteers returned home, touring T F workers and local volunteers, brochures describing the various program items, a newsletter from the southern office itself and an intensified press release program directly from the south. In addition, we hope to lean heavily on SEDF to draw new financial support for "non-controversial items in our program, let up mass meetings, send supplies (paper, typewriters, memo machine, etc.)

[1964]

Proposed Plan of Action for CORE

Mississippi and Louisiana Staff

I

Background

We feel that the Mississippi challenge to the National Democratic Party marks the beginning of a significant new move by civil rights groups to confront the "power structure" with some meaningful and constructive efforts for change, both morally and legally. It took the civil rights organizations years to develop a program that would bring about meaningful changes in public accommodations laws. Aggressive, imaginative groups developed the sit-in movement that challenged the laws and conscience of this country.

There are several things besides the energetic efforts of the workers in the state that we feel contributed to the success of the convention challenge. First, it was a grass-roots movement made up of people from the grass roots. We were able to by-pass the "established" leadership, which helped us also to by-pass the traditional cries of "go slow" and "let's not hurt our friends." The people who made up the party were people who owed no allegiance to the local power structure. The party was also made up of people who had been active in developing the program, people who had attempted to register and had met with violence or economic pressure because they made that attempt. These were people who knew what suffering for a cause meant and were willing to continue suffering, which made them almost invulnerable to any type of threat or compromise offer from seemingly "big" people or the established leadership. They went to the convention independently.

Secondly, the movement was independent of any compromising obligation to any nationally established leaders, organizations, or the the Administration. It was and is one of the few creative movements that the conservative elements in the civil rights struggle, or Walter Reuther (meaning the labor power structure) or the Administration had no control over. Therefore, when the chips were down and some of the national leadership, Walter Reuther, and the Administration, turned against us in Atlantic City, we were able to maintain our militancy and determination without "stepping on anyone's toes".

The challenge proved to us that it is not safe for the civil rights movement to become too strongly aligned with the administration or unions or other conservative elements. We are especially critical of the unions. At this point, Walter Reuther depends heavily upon the Johnson administration because Johnson has a lot to say in regard to whether or not Reuther's present negotiations with the auto industry are successful, and Reuther needs a success for the survival of his union. At this convention, Reuther had to dance to the tune of the President. Because of certain ties that some of the civil rights leaders have with Reuther, they were forced to dance to his tune, which meant that they were also dancing to the tune of President Johnson. We're not saying that we should dissociate ourselves from the power structure altogether, but we are saying that we should not align ourselves with them to the extent that we cannot afford to go against their wishes or demands. Many of the delegates who were giving us aid were forced to withdraw their support because of threats made to them by party heads or other people who had perty ties. We must establish allies within their ranks, but we are certain that we can do this without obligating ourselves to the group.

We're convinced that any real, meaningful attempt to get civil rights representation in the political arena must be independent of these other ties, because we (the movement) must maintain a position that will free these powers to move in the direction of making some type of significant political change. The only way we do that is to remain a threat to these powers, and we can do that by being independent of them.

We feel that at this time CORE and SNCC are the only two organizations that can develop such a meaningful movement. In many aspects CORE has the greater potential of the two, because of our chapters and program in both the North and the South. The reason why we mentioned the North is that this is where political organization within our ranks is needed most. We did not have one delegate from within our ranks at that convention. If we don't do something about that soon, we are going to find ourselves in the same political dilemma in 1968. This means that the civil rights movement must infiltrate the political structure between now and '68.

II

The following are some general recommendations that we're making to CORE for a long-range program to begin immediately and extend through 1968. First, however, we would like to clear something up. At this point we do not interpret the Freedom Democratic Party as a third party, but as an attempt to build a meaningful political machinery to aid us (the civil rights movement) in obtaining a significant voice in our present government, both locally and nationally.

Program work on budget

We feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that is can service the coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following:
   A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region,
   B. Do research on the economic standards of each state,
   C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiating with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the Negro community,
   D. Make all this material available to the Southern staff,
   E. Plan curriculum for staff and local people so that they may get an understanding of this material.

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following:
   A. Create new and meaningful projects,
   B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
   C. Be responsible to the Southern office director for implementation of programs.

Political Programs from S.O. –

III. Communications Department.
  A. Should begin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
  B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
  C. Should coordinate all regional press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office.
  A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
  B. Should have the final say on decisions made,
  C. Should serve as liason between the Southern Office and the National Office.

The following ~~is a recommendation for~~ and programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs. We feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Okla, Tx Ark. – massive kick-off in La.

  A. ~~We should begin such an operation in Louisiana as a kick-off.~~
    1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state (double the present staff.) political + educational To begin programs –
    2. ~~Begin to organize in key cities such as New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles,~~ etc., ~~from the precincts up~~ and in the rural areas.
    ~~3~~2. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc., to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
    ~~4~~3. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
    ~~5~~4. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
    ~~6~~5. Have suits filed challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
    ~~7~~6. Establish political workshops for local people throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular parish (county) workshops to plan political strategy. for the people
    ~~8~~7. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting and workshop to establish unity and build local leadership. – by the people
    ~~9~~8. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

  Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed, depending upon local organization.

? { CORE SNCC COFO

Optional schedule depending on man power + community response

  B. Expansion into other states.
    1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
      a. establish contacts in key cities, and rural areas –
      b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups,

c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program, and we feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.

2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to orient them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.
3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program. We can begin with a roving team of three task-force workers.
4. Expansion of staff in Fla, N.C. & S.C.

C. Staffing such a program.
1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Mississippi.
2. Use veteran task-force workers for Alabama.
3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or begin the program in other states. They should work with veteran task-force workers. Recruitment for immediate & full-time staff
4. During the summer these people should work on building local leadership to carry on work after the summer.

Note: ~~We might be able to cover only one or two states during 1964-65.~~ Remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. We envision that in 1967 we can have a nine-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North.
1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities, chapters
3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas, and political education.
4. Have two task-force workers from Mississippi to begin working on Northern college campuses to recruit, do fund raising, orient students in programs, and set up college chapters.

III

Involvement of College Students

CORE ~~should~~ has put a task-force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departments, medical schools, etc.

The college program ~~should:~~

- A. ~~Begin to~~ Organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
- B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
- C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
- D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
- E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
- F. Involve students in the educational program - community center and freedom school development.

We feel that it is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movement again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

~~IV~~

~~Educational Program~~

(~~See separate memo - Freedom Education Proposal~~)

[1964]

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

We must take on ourselves the responsibility of meeting the needs of the whole community. Thus our expansion must not only be geographic but also one of scope and depth of program. Such a program will branch out variously into economic, political, educational and legal actions and projects.

I. Political
   A. Voter Registration
   B. Community Organization emphasizing formation of voters leagues at community, parish and district levels.
   C. Election
      1. sponsoring Negro candidates for party leadership position
      2. sponsoring Negro candidates for political office
   D. Challenges based on exclusion of Negroes from voting rolls
      1. of party elections
      2. of elections to political office, including Congress

II. Economic
   A. Statistics on no. of jobs, kinds of jobs
   B. Discrimination in employment and labor unions
   C. Unemployment
   D. Special problems
      1. Federal surplus food distribution program
      2. Sweet potato market in St. Francisville area
      3. Other Federal programs on job training, farm subsidy, etc.

III. Social
   A. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations through testing, legal action and negotiation. (The negotiation with national concerns.)
   B. Direct action

IV. Educational
   A. Community Centers: to be outlined in detail
   B. Freedom Schools: to be outlined in detail
      1. Young people
      2. Adults--literacy; leadership training
   C. Leadership conferences at college and community levels

V. Legal Action: suits and injunctions
   A. segregated public facilities and accommodations
   B. public and private conspiracies
      1. intimidation by law enforcement officials and parish or state authorities
      2. private acts of harassment
      3. school desegregation

In order to begin work in the areas mentioned above, we must first of all survey each parish through personal conferences and research; secondly, outline a long-range program on a parish-by-parish basis to meet the community needs, and thirdly determine from our survey the minimum needs in manpower and fanancial resources. In short, our program will emphasize community demands rather than a program priority of our own.

[1964-1965]

Political Programs from Southern Office

The following are programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs - We feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

- A. Massive kick-off in Louisiana.
    1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state to begin political and educational programs (double the present staff).
    2. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc., to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
    3. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
    4. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
    5. Have suits challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
    6. Establish political workshops for local people throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular county workshops to plan political strategy.
    7. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting by the people and workshops to establish unity and build local leadership.
    8. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

  Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed, depending upon local organization.
- B. Expansion into other states.
    1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
        - a. establish contacts in key cities and rural areas,
        - b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups,
        - c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

    Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program, and we feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.
    2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to orient them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.
    3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program. We can begin with a roving team of three task force workers.
    4. Expansion of staff in Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

C. Staffing such a program.
  1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Mississippi.
  2. Use veteran task-force workers for Alabama.
  3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or beging the program in other states. They should work with veteran task force workers. Recruitment for immediate full-time staff.

Note: Remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. We envision that in 1967 we can have a nine-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North.
  1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
  2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities, and chapters.
  3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas, and political education.
  4. Have two task force workers from Mississippi to begin working on Northern college campuses to recruit, do fund raising, orient students in programs, and set up college chapters.

Involvement of College Students

CORE has put a task force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departments, medical schools, etc.

The college program.
  A. Organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
  B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
  C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
  D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
  E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
  F. Involve students in the educational program--community center and freedom school development.

We feel that is is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movement again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

CORE in The South (Sept. Dec. 1964)

January 28, 1965

In other reports the programs of projects within the Southern area have been described in some detail. This report will be given to broader outlines, stressing the continuity of program that ties the projects together.

To begin, voter registration is the characteristic activity of CORE across the South. Mississippi is the only important exception; there, Freedom Registration (MFDP) has been the main concern. However, Mississippi's program has an increasingly significant effect on our voter registration programs. Now we work to interest the Negro community in political education, an out growth of the "Political Programs" of COFO.

Political education deals with the governmental structure of towns, counties (parishes) and states. It attempts to analyze just what is the theoretical effect of important official functions on the community, and what is the real effect. It searches for statutes whose operation will provide benefit and protection for Negroes in their relation to the officials. It studies precinct organization and measures Negro potential for exerting influence in such a structure.

Political education programs are still new to CORE in the southern region, although we have discussed them for a long time. But there is a clear consensus among the southern staff that this is one of the most important keys to developing the "psychology of equality" in the southern Negro; it has potential both for community organization---which may reach out into various areas of need---and for implementing the entry of the Negro into the decision-making structure of various levels of government.

The Louisiana staff has made several efforts in this direction. We attempted months ago to join together registrants and interested eligibles in the Capital Voters League, involving five parishes. The project was not successful, but a good learning experience for future efforts. Since national elections, CORE in Louisiana has worked mostly in areas other than political education; some of these will be described later.

In Florida the CORE staff concentrated on voter registration, but assisted in the formation of a Civic Interest Group that held classes in citizenship. Not only were their combined efforts successful in bringing out a 90%-plus Negro vote, but two weeks after the election the Negro section of Quincy, Florida had new street lights installed and the promise of pavement for the unspeakable dirt roads in the Neighborhood.

In Mississippi, political education has led to various organized forays into actual community politics---ASCA (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections as well as the conventional ones. In the other states the emphasis is still on voter registration, but our proposed South Carolina campaign must lean heavily on extensive political education if it is to realize its potential.

CORE's work on discrimination in employment has not been extensive. One sustained program is that concerning Olin-Mathieson Corporation in Monroe, Louisiana. This campaign was initiated by the CORE staff in the spring of 1964, marked by two investigations of company practices by representatives of the Army---both abortive---and recently, evidence given to the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission by Negro employees of Olin-Mathieson. With the coming-of-age of Title VII, (Equal Employment Opportunity) of the Civil Rights Act, the Southern Program

Director has the responsibility of searching for means of effectively exploiting this provision in the southern region.

The CORE group in Tulsa also conducted a lengthy campaign for open employment in a local bank.

Another significant area of CORE concern is problems of the rural Negro. The campaign in behalf of the sweet potato farmers in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana is such an example. In this case the problem was the capricious use of the power to withhold contracts by Princeville Canning Company, which cans sweet potatoes. Not only did CORE expose this company practice (used to discourage Negroes from registering to vote.), but we also began to work on the possibility of setting up a producers' co-operative among the farmers.

The rural program is further developed in Mississippi. In Madison County (Canton) the COFO-sponsored Farmers League took a very active part in the ASCS election--which, like the Congressional elections, is also being challenged. The League has spearheaded the formation of a co-op also. A charter has been obtained, but as yet no program has been set up.

A brief trip through South Carolina, following the Durham Conference, disclosed potential for rural program in that state. Such a program is very nebulous in our thinking presently, but we discovered both political and economic interest in two of the communities where we stopped, together with already established leadership of a militant sympathy. And of course our Voter Registration program in this state provides a solid basis for community organization.

Rural programs offer a good example of the service being developed by the research department of the southern office. Already a variety of kinds of information on any rural area in the South is available---voting statistics, population, principal crops, etc. (The research department will be described more fully in the report on the southern office.)

The southern staff has come out in favor of a more integrated, aggressive legal program. However, the period generally covered by this report (September to December) has been a high point of our financial indebtedness to lawyers as well as to other commercial services. Therefore legal action during this time was mostly limited to fighting discriminatory charges. With the recent easement of our legal debts and the executive implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, we look forward to challenges of discrimination in education, public housing, Hill-Burton hospitals and other federally-assisted programs. We also anticipate further action in voter registration, against discriminatory action under color of police power and possibly something in the area of election challenge.

The abovementioned programs do not in themselves lay stress on direct action, non-violent or otherwise. There have been numerous tests on public accommodations and facilities, however, across the area. In Florida the CORE workers tested restaurants both in small towns and on the highways; in Meridian, similar tests led to arrests of the workers; in Monroe, Louisiana most of the downtown facilities have been tested---and opened; in Canton, the attempts of Negro high school students to enter the white high school falls in this category. The general philosophy is, "Wherever direct action in public accommodations or facilities expresses the real wishes of the community, it is our responsibility to assist them in fulfilling this desire. Out of such co-operation we can possibly realize the beginning of community organization, which in turn will expand its interest beyond the narrow problem of public accommodations.

While the concepts of freedom schools and community centers are still very much alive, these projects are experiencing difficulties. To conduct either activity on a year-round basis requires equipment, facilities, imaginative leadership, money, etc. The present time might be said to be the "learning phase" for staff involved in these programs.

There is programmatic division between those states which have projects and those which are "chapter areas." Texas and Oklahoma have witnessed sharp, temporary increases in CORE interest, usually coinciding with a dramatic direct action in progress at the time. The southwest staff set up one conference in December, but chapters did not respond well to it. We do not maintain regular communication with these chapters, but field secretary reports convey the general impression of some potential but only sporadic action and no continuous program. The chapter in Fort Smith, Arkansas has not had as much servicing as the other southwest chapters; perhaps this accounts for its apparent complete inactivity.

A special consideration must be given our relations with COFO and MFDP.

In its beginning, and for a long time thereafter, COFO decision-making seems to have been largely the province of full-time staff workers in Mississippi SNCC and CORE. While they were influenced by local thought, the staff people possessed both mobility and full-time freedom; naturally they must have dominated COFO councils. MFDP has recently claimed the interest of most of the active local people, so that COFO is staff, and perhaps not much more. It has (Congressional) district directors, local staff, a budget supported by contributions from private citizens, SNCC and CORE. Organizationally, when we deal with COFO we deal with staff. This works hardship mostly on the Fourth District staff; as part of a state operation, it must work with COFO; as part of a national body it must work with CORE. This should not be hard in the day-to-day working of the staff inside the state, except that decisions involving budget and personnel changes usually must have prior clearance at the source of financial support. But in its relations outside the state, each situation must be judged in terms of its dual effect: on CORE and on COFO.

MFDP seems to be the predominant interest of the Mississippi militants presently. However, it must be understood that MFDP is not a competitor of COFO; rather, COFO has been one of the prime movers in the development of MFDP and continues so. CORE is presently handicapped in dealing with MFDP because we have no constant line of communication, as far as I can see, between the two. This is important because the line between actions and policies of local concern, and those of national impact, is harder to determine than in the case of non-political COFO. The Southern office will emphasize the importance of full communication regarding staff participation in MFDP plans and projects. I suggest that the least we can do nationally is to be placed on the MFDP mailing list; better, to seek periodic briefings, or the placement of a CORE person in the Washington MFDP office.

Something should be said about the present CORE staff in the South. There are 54 listed on the payroll, eleven of whom are field secretaries with two more in administration. This is the largest concentration of CORE staff in any area. Of that number, there are six in the New Orleans office, one on special assignment in New Orleans and seven traveling staff members; the rest work on projects in Mississippi, Louisiana or Florida. (This includes only a few of the volunteers, who themselves number about thirty.) We will be held back until we get either more cars or more people. There is a fair-sized number of persons who have already volunteered for service but we only consider bona fide (hopefully) self-supporting applicants presently.

Another staff problem is lack of certain kinds of training. Community centers, for instance, exhibit this problem. In the recent New Orleans workshop many COFO workers showed lack of orientation on CORE. Emergence of new civil rights directives and procedures points up another area of needed training. Finally, many of our staff are still insufficiently acquainted with the total program beyond their own special sphere of interest.

This problem is presently being met by regional workshops, two more of which are scheduled before summer. These will be supplemented by small-scale workshops, and perhaps by training sessions carried on by other organizations such as National Council of Churches, National Sharecroppers Fund, etc.

Our staff is presently composed mostly of what might be termed "veterans". Some are stronger than others, of course, but I question the existence of any other program where sustained, needful activity is carried on on such a broad scale at such a low investment in salary. It need not be said this comment is based on our desperate financial condition, not on gleeful reflections of successful exploitation of labor.

To summarize:

Our efforts to organize Negro communities through political awareness have been successful in a few cases, enough to convince the staff that we can extend that success much further and within a reasonable time.

The painful dragging-out of the Olin-Mathieson case emphasizes the hardships to be faced in fighting employment-discrimination. The federal contract is our primary basis for challenging industry, but the federal government must be prodded constantly; even then action comes slowly. Perhaps Title VII will help accelerate our progress.

Each of our southern states has its "Black Belt." This is the logical area in which to introduce ASCS, FHA, co-ops and small industry. But the farm problem certainly transcends race; we are not presently sure if we're helping preserve and strengthen the small farmer or simply postponing the inevitable.

Both voter registration and the legal program exemplify fundamental changes in CORE. In 1960 these were brushed aside, sort of, as necessary evils at best; public accommodations projects set our focus for direct action. Now, the legal program especially is looking toward expansion; voter registration provides the base for our political program. But public accommodations problems seem superficial in the face of the push for broad changes in some of our basic social institutions.

There are several gradations of opinion among staff on "Chapter Development vs. Community Organization." However, either a chapter or a staff is a small CORE cadre in a community, a cadre which may turn either toward community involvement or exclusive " in-group " action for that community. Either chapter or staff has its own structural advantages; effectiveness is to be determined more by the quality of people involved than by group-structure. However, it must be marked that the most significant actions of the past year have come from projects, not chapters.

The southern staff is having its problems making the change from loose structure to an integrated one, from a high degree of local autonomy to clear, constant lines of responsibility. It minimizes romance, restricts individual initiative; but is unavoidable as CORE grows in size, complexity and national effectiveness.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

[1965, March 9]

The CORE Southern Office: What It Does

The following report deals with the operation of the CORE Southern Office in every aspect. It is of course a general survey rather than a day-to-day description; but the effort is made to describe fundamentals of operation, not broad vague policies. Also, this is not a report of office organization as we envision it, necessarily, but as we are actually working.

The work of the Southern Office may be divided into the following areas:

Program: development, supervision, co-ordination
Research
Workshops & Conferences
Chapters: organization, servicing
Personnel: recruitment, assignment, supervision
Communications & Public Relations
Legal Problems
Reports: receiving and transmitting
Budget: working-out, allocation
Miscellaneous

Program development is the responsibility of the southern program director; staff members are frequently called in for discussion of proposals. A program usually develops in this wise: conception, purpose, method, materials and personnel, time schedule, budget. Programs may be classified as urban, rural or even areawide (such as chapters servicing in Oklahoma); centering on a particular problem (housing, perhaps); or a particular community segment (college students, parents of school-children, etc.). There may be any kind of combination of these factors, Following are some programs of recent vintage: Southern Staff Conference, Dallas, Texas Workshop, College Conference Program, New Orleans community project, Louisiana and South Carolina summer projects.

The Southern Staff Conference was conceived as one of five to be held in 1965. These conferences are planned as educational instruments, in a broader sense than that of dealing with special skills and problems required by a CORE "project". In the immediate future this will mean emphasis largely on methods of community organization.

The Dallas Workshop was planned to reach CORE chapters in Texas Oklahoma and Arkansas. It was not as successful as hoped, but taught some valuable lessons which are now incorporated in planning workshops in the future.

1. develop the workshop around only one or two problems;
2. secure a comprehensive body of subject materials from "specialist" sources in that field;
3. invite at least one recognized authority on the subject;
4. publicize the project throughly;
5. set up quasi-permanent agenda so the workshop may be repeated in other areas;
6. secure financial support.

The College Conference Program has been outlined in detail in a separate memorandum from the southern office. However it is worthy of note as the first possible effective effort, since the Freedom Rides of 1961, to involve substantial numbers of southern Negro college students in the movement.

New Orleans may be considered as presently the most backward large city in the South outside of Birmingham, Alabama. Therefore the southern office has brought in one Task Force worker to supplement the work of New Orleans CORE in setting up a local program.

This program begins with projects to establish a neighborhood group to work on an aspect of the Anti-Poverty Program, and another (Perhaps overlapping) group to work on political organization.

The Louisiana and South Carolina projects have been dealth with separately. These, and others listed, will undoubtedly pre-empt most of the time of the program director. Still time must be found to give to CORE programs in Florida and Mississippi. This time will be given mostly to reviewing current activities, counseling in development of new program and attempting to "sell" the program ideas to national office.

Program supervision from the southern office is primarily budgetary, when there is budget. However, we are able to maintain close contact with the projects through telephone and correspondence, and to offer suggestions and guidance in that manner. Co-ordination also is not the traditional procedure usually associated with the term. Our projects across the states are not operating on one great master plan; they attempt to interpret local trends of thinking wherever they are. Co-ordination has to do primarily with choosing the area which seems to offer greatest potential, then trying to assure that area some priority in material and personnel.

One programmatic goal is to extend planning further in the future than heretofore. Recent expansion of CORE viewpoint--politics, poverty--demands long-range planning. The beginnings are already evident-in drafts of summer projects which touch on 1966 elections, for instance.

Research is an important part of the southern program. The work of this department is fully described in the accompanying memo (Dec.3) I enclose the memo in lieu of a written description.

Workshops and conferences are necessary supplements to program; ideally, they provide education both in problems and in methods, for both staff and chapter members. As mentioned above, current workshops are set up as sort of pilot projects which will help develop future planning in series instead of separate items.

Chapter organization and servicing is a somewhat painful subject. Field secretaries are working in the southeast and southwest; the southern office maintains communication with them. But there is little exchange between chapters and office, presumably because the office does not presently fill a "felt need" of chapters.

I believe field secretaries in chapter-areas will agree that an important corrective to this situation is the workshop; unless these are set up by our office, the chapters most likely won't get them. However, an energetic workshop program cannot be launched until there is assurance of financial support. A workshop series alone does not transform southern office-southern chapter relations from wilt to bloom, but does constitute a strong beginning. Meanwhile, traditional servicing continues.

The southern office has a stronger relation to projects; certain of the latter's needs are channeled through this office; office personnel visit projects. A principal function of the office presently is to help projects set up systematic and regular planning, operating and reporting. Once this is accomplished, a continuing task will be to analyze project operations and new proposals, and interpret these to national office and NAC. Project supervision is accomplished through visits and correspondence. Actually this is primarily the function of area directors; Jewett, Gordon, Castle, and Moore. Frequent conferences with these people contribute to a viable rapport with projects. It should be pointed out that projects, like chapters, exercise considerable autonomy a practice the southern office encourages within practical limits.

In public relations Ed Hollander presently plays an ubiquitous role. He is a principal news source for national office, supplying stories and photos; does on-the-spot reporting from the field; works on expanding our contact with local and national news media; is responsible for developing brochures and newsletters; is presently working on "monographs in current history", a group of narratives on several southern projects. The increasing amount of paper work hampers the development of strong liaison with the projects. The communications person must travel, know the projects, the people, the locale. He must also have office time, to conceive ideas and layouts that "sell"--- just as on Madison Avenue. We will undoubtedly need an additional man in the near future.

Personnel recruitment is, practically speaking, a springtime operation looking toward summer. Standard forms are in use, and our procedure is now fairly well regulated. Except for the College Conference Program, recruitment is a matter of correspondence. Personnel training for this summer will develop out of a survey of present staff, seeking their ideas on important content for training. It seems un-necessary to comment further on supervision. It can be seen from the above that the southern office will act chiefly as correspondent and co-ordinator in taking on summer staff. This will be largely a field staff operation.

The southern office is in daily contact with some aspect of legal problems in civil rights. We arrange appointments for aggrieved parties, consult frequently with Collins, Douglas & Elie for advice, try to keep abreast of project needs for legal services and placate unpaid lawyers. Staff members are deeply interested in the tactics and attitudes of lawyers, and frequently very critical. The southern office has been able to transmit some of this feeling to the national office, with results that look promising at present.

Reports of various types have been instituted as need presents itself. Each new instance offers occasion for resignation, reluctance or refusal on the part of staff. Ultimately there is reconsideration; then the report. A list, and brief description, is appended.

The southern office owes George Wiley a vote of thanks for the bulldog tenacity with which he approached the job of obtaining an itemized budget from each project. We are now in possession of figures that give reasonable indication of what should be allocated to operations in this area. To this we can now add a budget for the southern office itself. It is appended.

Staff members attached to the southern office are on call to represent CORE in a variety of ways. Speaking engagements, or course. Sometimes, projects lend themselves more easily to our involvement than that of the local CORE chapters: we have attacked appearance of government officials in segregated meetings, questioned federal appropriations in Plaquemines Parish, taken issue with the governor in various cases. I have recently become a member--not yet confirmed--of the Federally Assisted Program Subcommittee of the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In brief, that body will expedite hearing of complaints on Title VI.

In the effort to be comprehensive I have had to sacrifice brevity. A "closing paragraph" for the sake of form would be unbearably redundant. The report is above; this is the point of close.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

March 9, 1965

SUBJECT: RESEARCH PROGRAM

The first month of the research program was spent primarily in accumulating and evaluating information and material on federal programs, facts about Louisiana etc. Since then I have begun to present material to the field staff. We now have a growing reference library, with at least some material on every major government program, and statistical information (including census reports) on Louisiana each individual parish, and some on most other Southern states. There is a complete publication indes - a card file on all publications in this office including the smallest pamphlets. This file is indexed by topic, and is cross filed. We have several good lists of contacts for all types of information, a large file of lists of local officials in Louisiana Parishes usually in rural agencies. A file is kept on each parish in Louisiana, and each of twelve southern states. News releases from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare are selected for importance, filed by date and department, and listed on a special index.

A major problem has been selecting the material to send to the field, from the many items that have been accumulated. I don't want to send you a lot of irrelevent material and pass on to you the job of sorting and selecting, which should be done by this office. However, I find that I am limited by my lack of field experience, and so far have had to use guess-work in selecting information to be distributed. I have been encouraging the field staff to communicate with me - to criticise, comment, request, etc. and hope to hear from you.

The following list includes all items sent directly to the staff in the field by the research office:

I. The following items were initiated by the research program and distributed to all Louisiana Staff-

   a. Louisiana Data - 17 Parishe - a 31-page handbook of statistical and other information about 17 parishes of Louisiana (at the time the handbook was prepared, CORE was working in only 17 parishes); includes names and addresses of local rural officials; population, education, agricultural and other statistics, and a large section of federal programs which includes several pages on ASCS

   b. Information Letters No. 1, 2, and 3 - supplements to handbook, now contains information on 25 parishes; as relevent information comes in, I put it in the information letters rather than sending out too-frequent notices. These letters will be sent whenever a sufficient amount of material is collected, or when there is a time limit on a certain item. They include such information as voter registration statistics, ASCS information, Rural Area Development Programs, etc.

II. The following special notices have been sent to staff members from the research office -

   a. Notice on federal disaster relief to Louisiana parishes after hurricane (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; 500 copies distributed to workers in 15 involved parishes)

   b. Notice on federal grants to libraries (information received from U.S. Dept. of HEW press release; sent to staff in several southern states)

   c. Notice on special conservation aid to 10 counties in North Carolina (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; sent to Rev. Cox in N. C.)

   d. Notice on applications being accepted in Public Housing Project in Ponchatoula,

Louisiana

Louisiana (information received from news article; sent to Ronnie Moore)

III. The following reports were prepared on request

a. Facts About Plaquemines - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Ronnie Moore)

b. Facts About Caddo - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle)

c. Facts About Bossier and DeSoto - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parishes not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle, copy requested by Claudia Edwards)

d. Non-white Population - statistics for Louisiana - information (voting potential and registration, population, etc.) for parishes having more than 25% non-white population (requested by Sut House, COFO)

All the above requests were made by people who were visiting the New Orleans Office - no written requests have come from the field.

The most immediate project of the Research Program is preparing a packet of material on federal programs for distribution to all southern staff. I have selected the best publications on all major programs, and have ordered multiple copies for the inclusion in the packet. When multiple copies are not available, I am copying the material on stencils. A problem in this project is getting enough money for folders to put the material in. This packet will provide a good reference source on federal programs for field staff, and will also direct you to further information. More detailed information will also be available from this office. The packet will give you enough information to determine what programs you want to look further into so that your requests for information from me or the agencies involved can be specific.

I am also preparing a report on Orleans parish for New Orleans CORE, for use in their effort to obtain funds under the anti-poverty program for the community center they plan to develop.

I am hoping to hold workshops on some of the most important programs, such as the Anti-poverty Program and ASCS, but have not made any definite plans.

I am also attempting to develop a file evaluating films that are available to us, but have only used one so far - a not-too-good film on co-ops in St. Francisville. I have several lists of films that are available for little or no charge which I will order on request, although I do not know how good they are. Field staff needing films on specific subjects, especially concerning farming, should notify this office.

At present, the direction of the research department has depended primarily on the information received here. I hope that in the future it will be more directly influenced by the needs of the field staff, but that, of course, is up to you.

REPORTS IN AND OUT OF THE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Description	Schedule
From the field-------	
Program and personnel, project	10th and 25th
Income and expenditure, project	10th and 25th
Mileage reports on leased cars, project	weekly
Travel and subsistence expense, individual	weekly (mostly)
Special project or incident	as occasion arises
To the field	
Project survey report (capsule of all biweekly reports)	15th and 30th
Conferences and workshops	before and after
Research facts and figures	as available
Miscellaneous	
To National Office	
Project survey report	
Program department (including research)	
Public relations	
Special actions or projects	
Southern office financial report	

NOTE: The last group will be combined into one report; the financial report will be submitted once monthly, to avoid confusion.

SOUTHERN OFFICE MONTHLY BUDGET

Rent	100.00
Telephone	200.00
Utilities	25.00
Postage, general	22.50
Office supplies	100.00
Typewriter maintenance	5.00
Research dept.	
Postage	22.50
Publications	15.
Public relations	
photo supplies	50.00
photo processing	25.00
Travel & subsistence southern staff *	500.00
	1065.65
T&S above: add R. Moore	35.00
Total monthly budget	1100.00

Estimated allowance for individual expenses per month:

Cox	35.00
Brown	35.00
Robinson	35.00
Gordon	60.00
Jewett	35.00
Haley	40.00
Dennis	60.00
Hollander	40.00
Moore	35.00
Smith	40.00
Castle	50.00
Baines	50.00
	535.00

Reports
[illegible]

Reports
Alabama

1904 March
May

Alabama Project - Correspondence
1964, March- May

[1965, March 24]

Route Mr. Richard Haley ( )
Mr. Ed Hollander ( )

file Miss Debbie Bernstein

Comments

file —

MEMORANDUM

March 24, 1965

FROM: Jim Dombrowski and Carl Braden

TO: Friends Everywhere

IN RE: Help Urgently Needed in Alabama

Between 150 and 200 students are fasting in jail and prison in Montgomery, Alabama in support of the protest in Selma, Alabama.

The news media and public officials are blocking out news of this action and your help is needed to break through the paper curtain.

The students are from Alabama and many other parts of the United States. They are refusing to eat until federal authorities and state officials take steps to protect their right to picket and demonstrate in support of the march from Selma to Montgomery. They have not eaten since March 18.

The Montgomery protest started March 10, the day after marchers from Selma were turned back by state troopers at the bridge over the Alabama River. About 500 students from Tuskegee Institute were in the forefront of the demonstration in Montgomery which took place in front of the State Capitol Building.

They were protesting refusal of registrars in Selma and surrounding counties to register Negroes to vote and the refusal of state officials to allow Selma people to march to Montgomery in protest.

The March 10th demonstration was broken up and the students were forced to take refuge in a nearby church. Since then many demonstrations have been broken up by city, county and state police supported by mounted possemen from the surrounding country-side. These horsemen have beaten the students with clubs, bullwhips and ropes, injuring many of them. City police used the same tactics to break up a rally on the campus of Alabama State College.

On Thursday, March 18, groups of 50 and 60 students picketed in front of the State Capitol and were arrested on various charges such as loitering. About 300 were taken to Montgomery City Jail and to nearby Kilby State Prison where they immediately began fasting. The number in custody has steadily fallen until it is now between 150 and 200.

The hunger strikers contend that the federal government has the power to free them under the Civil Rights Act on the ground that they were arrested while exercising their civil rights. Suits are being filed in federal court to get an order restraining police from making further arrests for demonstrating and picketing.

Public officials have made great efforts to confuse the issue and to say that the students in Montgomery are not supporting the march from Selma. This charge is not true. However the propaganda by the opposition is having its effect. The news media ---the press, radio and television --- have had a virtual blackout of the events in Montgomery.

We ask you to wire, write, or call the U. S. Department of Justice Office in your city; Atty. Gen. Katzenbach in Washington; and President Johnson. Ask them to act to free these students and protect their right to picket and demonstrate.

We also ask you to call the news editors of the daily newspapers, and any Negro or students newspapers in your vicinity. Tell them about the situation in Montgomery. Ask them to print a report about it.

Call the news editors of the United Press and Associated Press in your city and ask them why they have not reported this situation in Montgomery. They can obtain full information from the press office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Montgomery (phone 263-4481); or the SNCC Communications office in Atlanta, Georgia (phone 688-0331).

1

Alabama

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Randy Glenn
908 High Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Randy,

I w

I want to thank you for your promptness in following up our telephone conversation with the letter. Although I think it is shot full of enough faulty thinking for me to send a three page answer, I don't think that is the really important issue.

I am going to recommend to the National Office that we retain you as a detached worker, and continue to send your task force subsistence. This will include the checks you have missed.

I will write to SNCC in Atlanta informing them of this arrangement so we will all be clear as to where we stand. I shall also do likewise with Cleveland CORE.

I hope you will impress on the young college students with whom you are working the same thing that you and I impress on each other--the need to be highly self-critical. I looked at the list of grievances: they are vague, confused, often so general as to be nearly meaningless and containing more misspelled words than I ever expect from a collegiate paper.

One more thing. Please make it a habit to send a report to the Southern Office at least once every two weeks. You may be assured that as long as you communicate with us, we will communicate with you.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

orga tion with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

[1965, April]

908 High St
Montgomery Ala

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Dear Sir;

To be as explisted as possiable.All medical expances for me are being payed for by s.n.c.c.. All attorney,s fees are handled by stsff attorneys. The local attorney here is charles conley. He is payed the sum of 250.00 per week. By a law farm in New York. I have set up a propty bond and a cash bail fund here.

I belive for more efective fund raiseing in the north. You need a person in every HOT SPOT in the south so as to get a on the spot report.

I also belive the people of Ala need experance people in their fight for freedom. And i think that i am needed more in Ala than in Miss at this time.

Now lets get down to facts about Miss. For three months I was paralyze out there. no car or anything else to work with and I took my personal money to run a project. And I don't think it is fair orjustafiable for people who work in Civil Rights movement to reprimend a person who is putting his life and skills to help a depressed people.

Enclosed you will find a list of greivances of a group that ~~are~~ we organized here at Alabama State College. We also work with M.I.A. in getting three Negro girls hired atH.L.Greens department store down town. Iam also running this office. We are also working on a Voter Registration Campaign and we plan to have a Mass Freedom Day on the 30th of April at the Court House. I could go on with more but I must get up on campus to have a mass meeting. We will never turn back until we have helped as much as we can in the State of Alabama.

Your's for Freedom Now

Randy

Randy

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Randy Glenn
908 High Street
Montgomery, Alabama

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I w
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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Ir. Randy Glenn
08 High Street
ontgomery, Alabama

ear Randy:

I wassvery glad to hear from you. Although it seemed reasonable o assume you were in Selma, I actually did not know. Now I am once gain in the process of assumption. That is, I am assuming that you re working with SNCC in Montgomery and will be there for an indefi-ite period.

If this is so, please let me know. Then we can review the Leake County situation and decide what changes will be necessary. If you ave in mind something that involves your returning to CORE, please et me know right away. Then we can see if we can't work that out.

I may argue far into the night with you concerning your methods, ttitudes and habits. But I have never yet doubted your sincerety of urpose and I admire the directness of your approach. Please remember. hat.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Randa
ans.

0R3-1590

908 High Street
Montgomery, Alabama
April 2, 1965

Dear Sir:

Sunday, March 7, while in Jackson, Miss. attending a COFO Conference at appromixately 10:00 that afternoon, we were dispatched to Selma, Alabama, because there was a crisis, people had been beaten, gased, and trampled by horses. We immediately started for Selma, on Highway 80. We were stopped just outside of Nichodis County, Mississippi. Four cars were charged with improper passing and reckless driving. We arrived in Selma at appromixately 8:00 that evening to see what we could do to help calm the people of Selma.

We attended a mass meeting to let the people of Selma know that the the people of the Mississippi Core and the SNCC, who has always worked for freedom and justice, were supporting them. We began immediately to have a conference with the SCLC and SNCC staff, who are based in Selma , on the situation and how else we could be helpful of the Selma scene.

The people of Selma were very interested in the march to Montgomery, in protest of the killing of James Reed and that of Jim Lee Jackson. We then began various marches in Selma composed of people trying to get to the court house. We were stopped by Baker and the Alabama Storm Troopers. A rope was put across the street as a boundary line. We then began to try to get to the court house. Appromixately 300 students were rushing a demonstration at the same time at the other end of the street determined to get to the court house. Appromixately 30 people picketed the court house. They, the students, were stopped by storm troopers and all staff people available at that time locked hands and arms in front of the crowd to prevent any beating of the students. Only one person was hit, he had a busted lip.

On Tuesday, March 9, we assisted SCLC's James Farmer of CORE and other dignitaries to line up a march enroute to Montgomery. We at that time proceed across the bridge where again we were stopped, after praying we turned around and brought appromisately 4,000 people back to the Brown's Chapel, where we heard speechs by James Farmer, Jim Former, Dr. Martin King, and several others.

On Sunday, March 14, students from Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute were beaten by possessmen in Montgomery. Again Monday morning the students were beaten by the possessmen. We were dispatched at that time to Montgomery, on arrival tension was very high, the people wanted to demonstrate. I immediately began to work in security to try to keep in contact with every across state between Selma and Montgomery, in case any thing happened and where people were last seen.

On Thursday, March 18, 84 people went down to the court house to demonstrate. They were arrested for failure to obey police officers. We immediately dispatched another group, they to were arrested. We sent several other groups, they were arrested also, making a total of 340 people arrested,

The people who were in jail decided to go on a hunger strike until freedom and justice had been achieved. These people stayed in jail approhixately seven days. Some wanted to come out but no money was available for their bail. We immediately started the wheels to turning to raise funds for their bail. We were fortunate enough to raise bail for all 340 people in jail.

Then the march from Selma to Montgomery began on Sunday, March 21. When the marchers arrived in Montgomery on March 24, at St Jude, they were greeted with an array of intertainers. The marchers arrived in Montgomery on Wednesday, March 25, and heard speechs at the capitol. On the same night one of SCLS's staff was riding with Mrs. Luzzir schuddling back and forth from the airport to Selma when she was killed. Immediately after a staff meeting was called at our office on High Street In Montgomery, where we decided to have a meeting at the scene of the killing with 10 coffins, representing ten people who had been murdered during Wallace's adminstration. Just proceeding this there was a memorial service at the spot of the killing in Lowndes County, where 60 women dressed in black stayed at the coffins until night fall. Then they left the coffins on the sidewalks.

We are now taking on a greater challenge. As you know there has never been any success in any urban area, we are now doing reseach on all the facts and statistics about Montgomery. We feel that this an area that can be opened, and that we can be successful in any opened area, This is just a brief summary of my activities on this Alabama project.

This is your man on the scene for freedom for all America.

Signed:

Randy M Glenn

Randy M. Glenn

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Mr. Randy Glenn
908 High Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Randy:

I wassvery glad to hear from you. Although it seemed reasonable to assume you were in Selma, I actually did not know. Now I am once again in the process of assumption. That is, I am assuming that you are working with SNCC in Montgomery and will be there for an indefinite period.

If this is so, please let me know. Then we can review the Leake County situation and decide what changes will be necessary. If you have in mind something that involves your returning to CORE, please let me know right away. Then we can see if we can't work that out.

I may argue far into the night with you concerning your methods, attitudes and habits. But I have never yet doubted your sincerety of purpose and I admire the directness of your approach. Please remember. that.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Police Deny Race Issue In Arrests

The assistant chief of police at Montgomery said Wednesday the arrest of demonstrators at Negro Alabama State College here had no racial motivation.

The police official, Drew H. Lackey, testified before U.S. District Judge Frank H. Johnson Jr., in a hearing on a petition by the City of Montgomery seeking a return of 13 trespassing cases stemming from the campus demonstrations to federal court.

Lackey said that he arrested the group of demonstrators in the office of college President Levi Watkins only after he was requested to do so by college security officer E. B. Campbell.

Campbell testified that the group was not arrested for racial reasons, and was given numerous chances to leave before the arrests were made.

A student at the college, Douglas McCants, testified that the 13 chose to be arrested to promote their cause.

McCants said the demonstration which terminated in a sit-in at Watkins office was staged "to express our grievances . . . about academic freedom."

He said the students complained that they were prohibited from taking part in racial demonstrations; that the campus newspaper was censored, and also because the predominantly white University of Alabama receives more state funds than Alabama State.

Johnson ruled out testimony on the "genuineness" of the claims. He insisted the issue was whether the students had a "right to be in the college president's office at 1 o'clock in the morning after being told to leave."

In cross-examination by City Attorney Matt Piel, the Negro witness conceded that some of the demonstrators were "non-students" at Alabama State.

McCants said the non-students" were "students" in New York, California, Ohio, Tuskegee and Canada but weren't at the time enrolled in a school.

Students Air 'Grievances'

By JUDITH R. HELMS

An Alabama State College student said today in Federal Court that 13 persons arrested in the ASC president's office after a 13½-hour demonstration elected to go to jail "to promote their cause" rather than leave.

Douglas McCants was called to testify before U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. in a hearing on the city's petition to have cases against the 13 returned to Recorder's Court for trial.

The student said the April 20 demonstration on campus which terminated in the sit-in at the office of college President Levi Watkins was staged "to express our grievances . . . about academic freedom."

Grievances Listed

He said grievances included the prohibition by the Negro college of student participation in civil rights demonstrations, a censoring of the campus newspaper, and the fact that the University of Alabama received more state funds than Alabama State.

McCants said the students also were protesting the college president not using his authority sufficiently to obtain money for the school and such additional grievances as the girls' dormitories having "surplus beds" there "since the 40's."

Judge Johnson refused to allow testimony on "the genuineness" of the claims.

He said instead the issue was whether the students had "a right to be in the college president's office at one o'clock in the morning after being told to leave."

On cross examination by city prosecuting attorney Matt Piel, McCants said seven "non-students" at Alabama State were among those arrested and that one of them made the request to see President Watkins in his office, a request that was refused.

McCants said the "non-students" were "students" in New York, California, Ohio, Tuskegee and Canada but weren't at the time enrolled in a school.

Another Alabama State student, Bobby Goodson, told the court that the demonstrators also went to the president's office to ask him "why he called the police on us."

Goodson said he was one of nine students called to appear before the college's disciplinary committee the morning of April 20 to answer charges of insubordination.

He said his group met earlier for what he called their "last breakfast," sang songs in the dining hall, and, after being told the hearings were deferred, decided to demonstrate around the campus.

The hearing on whether the cases against the 13 should remain in Federal Court or be returned to city court was expected to continue this afternoon.

Randy M. Glenn
908 Highland ave
Montgomery Ala
[1965, April 7?]

Dear Richard,
Irecived a letter from Mrs Wilder today about the things we talked about the other day.Thay are ready to began thir center. and they need advice. Thy also meed advice on the farmers co op.Also enclosed is a news paper on the trials.

Yours For Freedom
Randy M Glenn

PS
Pleas contect Mrs Wilder here the address RT4 Box I40
Carthage Miss

[1965, April]

SHAME

CITIZENS OF MONTGOMERY, WE HAVE UNDERGONE IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS A DYNAMIC STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

THE NATION HAS MARCHED IN PROTEST OF INHUMAN CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE CITIZENS OF ALABAMA ARE FORCED TO LIVE.

DON'T BE SHOCKED TO HEAR THAT ALL OF THE PROBLEMS THAT STEM FROM RACISM HAVE NOT BEEN SOLVED.

STUDENTS AT ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE HAVE BEEN SUFFERING AND IT IS SHAMEFUL TO SAY THAT THIS COMMUNITY OF RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO TOTALLY IGNORE THEIR STRUGGLE.

LAST NIGHT TWELVE FREEDOM FIGHTERS WERE ARRESTED AND CARRIED OF TO JAIL LIKE COMMON CRIMINALS.

THIS TIME THE HERO OF SEGREGATION IS NOT "GEORGE WALLACE", BUT OUR OWN "DR. LEVI WATKINS".

THE QUESTION IS HOW LONG WILL WE CLOSE OUR EYES TO THE DISGRACEFUL AND WANTON IGNORANCE OF THE FACT THAT ANY AND ALL CITIZENS HAVE CERTAIN INALIENABLE RIGHTS, AND NO TYRANT SHOULD BE IMMUNE REGARDLESS OF HIS RACE FROM THE EXPRESSION OF THE COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE OF HUMAN BEINGS SEEKING JUSTICE.

SHAME! SHAME! SHAME!

WE SHALL OVERCOME!!

A.S.C.F.C.

Alabama State College Freedom Campaign (A.S.C.F.C.)

Montgomery, Alabama

April 10, 1965

We, the students of the Alabama State College would like to express the following greivances to the president of the Alabama State College, Dr. Levi Watkins, The Board of Education, and Governor George C. Wallace:

1. The immediate dismissal of Dr. Levi Watkins as president of this College because of his stand on the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and his denial of civil rights activities to the students without reprisal.
2. Adequate facilities in each department and greater improvement in the physical plant.
3. A Student Medical Center with twenty-four (24) hour service to students.
4. Newer and more up-to-date books in the library on all fields of education.
5. Full and adequate curriculum in all departments.
6. Adequately trained and experienced faculty.
7. Permanent academic departmental officials.
8. Responsible, qualified and exprienced administrative officials.
9. An immediate accrediatation effort.
10. A Democratic Student Government.
11. Integrated student body and faculty.
12. An attractive campus including:
    a. proper landscaping
    b. paved sidewalks
    c. adequate lighting

13. Properly trained security personnel.

14. Proper maintenance:

    a. replacement of outdated furniture

    b. elimination of having to move chairs from one classroom to another.

15. The improvement of student-teacher relationship.

16. Student and faculty participation in long and short-range academic planning.

17. Tenure faculty.

18. A faculty that writes professional articles and publishes books.

19. Academic freedom for both students and faculty.

20. A cultural exchange program.

21. Adequate equipment and study apparatus for dormitory students, such as desks, lamps, and chairs (presently non-existent.)

22. Immediate reinstatement of athletic scholarships taken away from students participating in Civil Rights Movements.

23. Recognition of legitimate student organizations without administrative control.

24. Greater concern by the Board of Education as to what is going on at the college.

25. Freedom of the press.

26. The establishment of a chapter of American Association of University Professors on campus.

27. Better salaries for student workers, (present 25 cents

hourly rate has not been changed for thirty years, although tuition has been increased 100%.)

28. The right to invite speakers on the national platform to our campus. (Dr. Martin L. King, Ralph Bunche, Governor George C. Wallace, Member of the State and National Government.

29. Recognition of faculty's scholarship and accomplishments.

30. Re-establishment of Art as a major.

31. An agreement not to destroy or reduce available courses in a department because the administration does not get along with the department head.

32. Establishment of communications with students and leaders at other state supported colleges in Alabama.

33. Appearance on campus at regular intervals by members of the Alabama State Board of Education, as an indication of interest and concern for the students welfare.

34. Use of ante-bellum tactics and procedures by the administration in the operation of the college after 100 years of progress.

35. More sanitary dining hall facilities with better prepared food--that is, a well balanced diet.

36. Establishment of administrative board composed of notable educators and individuals, established in areas of progress with an unreproachable stand of Civil Rights to whom the President of Alabama State College would be responsible.

37. Rededication and organizing of Alabama State Laboratory High School to establish it as a full segment in a congruent capacity with regards to its function as a part of Alabama State College.

Positive stand by Alabama State College in protest to recent action concerning conditions for the ten percent (10%) teacher's salary increase.

39. Immediate action with regards to loyalty oath that is mandatory for students to sign before receiving federal loans at Alabama State College.

40. Explanation of the fact that male dormitories are locked at a designated administrative hour.

41. Immediate report with regards to present state on stand taken by the accrediation committee.

42. Dismissal of work students stimulating from their participation in Civil Rights Activities.

43. We also ask that A.S.C.F.C. (Alabama State College Freedom Campaign) become a charted organization on campus.

44. Face lifting of social and recreational program.

45. Explanation to discontinuance of normal faculty meetings and the substitution of (Loyal ones) type meetings that are presently in effect.

46. Dr. Levi Watkins, why was Sam Cooke dismissed fron his position at Alabama State College?

47. Dr. Levi Watkins, why you did not offer Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary of United Nation a seat during a short visit to your office with Sam Cooke?

MASTER

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Personnel Director of SNCC
6 Raymond Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This letter is in regard to the work of Mr. Randy Glenn in Montgomery, Alabama. As you know Randy is working in Montgomery with a group of students from Alabama State Teachers College. He has explained to me that all his needs, except subsistence, are being taken care of through SNCC. I am of the impression that these needs are-or potential needs include, working materials, office facilities, legal assistance and bail, medical expenses, etc. . CORE will continue to send Randy his regular Task Force subsistence check as long as we are able to continue. Randy will continue to send regular reports of his activities to this office.

I think it is good to have this sort of thing in writing, so there is an original point of reference in case of questions or confusion at a later date.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Randy Glenn
Ruth Turner--Cleveland CORE
George Wiley

262 [1965, May ?]

7361

Fred---

Enclosed is the letter that Sumner Rosen sent in regard to the AAUP convention.

About May 7, I have been speaking to students across the country and this is really a bad time as exams are coming and with Selam, etc. these students have been caught up in alot in the past few months and now must study. Also I have been stressing that they are coming for this one demonstration and must go back home, that they aren't wanted for remaining to work in Alabama. You will also have to stress this, or else you are going to have alot of people coming ready to help and remain with you in Montgomery.

The people I have contacted are:
Kay Pricket, campus coordinator at Chicago SNCC office, (312) 268-5077.
Carol Rogoff, campus corrdinator at NY SNCC office, (212) YU 9-1313.
Harold MacDougell, Harvard, (617) UN 45498
Eliot Zashin, Berkeley (415) 841-1493.
Joyce Ladner, Washington U in St. Louis, (314) PA 79457.
Dick Phillips (618) 457-2639, Southern Illinois U in Carbonadale.

They are all good people and have promised to get in touch with you as soon as they have an idea of how many people they can get moving on this.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
300 THE FENWAY
BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

April 26, 1965

Dear Esther Heifetz:

I took your letter about Alabama State College up with the national officers of the AAUP at the recent convention. They are deeply concerned, and were appreciative of the new information which you forwarded. The trouble is that it is hard to think of new ways of acting in any effective way, since the college has no accreditation, and has been on the AAUP censure list since 1961.

Some day AAUP may undertake to provide funds which would enable faculty members to quit over violations of academic freedom without having to suffer the financial consequences. There was some talk of this at the convention. If any of the faculty at Alabama State were to express their need for such a program to the AAUP (1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036), it would help to build support for such programs. Now only limited help exists. However I am sure that the AAUP would lend whatever help it could to those directly victimized, whether faculty or students.

note

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Sumner M Rosen

Sumner M. Rosen
Assistant Professor of Economics

cf Aubrey

Alabama Project - Reports
1964, March - April

1965

ALABAMA PROJECT

by Randy M. Glenn

On about February 28, at a staff meeting Starkley Carmical asked if I would come to Alabama with him and a few others to open up 8 black-belt County that border Mississippi. During the mardigras, I went to New Orlean and spoke to Richard Haley, about the same.

While attending a Cofo Convention on March 10 in Jackson Mississippi when the first march to Montgomery began, there was a call stating there had been an attack on the bridge, en route to Montgomery. Seven car-loads of SNCC staff, and myself proceeded to Alabama. On arrival was a lot of frustration and fear. We did what we could to comfort these people.

On Monday, March 11, there was a meeting with SCLC, SNCC, representatives from NAACP and other organizations to discuss the problems here in Alabama. On Tuesday March 12, there was a march led by Dr. King, James Former, Jim Formon, and other leaders accross the bridge. We proceeded accross the bridge, had prayer and returned to Brown's Chapel. We decided on return to Brown's Chapel to set up a visual. We decided that we would stay in the street until we could as our constitutional rights of Peaceful assembly, as stated in the first Amendment of the United State Constitution. The Visual was set up on Thursday. This visual lasted through three days of rain and four days of good weather. These people were determine to stay until they were permitted to march to Montgomery, to present a list of grievance to Governor Wallace.

On the 16th of March, Montgomery Alabama students from Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute, were planning to march to the Capitol and protest the brutality of March 10 in Selma. They were at First Baptist Church planning to march, they were attacked on that Monday night by the posse and State Troopers, on the street. They got back into the Church, they were not allowed to leave on that night They had no food , water nor any other necessities they needed. They didn't let anyone in or any one out. On the following day the let them leave two at a time. They came down to Jackson and High Sts. and decided to set up a visual in the street. They were attacked again.

A call was made to Selma stating that all experience staff to be brought to Montgomery to try and help comfort these students. I brought a group of about 22 people into Montgomery. On arrival, we called a meeting in our temporarily head-quarters, which was in the Ben Moore Hotel, to decide our next move. We decided to block the Street until we were given permission to proceed to the Capitol.

This went on for to days then Dr. King came to Montgomery,after a meeting with Dr. King and other staff people, we got a permit, and a march was led to the capitol by Dr. King and other leaders of the organization.

Some 1800 people stood in the rain While Dr. King and other leaders had a conference with sheriff Clarke,Al Lingo, and others. The meeting lasted about three hours. Then everyone came back and we had a Mass meeting to discuss our next move. Mean while, Selma, the wheel was put in motion for the march. While the people were marching from Selma to Montgomery, we were here handling press releases, setting up housing, food and other necessity for all the people that come from far and wide to take part in the demonstration. The march arrived at St. Jude, where thousands of people came out to se the various entertainers that were in town. So, I had one day of rest, after all of the marchers left and went back home, we begin to discuss problems of Montgomery County with Montgomery people. They asked if we would stay and help solve some of the problems here in Montgomery. We decided to stay and do research before going into action.

Our project that we have been working on here along with SCLC are enclosed here in leaflet form, Alabama State College, Voter Registration, petition to Governor Wallace and other material which are enclosed.

We have two churches in North Montgomery, community which is known as New Town, and which is a very proverty stricken area. Where we will began on next week to set up community center, Voter Registratin, work-shop and Freedom schools, and other things as done in Mississippi. This project is a self-supporting project. We have had two freedom dances which our net profit was $100. We are planning others in the far near future. Enclosed, you will find a card that we sent to Churches to raise funds and a copy of the letter that was sent out with it. As I fore stated in another report, in unity there are strength.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM NOW

Randy M. Glenn

[1945, March]

Alabama Research

Ala Project

Randy M Glenn

THE GENERAL CONDITION
OF THE
ALABAMA NEGRO

This paper is a report published by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It is general in scope and is designed to accomplish four purposes:

1. To serve as a reference source for SNCC staff;
2. To serve as a counterpart to an earlier SNCC publication, "The General Condition of the Mississippi Negro", and to afford the possibility of comparing conditions in both states so as to clarify different approaches that may or may not be required;
3. To indicate guidelines for future, more detailed studies;
4. To expose to the eye of the general public certain shameful facts about how a large number of American citizens live in Alabama.

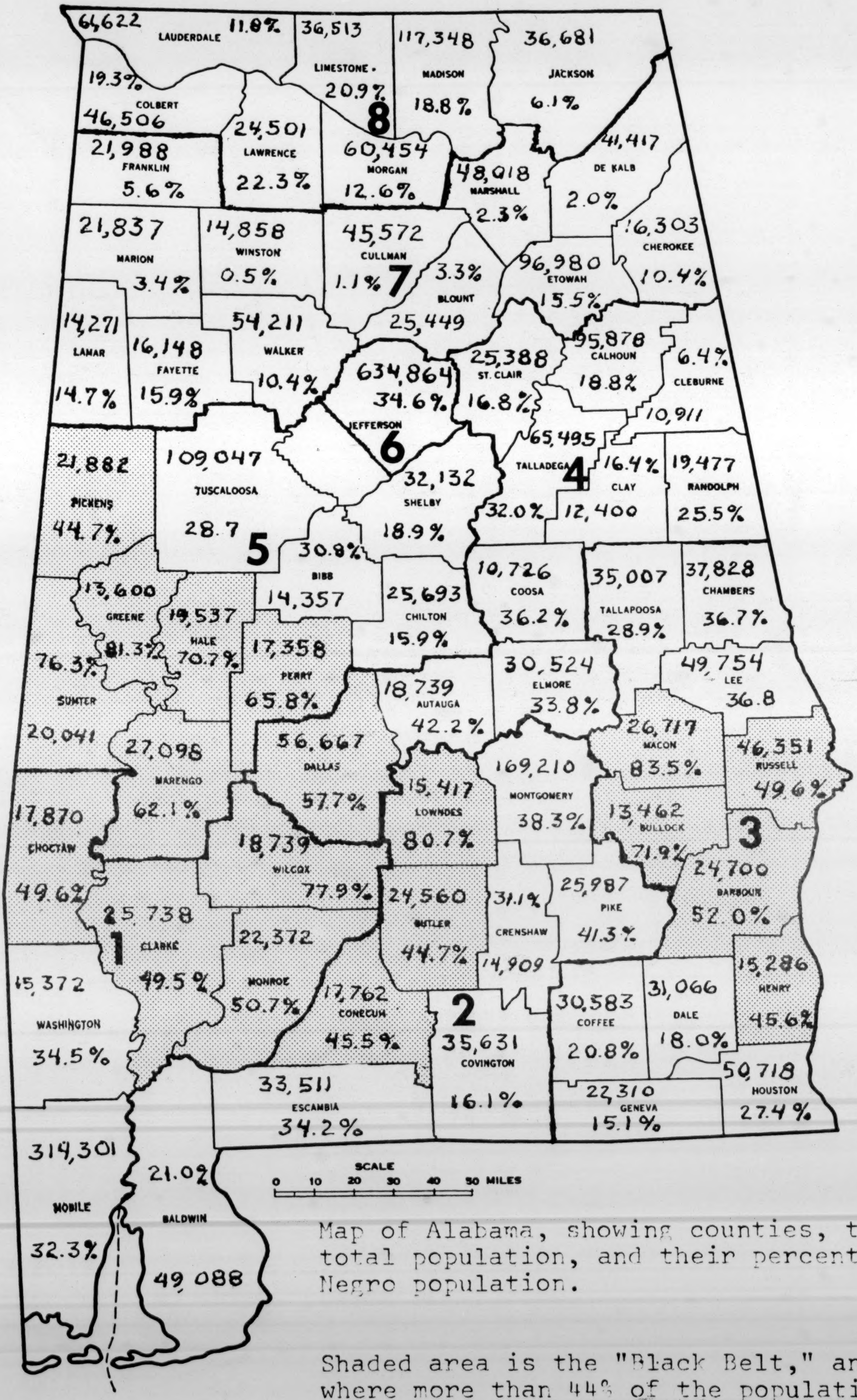
The statistics cited in this paper represent people, no matter how this may create difficulties in the minds of more fortunate Americans who would prefer that the statistics were merely numbers.

In this report the term "Nonwhite" is used interchangably with "Negro." According to the U.S. Census For Alabama for 1960, 0.09% of the population of Alabama is non-Negro and non-white and would therefore be included in the category "Nonwhite."

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
8 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
phone: 688-0331

March, 1965

ALABAMA


64,622
LAUDERDALE
11.8%
19.3%
COLBERT
46,506
36,513
LIMESTONE
20.9%
117,348
MADISON
18.8%
36,681
JACKSON
6.1%
8
24,501
LAWRENCE
22.3%
21,988
FRANKLIN
5.6%
60,454
MORGAN
12.6%
48,018
MARSHALL
2.3%
41,417
DE KALB
2.0%
21,837
MARION
3.4%
14,858
WINSTON
0.5%
45,572
CULLMAN
1.1%
7
3.3%
BLOUNT
25,449
96,980
ETOWAH
15.5%
16,303
CHEROKEE
10.4%
14,271
LAMAR
14.7%
16,148
FAYETTE
15.9%
54,211
WALKER
10.4%
634,864
34.6%
JEFFERSON
6
25,388
ST. CLAIR
16.8%
95,878
CALHOUN
18.8%
6.4%
CLEBURNE
10,911
21,882
PICKENS
44.7%
109,047
TUSCALOOSA
28.7
5
32,132
SHELBY
18.9%
65,495
TALLADEGA
4
32.0%
16.4%
CLAY
12,400
19,477
RANDOLPH
25.5%
30.8%
BIBB
14,357
13,600
GREENE
81.3%
19,537
HALE
70.7%
25,693
CHILTON
15.9%
10,726
COOSA
36.2%
35,007
TALLAPOOSA
28.9%
37,828
CHAMBERS
36.7%
76.3%
SUMTER
20,041
17,358
PERRY
65.8%
18,739
AUTAUGA
42.2%
30,524
ELMORE
33.8%
49,754
LEE
36.8
27,098
MARENGO
62.1%
56,667
DALLAS
57.7%
26,717
MACON
83.5%
46,351
RUSSELL
49.6%
17,870
CHOCTAW
49.6%
18,739
WILCOX
77.9%
15,417
LOWNDES
80.7%
169,210
MONTGOMERY
38.3%
13,462
BULLOCK
71.9%
3
24,700
BARBOUR
52.0%
25,738
CLARKE
1
49.5%
22,372
MONROE
50.7%
24,560
BUTLER
44.7%
31.1%
CRENSHAW
14,909
25,987
PIKE
41.3%
15,286
HENRY
45.6%
15,372
WASHINGTON
34.5%
17,762
CONECUH
45.5%
2
35,631
COVINGTON
16.1%
30,583
COFFEE
20.8%
31,066
DALE
18.0%
50,718
HOUSTON
27.4%
33,511
ESCAMBIA
34.2%
22,310
GENEVA
15.1%
314,301
MOBILE
32.3%
21.0%
BALDWIN
49,088
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES

Map of Alabama, showing counties, their total population, and their percent Negro population.

Shaded area is the "Black Belt," an area where more than 44% of the population of the counties is Negro. Congressional Districts are outlined with heavy lines.

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In all charts the following symbols apply: ▨ Nonwhite

☐ White

More detailed statistics on those Alabama counties with 44% Negro population or more is available from the Atlanta SNCC office.

PART 1, POPULATION

Growth in the Population

Number and Proportion - In 1960, 983,131 Negroes constituted 30.1% of the total 3,266,740 population of Alabama. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of black people to whites in the state, although the rate of this decrease has slowed in recent decades. This declining proportion of Nonwhites results most noticably from the marked increase in the white population, while the nonwhite population has remained fairly constant. (Table 1 and Chart 1) The state as a whole has steadily grown in total population since 1900, while the nonwhite population has, in fact, decreased from what it was in 1940.

Birth Rates - (Table 2 and Chart 2) The Negro birth rate has increased considerably since the end of the depression '30's and stands at higher levels than the whites. Increased Negro birth rate would tend to imply better registration of vital statistics and/or better health facilities reducing childbirth related deaths. The latter statement requires qualification in the light of figures that follow later in this report. The white birth rate has been steady to declining. The overall Negro population is kept fairly constant by migration out of the state and higher death rates; just as the white population increases because of migration of more whites to Alabama than away from Alabama, and because of lower death rates.

Death Rates - (Table 3 and Chart 3) Overall death rates in Alabama are decreasing for both whites and nonwhites. The death rates for nonwhites, however, remain consistently higher than the white death rates. The death rate for nonwhites in 1960 was higher than the death rate for whites in 1925, the first year for which we have statistics. Clearly this reflects the results of separate-but-"equal" standards of living and health facilities.

Infant Mortality - (Table 4 and Chart 4) The death rate for infants under one year of age is shockingly high for nonwhites as compared to whites. It is decreasing for both racial groups, but still nearly twice as many Negro babies as white babies die before their first birthdays. The death rate for Negro babies in 1962 was at about the same level as that for white babies in the early 1940's -- only about twenty years behind whites in this matter of life.

Fetal Death Rates - (Table 5 and Chart 5) The fetal death rate is a measure of the death rate of unborn children from 20 weeks old to their birth. It can thus be an indirect measure of the kind of care a pregnant woman receives and the conditions under which she lives. The fetal death rate for nonwhites has been consistently high; since 1950 it has been at least twice as high as the white fetal death rate. There is no indication of a trend toward decreasing these death rates.

Neonatal Death Rates - (Table 6 and Chart 6) This statistic measures the number of deaths of babies under 28 days old in each 1,000 live births. Premature babies must receive hospital care during this period to assure their survival. The statistic thus indicates the fate of most premature babies and is a measure of the hospital and maternity care available to Negroes in Alabama. The neonatal death rate is consistently at least 30% higher for Negro babies than white babies.

Maternal Death Rates - (Table 7 and Chart 7) Since 1927 mothers of both races have increasingly survived the perils of childbirth. But in 1962 five times as many Negro mothers as white mothers died as a result of childbirth. In this same year 98.3% of the white mothers bore their children in hospitals with the assistance of a physician; only 56.5% of the Negro mothers were so fortunate.

Significant Population Characteristics

Changes in the Population - (Table 8 and Chart 8) While the total population of the state increased in the period 1950-1960, both the Negro and white population in the age group 20-34 years old decreased. A similar decrease occurred for Negroes in the group 35-44 years of age. This age span for Negroes, 20-44, represents the period of their lives in which they are most likely to find employment. The greater number evidently choose to take their chances outside of Alabama. The overall increase in white population was ten times that of the increase in Negro population.

Urban-Rural Distribution - (Tables 9 and 10) Negroes and whites are distributed fairly equally between urban and rural areas of the state. The main concentration of Negroes, however, is in the southern and rural part of the state. (see map) Urban Alabama has grown considerably in 1950-60. Both Negroes and whites contributed to this increase, although whites mainly account for the growth of Alabama cities. At the same time, Negroes left the rural area in greater proportion than whites.

County Variations - (Table 11) Counties located in the southern rural part of the state have, for the most part, lost population in the out-of-county migration. These are the counties with the highest percentage of Negroes. The counties that have made considerable gains in population are located in the northeast and north central parts of the state where there is heavy industry along the Tennesse River and The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a large installation at Huntsville. Also the counties on Mobile Bay have grown considerably. Each of these three growth areas are economically affluent. Otherwise, county growth reflects the general growth of the cities located therein. Counties with the largest population are Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa. There are 21 counties with over 40% nonwhite population. It should be noted that northern counties have very low proportions of nonwhites.

Urban Places of 10,000 or More - (Table 12) There are 29 cities with a population in excess of 10,000 in Alabama. Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery are the largest, and they have the largest number of nonwhites. Cities with the greatest percentage of nonwhites are Bessemer, Fairfield, Selma, Prichard and Birmingham. All but eight of these 29 cities have more than 20% nonwhite population.

TABLE 1: POPULATION OF ALABAMA BY COLOR, 1900-1960

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite	%Nonwhite
1960	3,266,740	2,283,609	983,131	30.1
1950	3,061,743	2,079,591	982,152	32.1
1940	2,832,961	1,849,097	983,864	34.7
1930	2,646,248	1,700,844	945,404	35.7
1920	2,348,174	1,447,032	901,142	38.4
1910	2,138,093	1,228,832	909,261	42.5
1900	1,828,697	1,001,152	827,545	45.3

Source: Bureau of the Census

CHART 1: POPULATION 1920 - 1960 in thousands

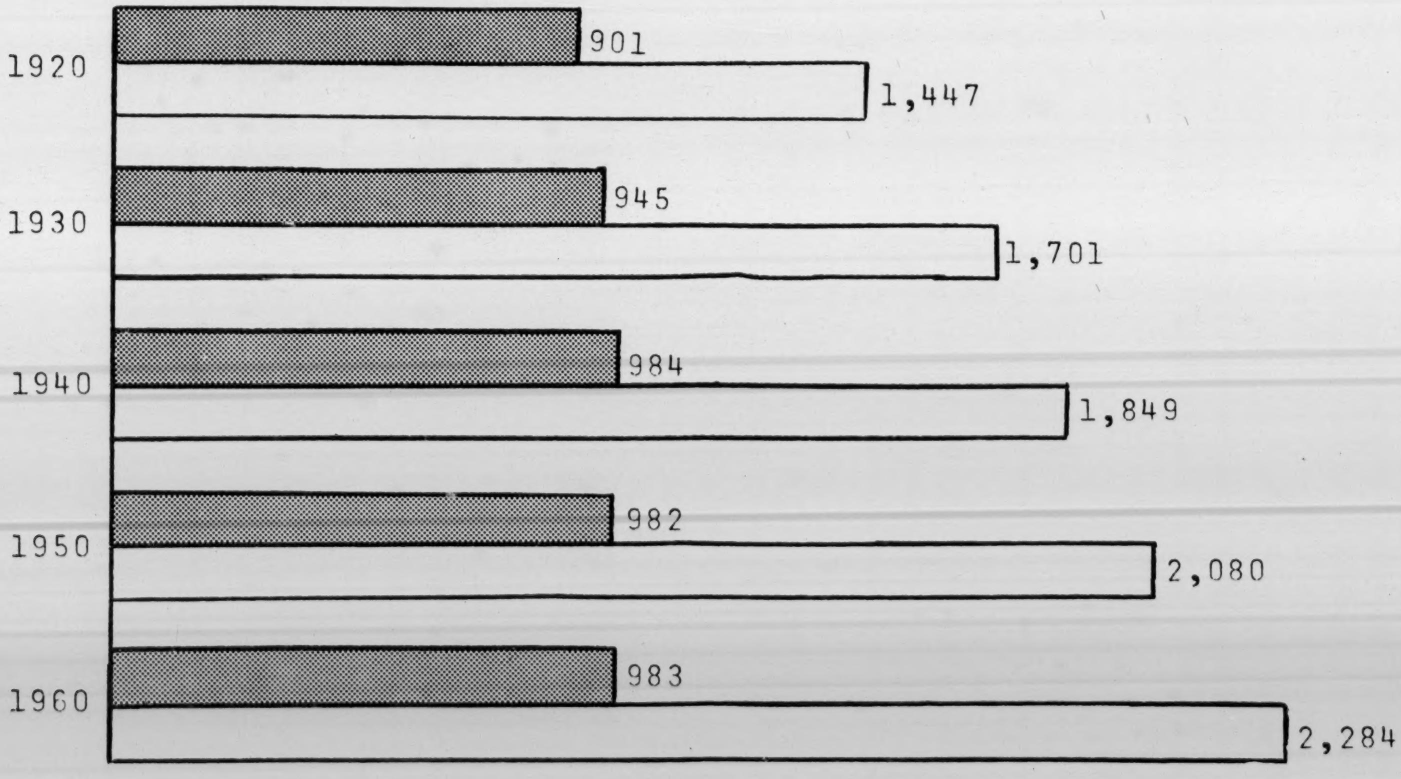


TABLE 2: BIRTH RATE BY COLOR; selected years, 1927-1960

Live births per 1,000 of the population

Year	Nonwhite	White
1960	30.0	22.0
1958	29.9	23.6
1950	33.4	23.9
1945	25.9	22.5
1940	24.4	21.0
1935	24.8	21.7
1930	24.3	24.0
1927	25.4	27.0

Sources: Alabama Department of Health
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 2: BIRTH RATE; selected years

Live birth rate per 1,000 of population in each racial group

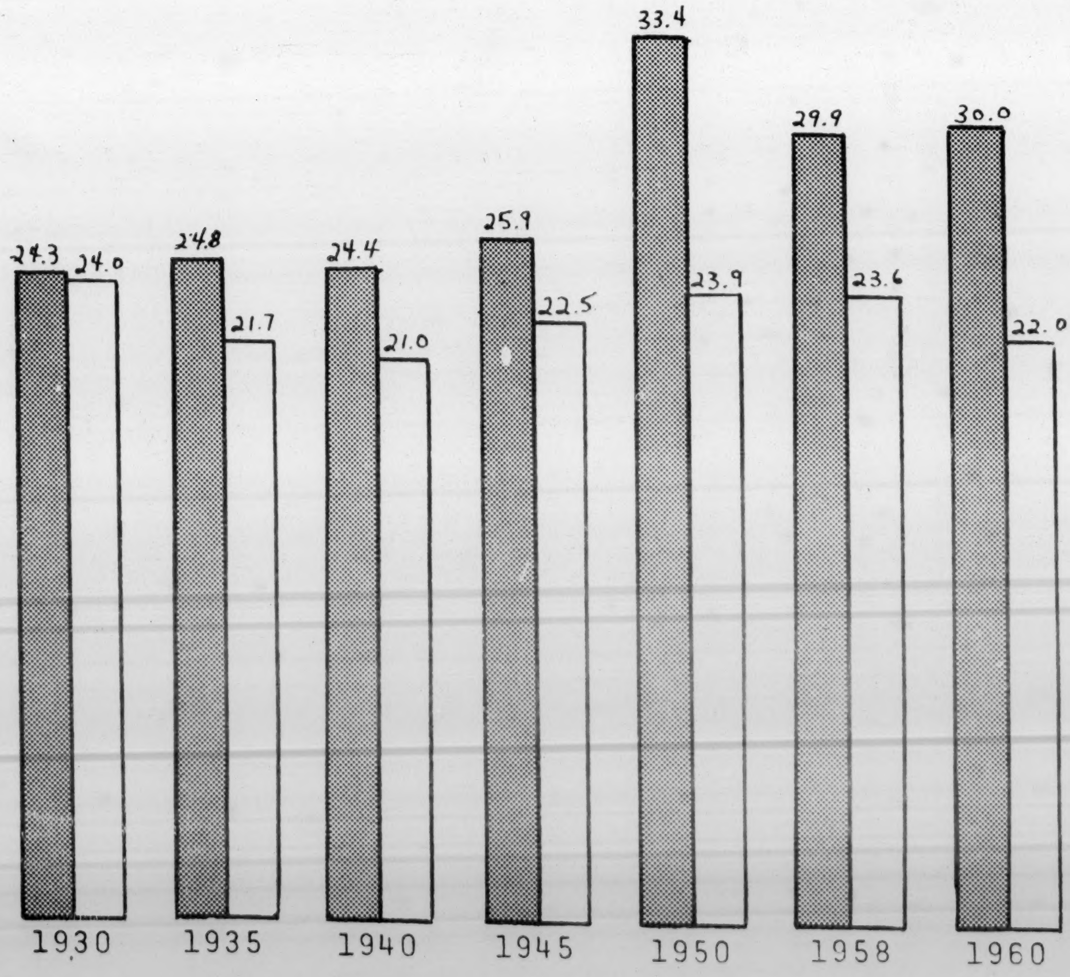


TABLE 3: DEATH RATE BY COLOR; selected years, 1925-1960

Deaths per 1,000 of the population in each racial group
Excludes stillbirths and deaths in the Armed Services

Year	Nonwhites	Whites
1960	11.4	8.2
1950	11.4	7.5
1940	14.0	8.5
1935	13.2	8.8
1930	15.2	9.4
1925	15.2	9.5

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Alabama Department of Health

CHART 3: DEATH RATE; selected years

Deaths per 1,000 of the population in each racial group

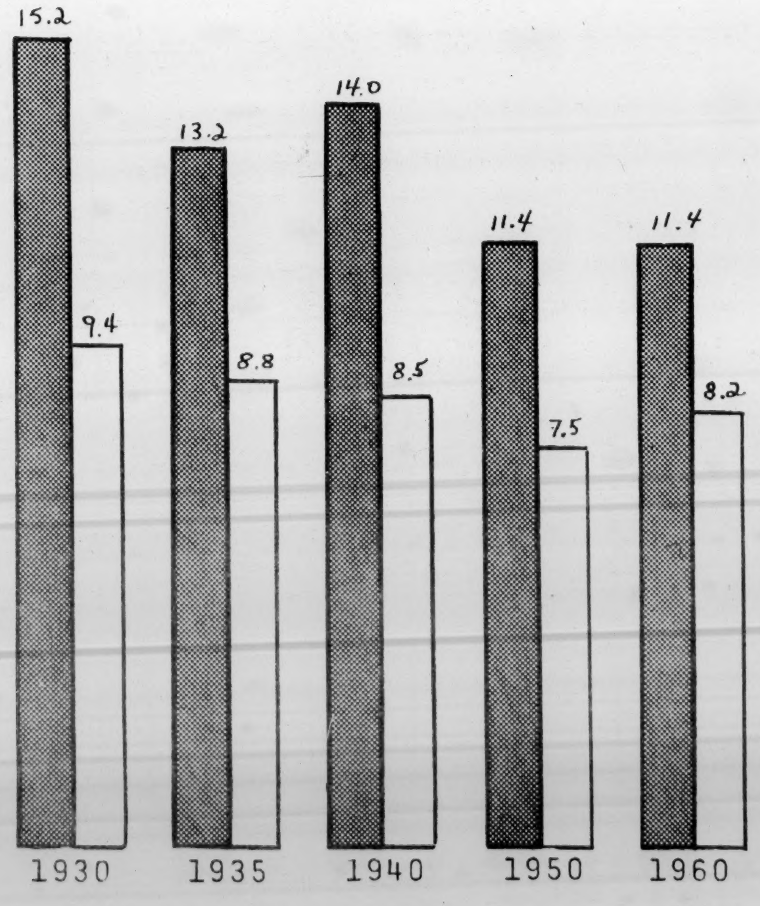


TABLE 4: INFANT MORTALITY BY COLOR; selected years, 1930-1962

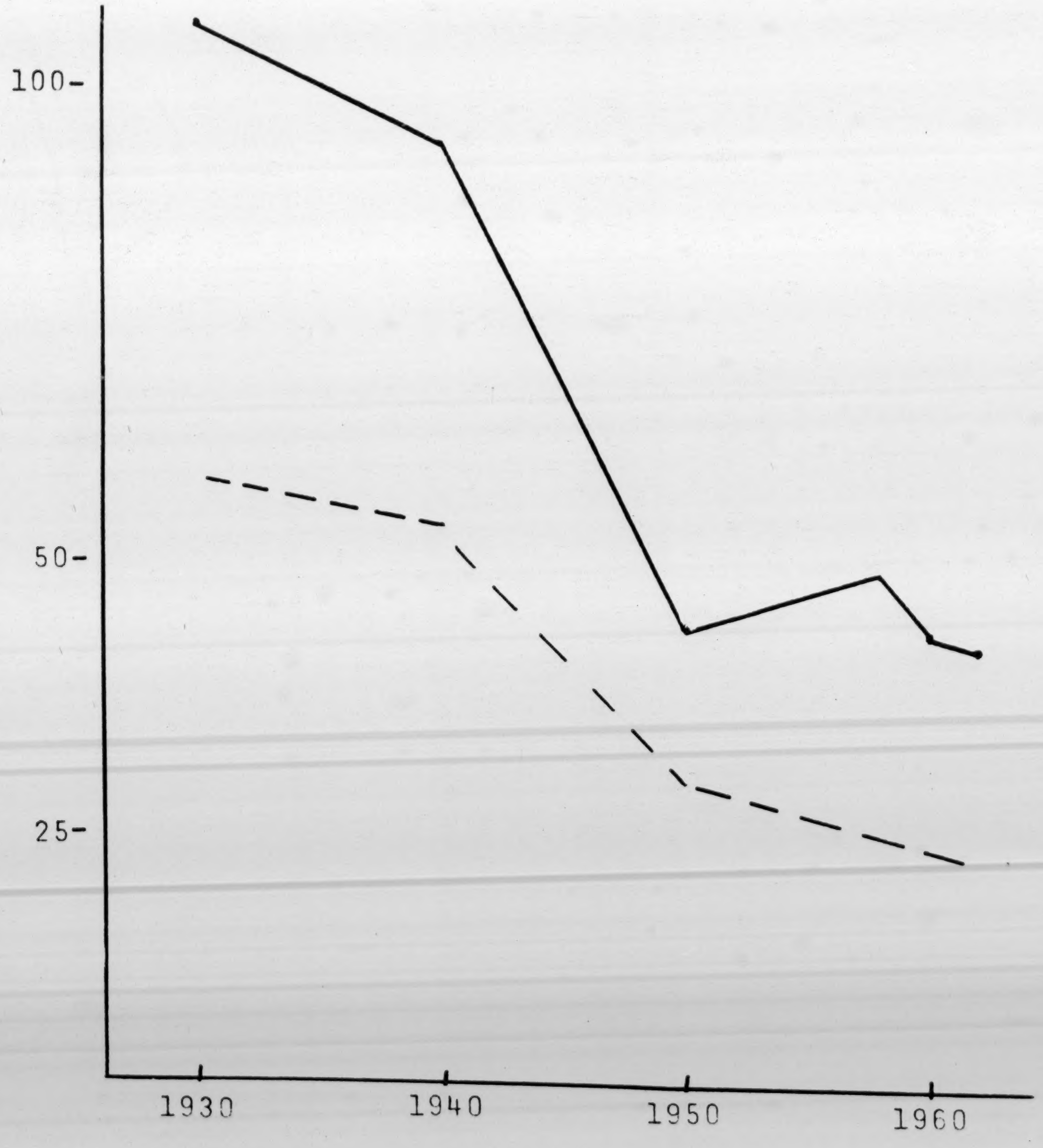
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live born in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	43.9	23.0
1960	45.0	24.9
1958	51.0	26.1
1950	46.3	30.6
1940	94.1	55.7
1930	105.1	60.3

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 4: INFANT MORTALITY, 1930-1960

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births



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Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live born in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	43.9	23.0
1960	45.0	24.9
1958	51.0	26.1
1950	46.3	30.6
1940	94.1	55.7
1930	105.1	60.3

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 4: INFANT MORTALITY, 1930-1960

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

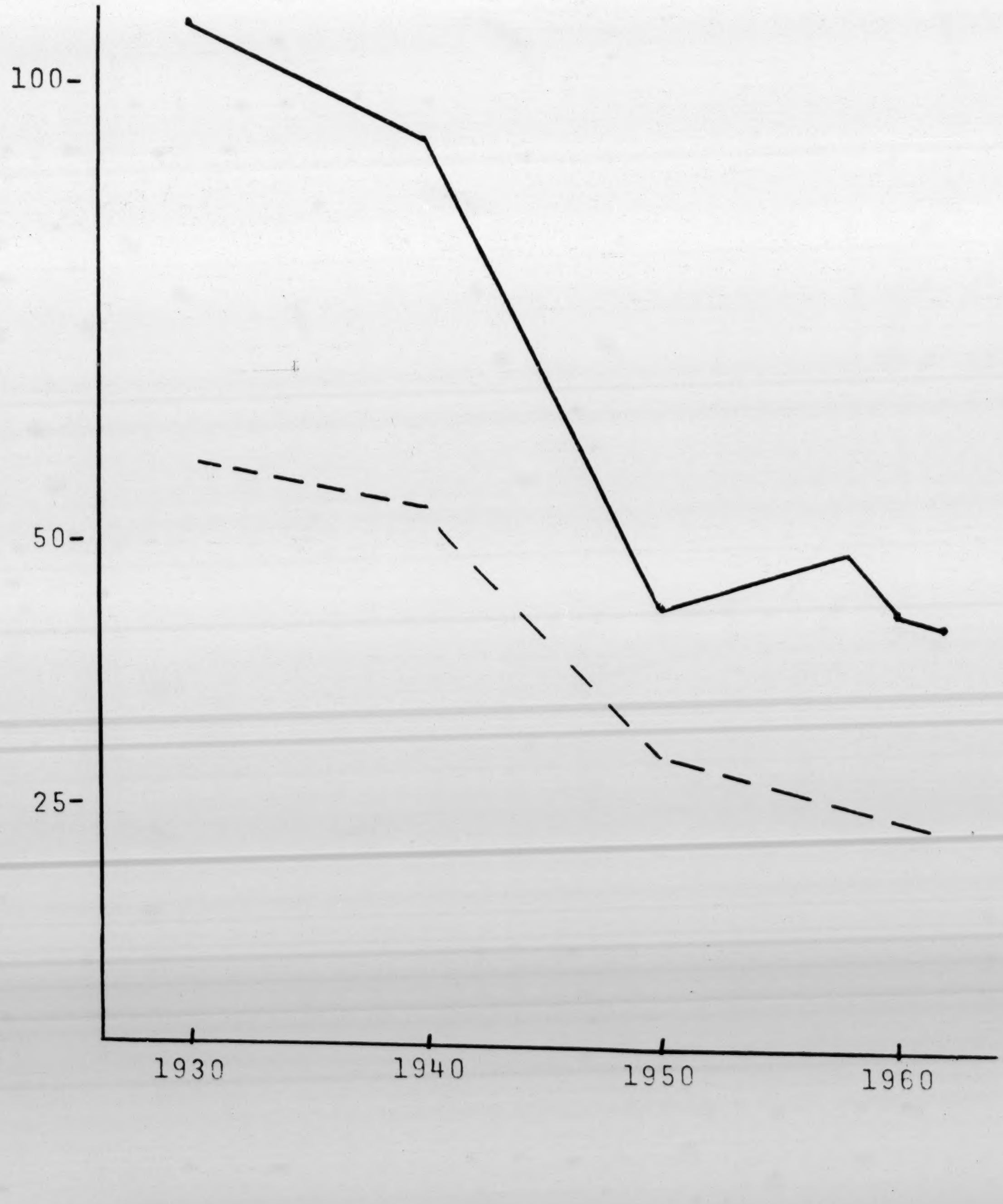


TABLE 5: FETAL DEATH RATES; selected years, 1950-1962

Deaths of fetuses 20 weeks old until birth per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	30.5	14.0
1961	32.0	14.8
1960	33.4	15.1
1959	32.6	15.0
1958	31.7	14.6
1950	36.3	19.0

Source: Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 5: FETAL MORTALITY, 1950-1962

Deaths per 1,000 births

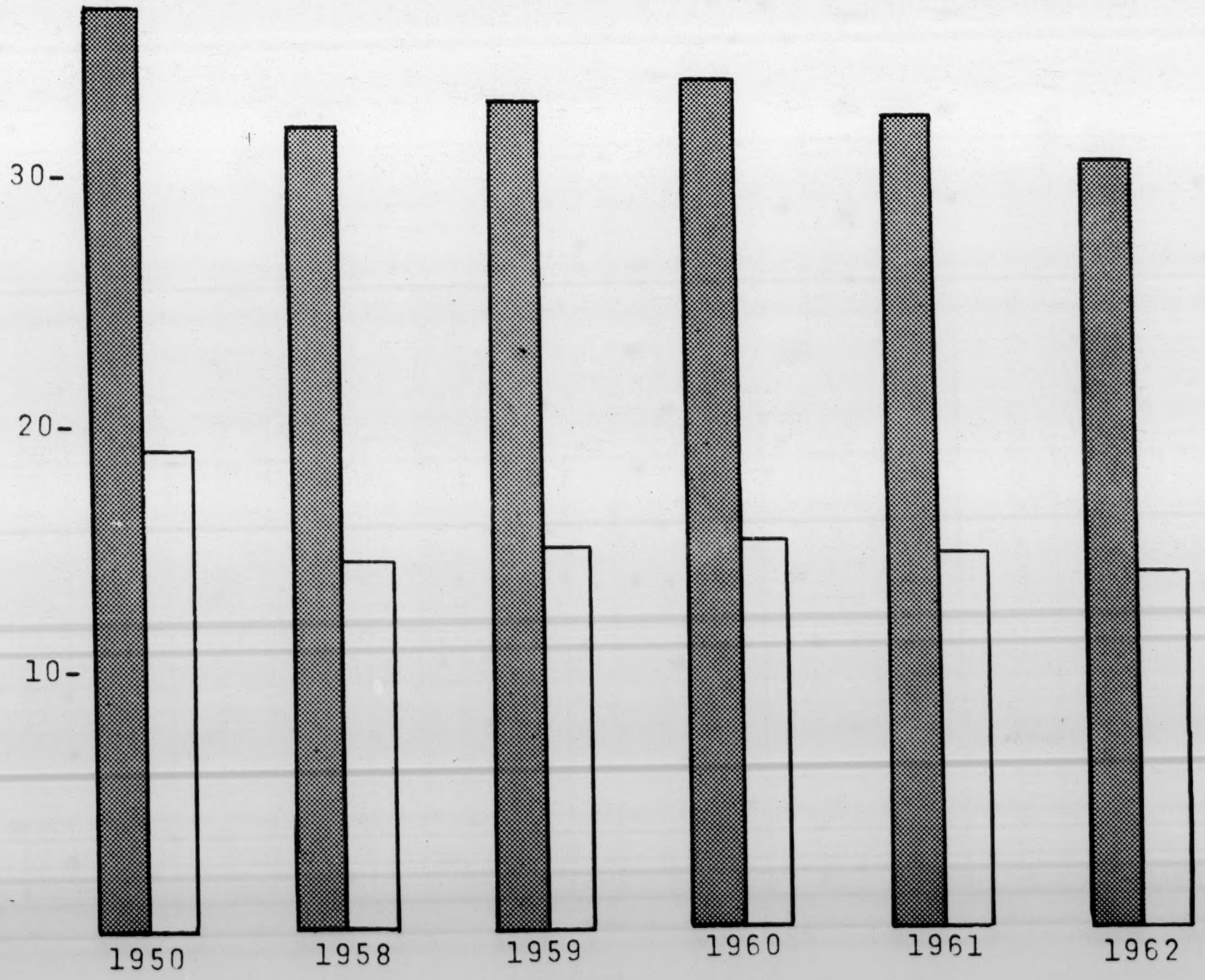


TABLE 6: NEONATAL DEATH RATES; selected years, 1950-1962

Deaths of babies under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	24.7	17.9
1961	25.6	17.7
1960	24.2	18.5
1959	27.5	17.3
1958	30.1	19.1
1950	28.7	22.5

Source: Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 6: NEONATAL MORTALITY, 1950-1962

Deaths per 1,000 births

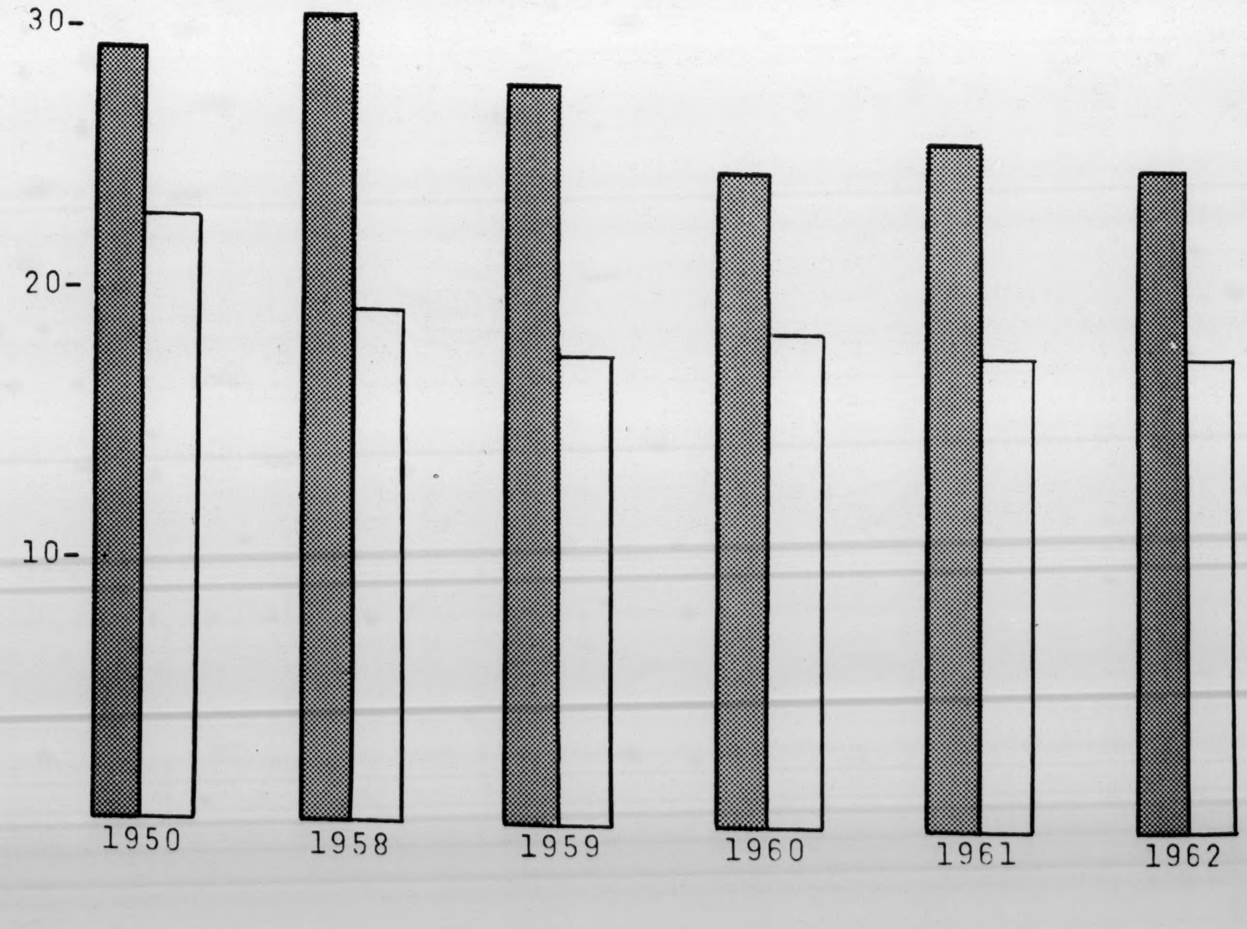


TABLE 7: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY COLOR; selected years 1927-1962

Deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1960-62	1.41	.29
1960	1.42	.42
1950	2.2	...
1940	9.6	4.0
1935	7.7	5.3
1930	11.7	7.6
1927	11.2	6.2

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 7: MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1930-1962

Maternal mortality deaths per 1,000 live births

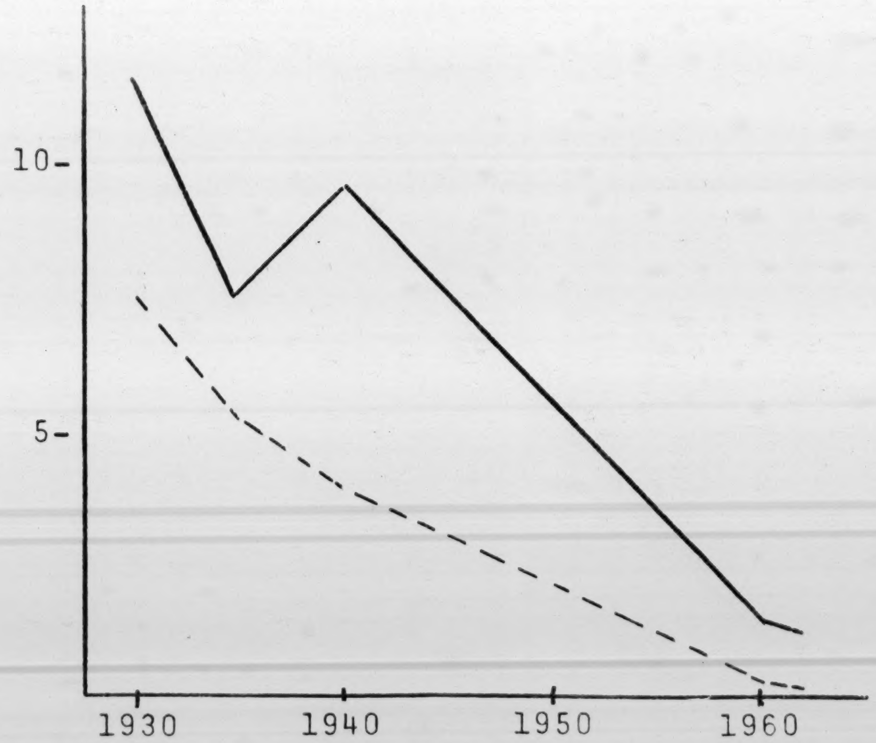


TABLE 8: % CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1950-1960

Decrease signified by a minus

	Negro		White	
Age Group	# Inc. or Dec.	% Inc. or Dec.	# Inc. or Dec.	% Inc. or Dec.
Total all ages	1,500	0.01	209,024	10.0
Under 10 years	23,068	9.2	26,494	5.8
10-19 years	13,332	6.8	59,517	16.5
20-34 years	-43,045	-21.5	-42,651	-8.8
35-44 years	-22,723	-18.8	17,185	6.0
45-64 years	18,704	12.9	99,102	28.9
65 years	11,120	17.0	47,358	36.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHART 8: %CHANGE IN THE POPULATION, 1950-1960

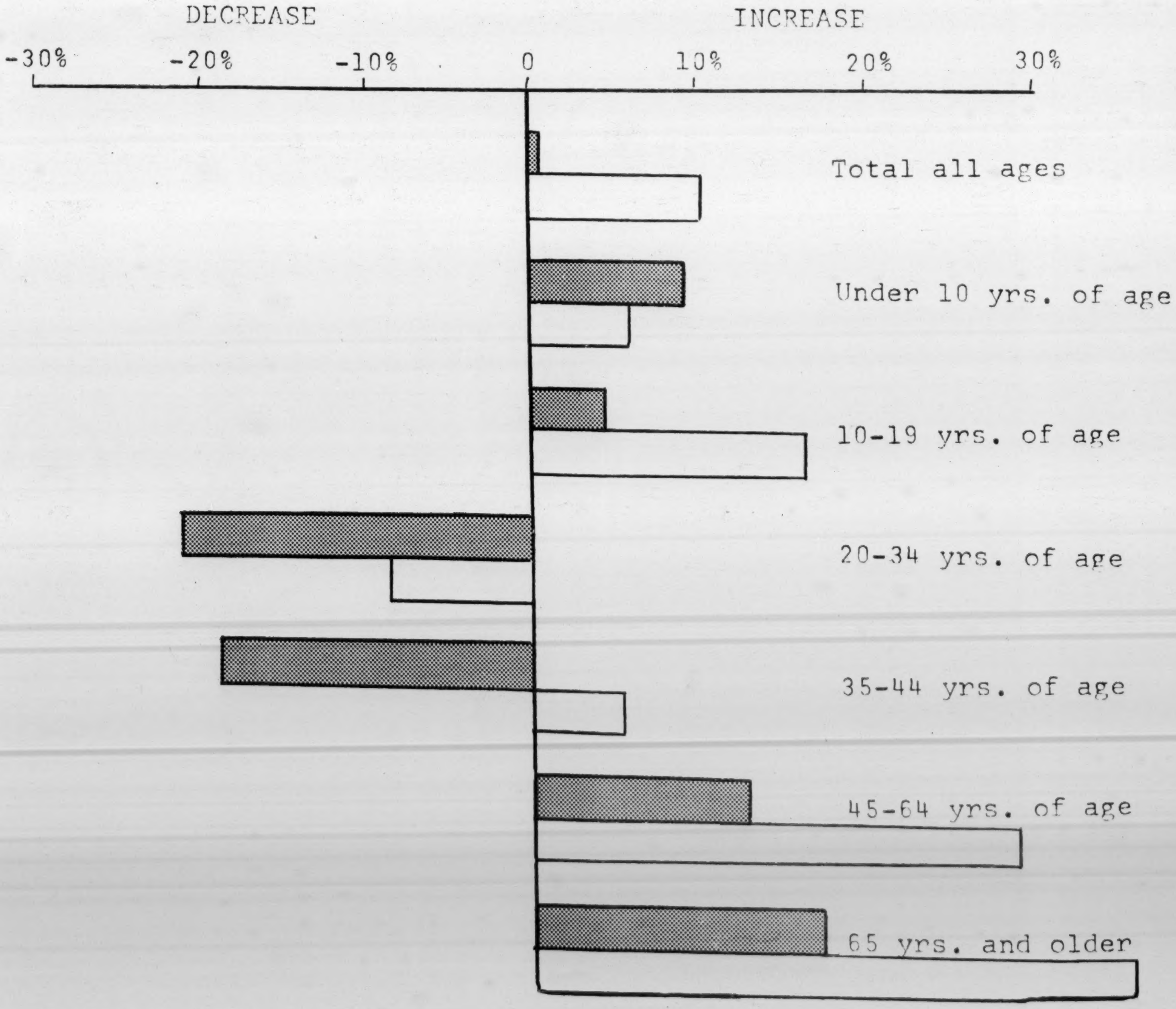


TABLE 9: POPULATION BY RACE AND URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960

Place of residence	Nonwhite	%Nonwhite Pop.	White	%White Pop.
The State	983,131	100.0	2,283,609	100.0
Urban	558,075	56.8	1,237,094	54.1
Rural Nonfarm	300,217	30.5	768,499	33.7
Rural Farm	124,831	12.7	278,024	12.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 10: URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION BY RACE, 1950-1960

Minus signifies a decrease

Place of Residence and Race	Population 1950	Population 1960	Net Migration 1950-1960 #	%
State	3,061,743	3,266,740	204,997	6.7
White	2,079,591	2,283,609	204,018	9.8
Nonwhite	982,152	983,131	979	0.1
Urban:				
The State	1,340,937	1,791,721	450,784	33.6
White	886,717	1,235,811	349,094	39.4
Nonwhite	454,220	555,910	101,690	22.4
Rural:				
The State	1,720,806	1,475,019	-245,787	-14.3
White	1,192,874	1,047,798	-145,076	-12.2
Nonwhite	527,932	427,221	-100,711	-19.1

TABLE 11: POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGES IN COUNTIES, 1950-60

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite 1960	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Autauga	18,739	7,900	42.2	3.0
Baldwin	49,088	10,329	21.0	19.7
Barbour	24,700	12,850	52.0	-14.5
Bibb	14,357	4,417	30.8	-20.2
Blount	25,449	836	03.3	-12.2
Bullock	13,462	9,681	71.9	-16.1
Butler	24,560	10,985	44.7	-16.0
Calhoun	95,878	18,073	18.8	20.5
Chambers	37,828	13,869	36.7	-4.3
Cherokee	16,303	1,893	10.4	-7.5
Chilton	25,693	4,078	15.9	-4.6
Choctaw	17,870	8,858	49.6	-6.7

TABLE 11 continued

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Clarke	25,738	12,751	49.5	-3.1
Clay	12,400	2,028	16.4	-11.0
Cleburne	10,911	699	06.4	-8.3
Coffee	30,583	6,363	20.8	-0.4
Colbert	46,506	8,982	19.3	17.6
Conecuh	17,762	8,088	45.5	-18.4
Coosa	10,726	3,879	36.2	-8.8
Covington	35,631	5,751	16.1	-11.7
Crenshaw	14,909	4,643	31.1	-21.5
Cullman	45,572	521	01.1	-7.1
Dale	31,066	5,607	18.0	49.2
Dallas	56,667	32,715	57.7	0.7
De Kalb	41,417	821	2.0	-8.1
Elmore	30.524	10,303	33.8	-3.6
Escambia	33,511	11,459	34.2	6.6
Etowah	96,980	14,998	15.5	3.3
Fayette	16,148	2,574	15.9	-16.7
Franklin	21,988	1,232	05.6	-14.5
Geneva	22,310	3,365	15.1	-13.9
Greene	13,600	11,054	81.3	-17.5
Hale	19,537	13,811	70.7	-6.2
Henry	15,286	6,965	45.6	-18.1
Houston	50,718	13,886	27.4	9.0
Jackson	36,681	2,238	6.1	-5.9
Jefferson	634,864	219,829	34.6	13.6
Lamar	14,271	2,103	14.7	-13.2
Lauderdale	61,622	7,267	11.8	13.7
Lawrence	24,501	5,468	22.3	-9.7
Lee	49,754	18,296	36.8	10.4
Limestone	36,513	7,629	20.9	2.1
Lowndes	15,417	12,439	80.7	-14.4
Macon	26,717	22,312	83.5	-12.6
Madison	117,348	22,065	18.8	61.0
Marengo	27,098	16,834	62.1	8.1
Marion	21,837	733	03.4	-20.0
Marshall	48,018	1,124	02.3	6.5
Mobile	314,301	101,428	32.3	36.0
Monroe	22,372	11,342	50.7	-13.1
Montgomery	169,210	64,725	38.3	21.8
Morgan	60.454	7,647	12.6	14.2
Perry	17,358	11,415	65.8	-15.1
Pickens	21,882	9,784	44.7	-10.1
Pike	25,987	10,745	41.3	-15.1
Randolph	19,477	4,976	25.5	-13.5

TABLE 11 continued

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Clarke	25,738	12,751	49.5	-3.1
Clay	12,400	2,028	16.4	-11.0
Cleburne	10,911	699	06.4	-8.3
Coffee	30,583	6,363	20.8	-0.4
Colbert	46,506	8,982	19.3	17.6
Conecuh	17,762	8,088	45.5	-18.4
Coosa	10,726	3,879	36.2	-8.8
Covington	35,631	5,751	16.1	-11.7
Crenshaw	14,909	4,643	31.1	-21.5
Cullman	45,572	521	01.1	-7.1
Dale	31,066	5,607	18.0	49.2
Dallas	56,667	32,715	57.7	0.7
De Kalb	41,417	821	2.0	-8.1
Elmore	30.524	10,303	33.8	-3.6
Escambia	33,511	11,459	34.2	6.6
Etowah	96,980	14,998	15.5	3.3
Fayette	16,148	2,574	15.9	-16.7
Franklin	21,988	1,232	05.6	-14.5
Geneva	22,310	3,365	15.1	-13.9
Greene	13,600	11,054	81.3	-17.5
Hale	19,537	13,811	70.7	-6.2
Henry	15,286	6,965	45.6	-18.1
Houston	50,718	13,886	27.4	9.0
Jackson	36,681	2,238	6.1	-5.9
Jefferson	634,864	219,829	34.6	13.6
Lamar	14,271	2,103	14.7	-13.2
Lauderdale	61,622	7,267	11.8	13.7
Lawrence	24,501	5,468	22.3	-9.7
Lee	49,754	18,296	36.8	10.4
Limestone	36,513	7,629	20.9	2.1
Lowndes	15,417	12,439	80.7	-14.4
Macon	26,717	22,312	83.5	-12.6
Madison	117,348	22,065	18.8	61.0
Marengo	27,098	16,834	62.1	8.1
Marion	21,837	733	03.4	-20.0
Marshall	48,018	1,124	02.3	6.5
Mobile	314,301	101,428	32.3	36.0
Monroe	22,372	11,342	50.7	-13.1
Montgomery	169,210	64,725	38.3	21.8
Morgan	60.454	7,647	12.6	14.2
Perry	17,358	11,415	65.8	-15.1
Pickens	21,882	9,784	44.7	-10.1
Pike	25,987	10,745	41.3	-15.1
Randolph	19,477	4,976	25.5	-13.5

TABLE 11 continued

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Russell	46,351	22,986	49.6	14.8
St. Clair	25,388	4,272	16.8	-4.9
Shelby	32,132	6,083	18.9	5.8
Sumter	20.041	15.298	76.3	-15.1
Talladega	65,495	20,970	32.0	2.9
Tallapoosa	35,007	10,119	28.9	-0.2
Tuscaloosa	109,047	31,328	28.7	15.9
Walker	54,211	5,627	10.4	-15.0
Washington	15,372	5,306	34.5	-1.5
Wilcox	18,739	14,598	77.9	-20.2
Winston	14,858	81	00.5	-18.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census
City and County Data Book-1962

TABLE 12 URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE POPULATION, BY COLOR, AND % NONWHITE, 1960

City	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	%Nonwhite
Alexander City	13,140	3,366	25.6
Andalusia	10,263	2,299	22.4
Anniston	33,657	11,438	34.0
Auburn	16,261	3,692	22.7
Bessemer	33,054	18,992	57.5
Birmingham	340,887	135,200	39.7
Chickasaw	10,002	13	
Cullman	10,883	41	
Decatur	29,217	4,781	16.4
Dothan	31,440	8,969	28.5
Enterprise	11,410	2,846	24.9
Fairfield	15,816	8,293	52.4
Florence	31,649	4,893	15.5
Gadsden	58,088	12,306	21.2
Homewood	20,289	2,278	11.2
Huntsville	72,365	10,046	13.9
Jasper	10,799	1,948	18.0
Mobile	202,779	65,673	32.4
Montgomery	134,393	47,339	35.2
Mountain Brook	12,680	152	01.0
Opelika	15,678	5,957	38.0
Phenix City	27,630	10,189	36.9
Prichard	47,371	22,316	47.1
Selma	28,385	13,985	49.3
Sheffield	13,491	2,441	18.1

TABLE 12 continued

City	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	%Nonwhite
Sylacauga	12,857	3,586	27.9
Talladega	17,742	5,820	32.8
Troy	10,234	3,874	37.9
Tuscaloosa	63,370	18,839	29.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

PART 2, EMPLOYMENT

Composition of the Labor Force - (Table 13 and Chart 13) The proportion of whites is very similar to the proportion of nonwhites in the labor force. When broken down by sex, however, differences emerge. There are, for example, a greater percentage of Negro women in the urban labor force, and the proportion of Negro males in the labor force is considerably less than for whites.

Unemployment - (Chart 14) Unemployment among Negroes stands at over 40% higher than among whites. There has been more unfavorable increase in the rate of unemployment for Negroes than whites since 1950.

Industry and Occupational Distribution - Table 14 Indicates that almost twice as many Negroes as whites are employed in agriculture; while greater proportions of whites than Negroes are employed in manufacturing. Only in service industries does the proportion of Negroes employed outstrip the proportion of whites. Table 15 breaks this down by occupations. It is clear which end of the job spectrum is composed of Negroes -- the lowest.

Pattern of Unemployment - Table 16 indicates the occupations of those persons unemployed. Among the unemployed nonwhites, 53% of the males and 80% of the females were among the unskilled. About 16% of the male nonwhite and 6% of the females are in the skilled category; and about 27% male and 9% females are in the semi-skilled class. Most unemployment is among non-farm laboring and service groups. This gets as high as 47.5% for nonwhite males and 68.9% for nonwhite females. Thus, the cities of Alabama probably should be looked to for the greatest number of unemployed Negroes.

TABLE 13: % NONWHITES AND WHITES IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX, 1960

% Composition of the labor force for racial groups

Employment Status and Sex	White			Nonwhite		
	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Male:						
Total 14 yrs. and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	78.9	72.4	72.2	69.9	61.0	69.9
Not in labor force	21.1	27.6	27.8	30.1	39.0	30.1
In labor force employed	95.9	94.1	96.8	99.1	92.6	96.7
In labor force unemployed	4.1	5.9	3.2	10.9	7.4	3.3
Female:						
Total 14 yrs. and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	35.0	25.3	20.7	44.2	29.5	23.3
Not in labor force	65.0	74.7	79.3	55.8	70.5	76.7
In labor force employed	95.6	94.0	94.6	92.4	92.7	91.6
In labor force unemployed	4.4	6.0	5.4	7.6	7.3	8.4

CHART 13: %NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE

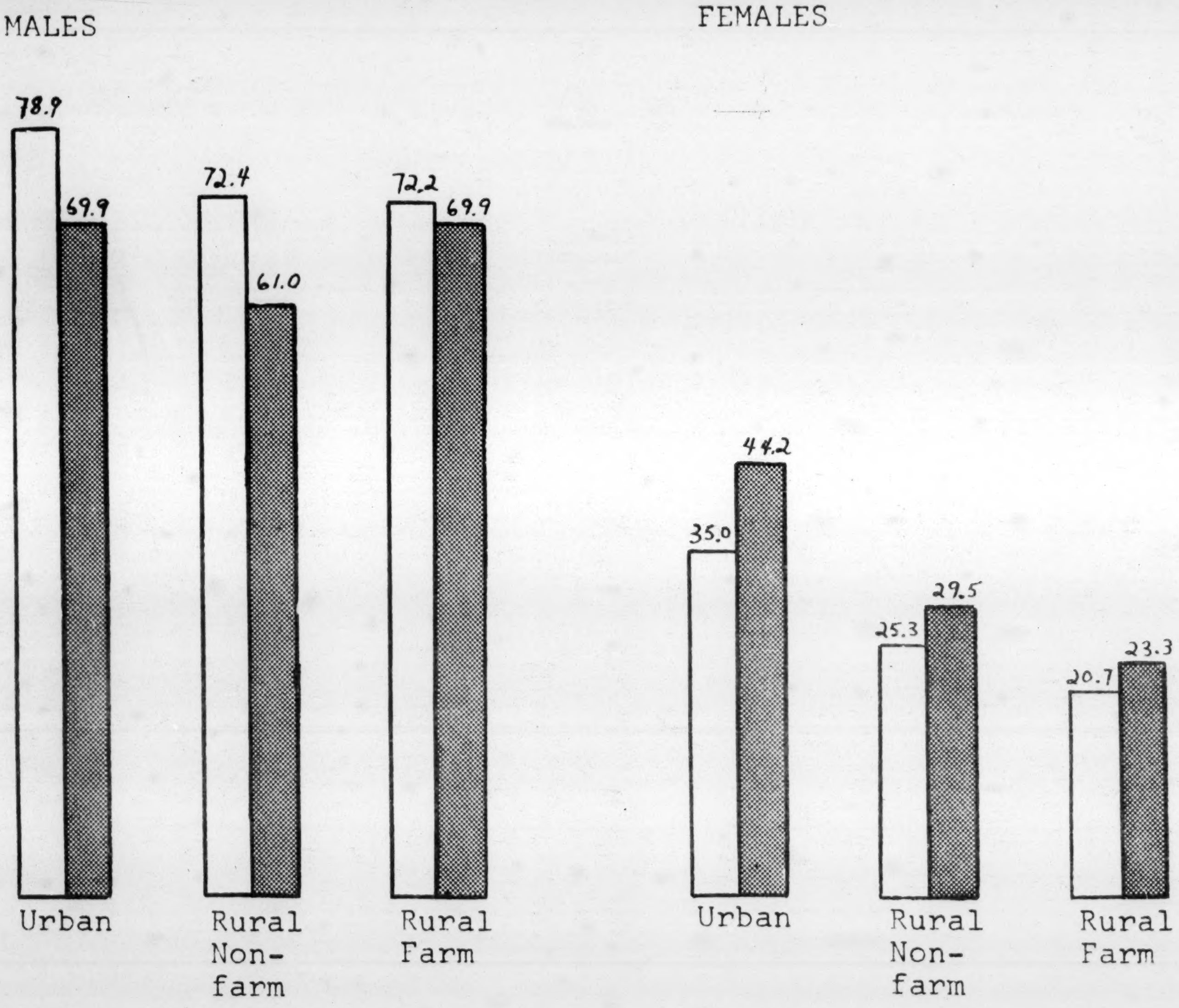


CHART 14: %NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS IN THE LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED 1950-1960

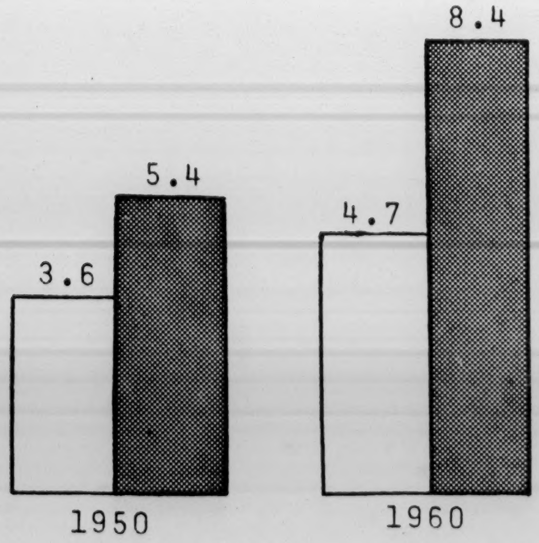


TABLE 14: INDUSTRY GROUPING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, (Percentage) 1960

Industry	White State	White Urban	White Rural NonFarm	White Rural Farm	Nonwhite State	Nonwhite Urban	Nonwhite Rural NonFarm	Nonwhite Rural Farm
Agriculture	7.9	0.8	6.7	45.9	14.2	1.5	22.5	65.0
Manufacturing	29.2	27.8	35.1	20.9	19.4	19.6	23.0	10.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.4
Mining	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.1
Transportation, Communications % other public utilities	4.9	5.8	4.0	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.3	1.4
Retail Trade	16.3	18.6	15.1	7.9	8.7	11.0	5.9	2.4
Service Industries	16.0	18.9	13.3	7.9	40.1	46.6	34.0	15.3
Industry not reported	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 15: % EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RACIAL AND SEXUAL GROUPS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS, 1960

Occupation	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Professional,technical	9.1	2.4	13.5	8.8
Farmers and farm managers	7.5	9.4	0.8	1.7
Mngr's, officials, proprietors	12.3	1.2	5.0	0.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.4	1.8	30.9	1.7
Sales workers	7.2	0.6	10.2	0.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22.3	8.2	1.3	----
Operatives and kindred workers	21.3	25.3	20.8	7.0
Private household workers	----	0.6	2.5	52.6
Service workers, except private household wkrs.	3.5	10.0	10.2	19.3
Farm laborers, except unpair and foreman	2.4	10.0	0.8	2.6
Laborers, except farm & mine	5.5	25.8	0.4	0.9
Occupations not reported	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 16: MAJOR GROUP OCCUPATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED, (Percentage) 1960

Occupation Group	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Professional, technical	2.7	0.4	3.6	2.3
Farmers and farm managers	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.2
Mngr's, officials, proprietors	3.1	0.4	1.6	0.2
Clerical & kindred workers	4.3	1.2	21.6	1.5
Sales workers	3.9	0.5	10.9	0.6
Craftsmen, foreman & kindred workers	30.2	11.1	1.3	0.4
Operatives & kindred workers	29.2	26.5	36.1	9.0
Private household workers	0.2	0.9	3.4	46.1
Service workers, except private household	2.8	8.9	12.1	21.7
Farm laborer & foreman	3.9	5.5	2.1	10.7
Laborers, except foreman & mine	13.9	37.7	0.7	1.1
Occupation not reported	4.2	4.8	6.4	5.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

PART 3, INCOME

Income of Persons, 1950-1960 - (Table 17 and Chart 15) Median income is a figure representing an average income; half the people in a group make more than this median income figure and half in the group make less. Thus, median income tells one about a large number of people who are even worse off than expressed in this "average." The median income for nonwhite individuals is incredibly low, especially in the rural area where it is $669 per year. In all cases, rural, urban, or statewide, Negroes make at best 30% less than whites. Income for white persons increased 63% from 1950-1960; for Negroes this was only a 41% increase.

Income of Families, 1960 - (Table 18) A similar situation occurs for median income among families as among individual persons. In all areas of the state, white families earn from 40-44% more than Negro families. Thus, the usual solution that a family looks to for raising the total income for the family, namely to put members of the family to work at as young an age as possible, does not seem to bring relief to Negro families. Wages for Negroes are apparently too low for this to be a favorable way out of the dilemma.

TABLE 17: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR PERSONS, 1950-1960

	1950			1960		
Race	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Nonwhite	$616	$868	$425	$866	$1,032	$669
White	$1,455	$2,012	$1,013	$2,371	$3,008	$1,737

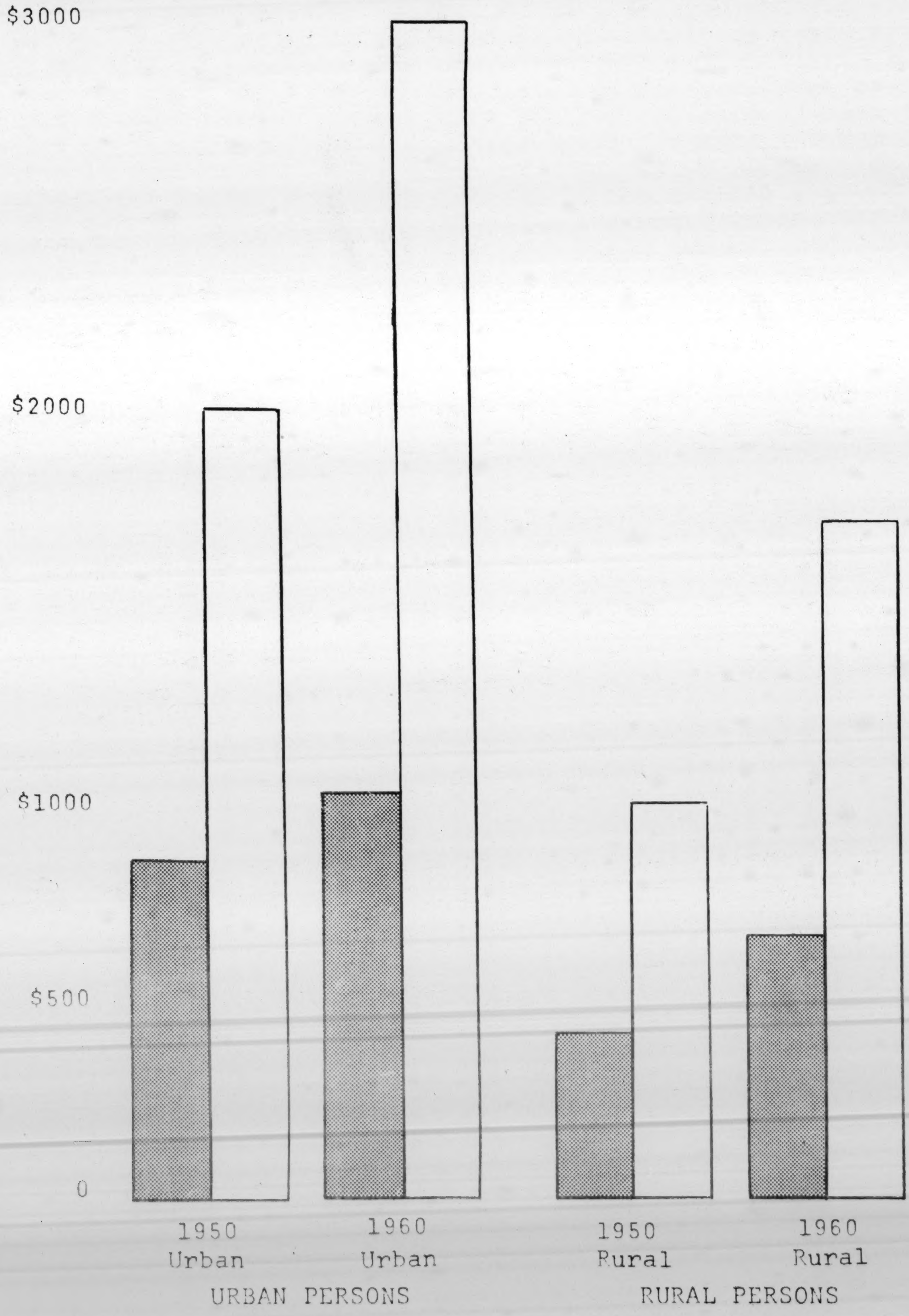
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 18: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR FAMILIES, 1960

Race of Families	State	Urban	Rural NonFarm	Rural Farm
Nonwhite	$2,009	$2,568	$1,550	$1,055
White	$4,764	$5,779	$3,829	$2,516

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHART 15: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR PERSONS, 1950-1960



PART 4, EDUCATION

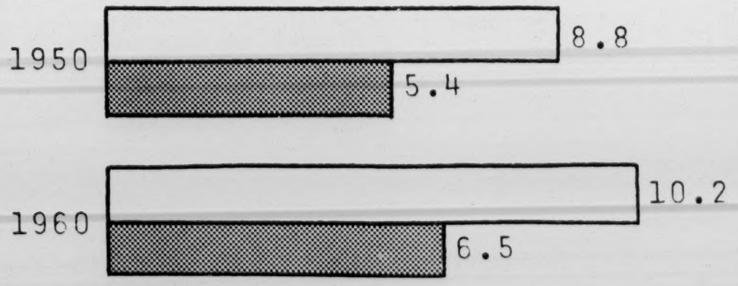
Median School Years Completed, 1950-1960 - (Table 19 and Chart 16) Only eight of Alabama's 118 elementary and highschool districts have been desegregated since 1963. The segregated schools of Alabama have been improving since 1950, both for whites and Negroes. The situation, as concerns school years completed (for persons 25 years and older) still remains disgraceful for both racial groups. Negroes in rural areas have completed an average of 5.5 years of elementary school. It is easy to see what the level of literacy must be under these conditions.

TABLE 19: MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, 1950-1960, among persons 25 years old or older

Location and Race		Median Years Completed 1950	Median Years Completed 1960
The State			
	Total	7.9	9.1
	White	8.8	10.2
	Nonwhite	5.4	6.5
Urban			
	Total	9.0	10.3
	White	10.8	11.6
	Nonwhite	6.2	7.3
Rural			
	Total	7.0	8.1
	White	7.9	8.7
	Nonwhite	4.5	5.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHART 16: MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED FOR THE STATE, BY COLOR, 1950-1960



PART 5, HOUSING

Housing Conditions and Facilities - (Table 20) Negro housing is summarized in Table 20. Alabama Negroes lived in 228,408 housing units in 1960. Of these, 42% were owner-occupied and 58% were renter-occupied. Of all these housing units, only 38% were classed as sound, 34% as deteriorating, and 28% as dilapidated. The U.S. Census Bureau defines "dilapidated" as follows: "Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants." 36% of the Negro tenants in the state live in such houses. The picture is equally shocking for the sanitary facilities in Negro houses. In the cities, 28% of the Negro homes are without toilets; in the rural areas, 92% are without such facilities. In the rural areas the worse conditions exist: 77% of the homes have no piped water, 92% have no tubs or showers, and 38% of the structures themselves are dilapidated.

TABLE 20: NEGRO HOUSING, 1960

	State Total	Urban	Rural
Total housing units	228,408	140,518	87,890
Owner-occupied #	96,687	60,916	35,771
%	42.3	43.4	40.7
Renter-occupied #	131,721	79,602	52,119
%	57.7	56.6	59.3
Condition of housing			
Owner-occupied:			
Sound	49,497	34,797	14,700
Deteriorating	30,332	18,072	12,260
Dilapidated	16,858	8,047	8,811
Renter-occupied:			
Sound	37,048	28,346	8,702
Deteriorating	46,681	27,654	19,027
Dilapidated	47,992	23,602	24,390
Houses with water supply			
Hot and cold piped inside	70,659	63,669	6,985
Only cold piped inside	53,524	47,881	5,643
Piped water outside	27,679	19,918	7,761
No piped water	76,551	9,050	67,501
Toilet facilities			
Flush toilets, exclusive use	101,821	94,622	7,199
Flush toilets, shared use	6,854	6,719	135
Other toilet facilities or None	119,733	39,177	80,556
Bathing facilities			
Tub or shower, exclusive use	75,323	68,371	6,952
Tub or shower, shared	2,733	2,633	100
No tub or shower	150,352	69,514	80,838

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

PART 6, VOTER REGISTRATION DATA

Denial of the Right to Vote - In Table 21 below we have underlined those Alabama counties that the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has listed as counties "in which denials of voting rights were found." There are 37 such counties out of the state's total of 67 counties.

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	$	#	%	
Autauga	6,353	3,651	4,614	72.6	125	3.4	2.6
Baldwin	22,236	4,527	16,340	73.5	900	19.9	5.2
Barbour	7,338	5,787	6,400	87.2	400	6.9	5.9
Bibb	5,807	1,990	5,692	98.0	200	10.1	3.4
Blount	14,368	378	11,609	80.8	100	26.5	0.9
Bullock	2,387	4,450	2,200	92.2	5	0.1	0.2
Butler	8,363	4,820	8,402	100.5	831	17.2	9.0
Calhoun	44,739	9,036	24,557	54.9	2,000	22.1	7.5
Chambers	15,369	6,497	12,361	80.4	400	6.2	3.1
Cherokee	8,537	782	7,650	89.6	350	44.8	4.4
Chilton	12,861	1,947	11,401	88.6	750	38.5	6.2
Choctaw	5,192	3,982	5,560	107.1	150	3.8	2.6
Clarke	7,899	5,833	8,100	102.5	400	6.9	4.7
Clay	6,470	926	7,229	111.7	350	37.8	4.6
Cleburne	5,870	385	5,518	94.0	75	19.5	1.3
Coffee	14,221	2,985	10,901	76.7	588	19.7	5.1
Colbert	21,680	4,575	17,024	78.5	1,300	28.4	7.1
Conecuh	5,907	3,635	3,336	56.5	300	8.3	8.3
Coosa	4,201	1,794	4,203	100.0	397	22.1	8.6
Covington	18,466	2,876	15,788	85.5	835	29.0	5.0
Crenshaw	6,310	2,207	6,196	98.2	493	22.3	7.4
Cullman	25,848	285	17,350	67.1	150	52.6	0.9

TABLE 21: continued

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	%	#	%	
Dale	14,861	2,743	7,400	49.8	600	21.9	7.5
Dallas	14,400	15,115	9,195	63.9	130	0.9	1.4
DeKalb	23,878	441	19,915	83.4	85	19.3	0.4
Elmore	12,510	4,808	9,225	73.7	275	5.7	2.9
Escambia	12,779	5,685	11,000	86.1	1,000	17.6	8.3
Etowah	48,563	7,661	32,726	67.4	1,955	25.5	5.6
Fayette	8,277	1,291	8,500	102.7	450	34.9	5.0
Franklin	12,412	645	10,967	88.4	350	54.3	3.1
Geneva	11,357	1,606	7,281	64.1	14	0.9	0.2
Greene	1,649	5,001	1,731	105.0	166	3.3	8.8
Hale	3,594	5,999	3,350	93.2	150	2.5	4.3
Henry	5,165	3,168	4,631	89.7	400	12.6	8.0
Houston	22,095	6,899	12,850	58.2	675	9.8	5.0
Jackson	19,298	1,175	13,599	70.5	269	22.9	1.9
Jefferson	256,319	116,160	124,260	48.5	11,900	10.2	8.7
Lamar	7,503	1,027	9,152	122.0	600	58.4	6.2
Lauderdale	31,089	3,726	18,605	59.8	900	24.2	4.6
Lawrence	10,509	2,471	9,420	89.6	645	26.1	6.4
Lee	17,547	8,913	9,256	52.7	1,500	16.8	13.9
Limestone	16,173	3,579	9,450	58.4	650	18.2	6.4
Lowndes	1,900	5,122	2,240	117.9	0	0	0
Macon	2,818	11,866	3,310	117.5	1,000	8.4	23.2
Madison	54,516	10,666	21,650	39.7	1,350	12.7	5.9
Marengo	6,104	7,791	5,886	96.4	139	1.8	2.3
Marion	12,656	403	11,191	88.4	194	48.1	1.7
Marshall	26,997	637	19,175	71.0	50	7.8	0.3
Mobile	121,589	50,793	55,025	45.3	9,488	18.7	14.7

TABLE 21: continued

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	%	#	%	
Monroe	6,631	4,894	5,800	87.5	200	4.1	3.3
Montgomery	62,911	33,056	29,000	46.1	2,995	9.1	9.4
Morgan	30,955	4,159	17,027	55.0	1,800	43.3	9.6
Perry	3,441	5,202	3,235	94.0	265	5.1	7.6
Pickens	7,336	4,373	6,266	85.4	550	12.6	8.1
Pike	9,126	5,259	7,950	87.1	200	3.8	2.5
Randolph	9,196	2,366	7,415	80.6	1,500	63.4	16.8
Russell	13,761	10,531	7,878	57.2	700	6.6	8.2
St. Clair	12,244	2,053	8,200	67.0	800	39.3	8.9
Shelby	14,771	2,889	10,650	72.1	350	12.1	3.2
Sumter	3,061	6,814	2,650	86.6	450	6.6	14.5
Talladega	25,635	9,333	17,866	69.7	2,650	28.4	12.9
Tallapoosa	15,310	4,999	13,600	88.8	700	14.0	4.9
Tuscaloosa	47,076	15,332	22,869	48.6	5,000	32.6	17.9
Walker	28,148	2,890	19,300	68.6	1,200	41.5	5.9
Washington	5,293	2,297	6,000	113.4	600	26.1	9.1
Wilcox	2,634	6,085	2,950	112.4	0	0	0
Winston	8,559	47	7,996	93.4	15	31.9	0.2

The above statistics were taken from a 1961 report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. The Commission, in turn, took their statistics from a 1960 survey by an Alabama newspaper. Therefore, these statistics should be considered as good estimates only. Percentages over 100% indicate registration roles which have not been purged of dead persons or current non-residents.

The U.S. Justice Department has been involved in legal proceedings, (or threatened them) charging discrimination against Negroes, in the following counties:

Bullock
Clarke
Dallas
Elmore
Hale
Jefferson
Macon
Madison
Mobile
Montgomery
Perry
Sumter
Wilcox

In addition, suit was filed by the Justice Dept. in January, 1965 against the state of Alabama's use of an extraordinarily difficult literacy test as a voter registration qualification.

At present, there are 1,383,000 white people of voting age in Alabama; 69%, or 935,000 of them, are registered to vote. There are 481,000 Negroes of voting age; 19%,or 93,737 of them, are registered to vote.

The Justice Department has succeeded in changing very little despite their massive activity. One of the reasons lies in the federal judges who have jurisdiction in such cases. Judge Daniel H. Thomas of Mobile hears many of the cases, especially from the heavily Negro populated southern counties which are in his jurisdiction. He has, for instance, denied that discrimination exists in Wilcox county where no Negroes are registered, saying: "There is no evidence that Negro applicants were treated substantially different from white applicants...None of the Negroes were intimidated, harrassed, or otherwise abused." Judge Thomas has also complimented the Dallas County Board of Registrars and their activities in Selma.

Governor George Wallace has also been known to step in when the bastions of segregation are threatened. One registrar in Jefferson County reported to the press recently: "I was contacted ... and told that the governor had called her (the person who had appointed this registrar) to his office and to fire me for registering Negroes."

To successfully register an applicant must do the following to the satisfaction of a three member Board of Registrars:

1) Reside in the state for one year; his county 6 months; his ward or precinct for 3 months.

2) Pay state poll tax due for the 2 years immediately preceeding the election in which he wishes to vote. (Poll tax is $1.50 per year.)

3) Read and write any article of the U.S. Constitution.

4) Answer 4 questions from a list of 100 questions concerning the U.S. government, politics, constitutional law, etc. The Registrars choose which questions he must answer.

5) Fill out a questionaire about his personal qualifications to register. There are 21 questions in this section.

6) Take an oath in support of the U.S. and Alabama, and disavowing connection with any subversive group.

Automatically disqualified are idiots, insane persons, illiterates, and persons convicted of certain crimes.

Registrars are appointed by a State Board, of which Governor Wallace is a member.

Introduction

This paper discusses the lives of Negroes who participated as elective officers in State and Federal Government from the Black Belt counties in Alabama. The Black Belt counties were arbitrarily and a-historically defined as those counties in which Negroes comprised 50% or more of the population as recorded in the census of 1960. A preliminary investigation revealed that most of the Negroes who went to Congress were not from these counties. But their counties were Black Belt at the time of their elections, and the Congressional districts which they represented usually included present-day Black Belt counties. For those reasons, and because of the obvious importance of these men, an importance enhanced by their small number, it was decided to include all Negroes who held Federal offices from the state of Alabama.

Haralson,[1] Jeremiah; Dallas County

Haralson was born near Columbus,Georgia, April 1, 1846. Moving to Alabama after the Civil War, he became a power in politics for a decade. As early as 1868 he ran for Congress but was defeated. Then he served in the State Legislature from 1870-1874. In 1874 he was nominated and elected to Congress. He seems not to have been to active in Congress. He was most concerned about bringing about peace between the races, and so he forwarded and favored the withdrawal of Federal troops and universal suffrage linked with general amnesty. He ran again for Congress in 1876, 1878, 1884, but was defeated each time. During this time and afterwards, he held unimportant Federal appointments at irregular times. Finally he went to Colorado and was killed by wild beasts in 1916.

Rapier,[2] James T.; Lauderdale County

Rapier was born of a white, planter father and of a slave mother on November 13, 1837, at Florence,Alabama. His father hired a tutor to educate young Rapier and sent him to Montreal College in Canada and to the University of Glasgow in Scotland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. Away when the Civil War began, he returned to Alabama in 1865 and became a successful cotton planter. He was elected a delegate to the 1866 Constitutional Convention where said that the Constitution must protect the right to vote of both Negroes and poor whites.

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[1] S.D.Smith, The Negro in Congress, 1870-1901, pp.83-85.
[2] Eugene Feldman, "The Alabama Negro Congressman,"pp.4-11; Ibid. 80-83

He also called for a provision for free schools. After the Convention hebegan to help build a Republican Party, and at its first meeting he was selected to write a party platform. This platfomm advocated free speech, free press, and free schools combined with the provision for adequate funds to pay for education. It also came out for no discrimination between inhabitants of Alabama in civil and political rights on the account of color. Following this convention he began to organize labor unions. And at a state-wide labor convention, he was elected chairman. This convention recommended that affiliate groups push for the following measures: 1) to urge each owner of 160 tillable acres of land to spend $1,000 to furnish better homes, tools, etc. for his tenants; 2)to try to have wage standards set; 3) to appeal to Federal authorities for aid to education, religious purposes, and protection against the Ku Klux Klan; and 4) to give support to the Freedman's savings and trusts companies.

In 1870, Rapier was nominated for Secretary of the State but was defeated in the election. In 1872, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress and was successful. In Congress Rapier was an uncompromising advocate of civil rights: "Nothing short of a complete acknowledgement of my manhood will satisfy me. I have no compromise to make and shall unwillingly accept any."[3] In 1874 Rapier was renominated, but he lost the election. He ran again in 1876, but a bolt by Jeremiah Haralson assured the election of the Democratic candidiate. Rapier then was given a position in the United States Revenue Service. This position he held until his death on May 31, 1883 in Montgomery.

Turner,[4] Benjamin T.: Dallas County

Turner was born on March 7, 1825, near Weldon, North Carolina. He was carried to Alabama as a slave and was there at the time of emancipation. He managed to get only a scanty education, but he amassed considerable wealth running a livery stable. He served as tax collector of Dallas County and as a Councilman of Selma before he received the Republican nomination for Congress in 1870. He was elected by a large majority.

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3. Smith, p. 81, (from the Congressional Record, Forty-third Congress, first session, p. 174).
4. Ibid.p. 79.

In Congress he favored the fefund of the cotton tax and asked for the erection of public buildings in Selma. He supported the test oath, mixed schools, and civil rights; and he opposed civil service reform and the expulsion of Adelbert Ames and James Brooks from Congress.

Turner ran for re-election but lost when the Republicans split. He continued in dounty politics and resumed his farming until his death on March 21, 1894.

NEGROES IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT[5]

Barbour County

Clark, T.J.; House, 1872-1874.
Diggs, Thomas; 1867 Constitutional Convention; House 1868-72, fieldhand.
Fantroy, Samuel; House, 1872-74.
Williams, E.A.; House, 1872-74.

Bullock County

Lathan, L.S.; 1867 Constitutional Convention.
Matthews, Perry¢ House 1872-76.
Royal, B.F.; Senate, 1872-76.
Speed, L.S.; House, 1868-74.
Smith, C.; House, 1874-76.

Dallas County

Blevins, W.H.; House, 1974-76.
Draun, Joseph; House, 1868-70.
Gee, Ned; House, 1870-72.
Goldsby, J.H.; House, 1872-74.
Harris, C.E.; House, 1974-76.
Hatcher, Jordan; 1867, Constitutional Convention.
Johnson, R.L.; House, 1870-74;
Martin, Jacob; House, 1874-76.
Strother, Alfred; 1867 Constitutional Convention.
Walker, Thomas; House, 1872-74; also served as clerk of the circuit court of Dallas County.

Greene County

Alexander, Ben; 1867 Constitutional Convention; House, 1868-70, fieldhand.
Leftwich, Llody; Senate, 1872-76.

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6. Beverly, History of Alabama, pp. 203-6.
W.E.B. DuBois, Black Reconstruction, p. 490.

NMU –

is written most on Washington
(from the crowd)

movement for release
& recognition

① terror
② Exchange-agencies
③ natl. issues eg. fed. intervention on
mass action
④ natl freedom schools which are
in substance political.

151 = Griffin

Mr Jim Johnson

pg 8

[1945, April]

Alabama State College

Information

Ala Project

By Randy M Glenne

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
Montgomery, Alabama

OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

April 2, 1965

NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS

This is official notice that no student is authorized to perform acts of disobedience to the rules and regulations of the college and to engage in conduct prejudicial to the college and unbecoming a student or future teacher, or conduct which is insurbordinating and insurrectional and which may incite other students to like conduct.

Any grievance or matter which should come to the attention of the college may be directed to the Office of Student Affairs and/or to the Student Council.

Please be advised that it is the intent of the college to maintain its rules and regulations for the good of the student body as a whole. To this end your cooperation is respectfully solicited.

Clement A. Bronson
Director of Student Affairs

Office of Student Affairs
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
Montgomery, Alabama

NOTICE OF CHARGE(S) AND SCHEDULED HEARING

TO: **Mr. Bobby Goodson**
Trenholm Hall

Student No. **451** Identification No. **01207**

This is official notice that you are charged with violation of the rules and regulations set by the College and/or the State Board of Education for the conduct of students as follows:

Insubordination, willful defiance of authority, and conduct prejudicial to the College and unbecoming of a student or future teacher.

Such charge(s), if proven, would constitute grounds for suspension or expulsion from the College.

In the interest of "Due Process" and for the protection of the rights of all involved, the administration wishes carefully to weigh any defense you may have against the charge(s) along with the evidence which will be presented against you. You are, therefore, requested to testify and to present oral testimony or written affidavits of witnesses in your behalf to the assembled Faculty Advisory Committee which meets at **9:00** a.m., ~~p.m.~~, on **Tuesday, April 20**, 1965, in Councill Hall, Room **117**, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama. If the charge(s) is (are) in dispute, ~~you are~~ strongly urged to appear and present evidence in your own behalf. Failure to do so may be prejudicial to your interest.

Given this **14th** day of **April**, 1965.

Director of Student Affairs

Personal Receipt Acknowledged: ______________________
Signature of Student

Delivery made by ______________________ Date ____________ Time ____________

Certified Mail No. ____________________ Registered Mail No. ____________________

OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

TO: ALL STUDENTS

FROM: C. A. Bronson, Director of Student Affairs

DATE: April 10, 1965

IN RE: Demonstrations and/or Picketings

We understand that plans have been made for demonstrations and/or picketings today and perhaps other days in various areas of the city.

All Alabama State College students are expected to conduct themselves in keeping with the Rules and Regulations of the College.

Specific protests concerning affairs of the College maybe registered with either the Student Council and/or the Office of Student Affairs. A student who cares to remain in good standing is expected to make use of these open channels for registering his or her complaints.

Any student who happens to be in the area of demonstrations and/or picketing is requested to cooperate with police officers and campus security officers who are concerned solely with the protection and safety of all concerned.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

CAB:r

NOW HEAR THIS !!!

THERE WILL BE NO CLASSES, BUT THERE WILL BE; DEMONSTATIONS, SLEEP-INS, PROTESTING, AND PICKETING UNTIL THE STUDENTS WHO WERE SUSPENDED ARE REINSTATED, AND DR. WATKINS AGREES TO SEE THE STUDENTS AND HEAR THEIR DEMANDS!!

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
FREEDOM CAMPAIGN
(ASCFC)

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FREEDOM COMPAIGN

A. S. C. F. C.

Montgomery, Alabama

April 10, 1965

We the students of Alabama State College would like to express the following grievances:

1. A statement from the president on his stand on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and to get a direct answer.
2. Adequate facilities in each department and improvement in physical plant.
3. A student Medical Center, with twenty-four (24) hour service to students.
4. Newer and more up-to-date books in the library, in all fields.
5. Full and adequate curriculum in all departments.
6. Adequately trained and experienced faculty.
7. Permanent academic departmental officals.
8. Responsible, qualified and experienced adminstrative officers.
9. Immediate accrediation.
10. Democratic student government.
11. Integrated student body and faculty.
12. An attractive campus including:
    - a. Proper landscaping
    - b. paved sidewalks
    - c. Adequate lighting
13. Properly trained security personel.
14. Proper maintenance:
    - a. Replacement of outdated furniture and supplement

of insufficient furniture in Patterson Hall(end moving of chairs from one class room to another.

17. Improvement of student-teacher relationship.

18. Students and faculty participation in long and short range academic planning.

19. Tenure faculty.

20.. A faculty that writes professional articles and publishes books.

21. Academic freedom for both students and teachers.

22. A student operated book exchange.

23. A cultural exchange program.

24. Adequate appointment and study apparatus for residence for each student such as desks, lamps, and chairs (presently non-existent)

25. Immediate reinstatement of athletic scholarships taken away from students participating in Civil Rights movemnets.

26. Recognition of legitimate student organizations, without adminstrative control.

27. Greater concern by the Board of Education as to what is going on at the college.

28. Freedom of press.

29. The establishment of a chapter of American Association of University Professors on campus.

30. Better salaries for student workers, (present 25 cents hourly rate has not changed for thirty years although tuition has increased 100%.)

31. The right to invite speakers on the national platform to our campus.

32. Recognition of faculty's scholarship and accomplishments.

33. Restablishment of Art as a major .

34. An agreement not to destroy or reduce available courses in a department because the adminstration does not get along with the departmental head.

35. Establishment of communications with student leaders as other state colleges in Alabama.

36. We, also, ask that A. S. C. F. C. be a chartered organization on campus.

37. Appearance of campus at regular intervals of the Alabama Board of Education, as an indication of interest and concern of the welfare of students.

38. Use of students and faculty by the adminstration to report on fellow students seeking to exercise constitutionally protected rights.

39. Use of ante-bellum tactics and procedures by the adminstration in the operation of the college.

40. More sanitary dining hall facilities with better prepared food---that is, all meals should be well balanced.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE
Montgomery, Alabama

April 9, 1965

TO THE LOYAL STUDENTS OF ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE:

The past two evenings we had the pleasure of fellowship at Friendship Manor with seventy-one honor students. We wished very much that we could have had all of you. We would have personally expressed appreciation for the loyalty you give to yourself and to the College. Since that is not possible, we write this brief note to you.

First, we commend you for the dignity and the beauty of your march to the Capitol. It stands as a fine tribute to our College's identification with the hopes and aspirations of our people. We are proud for the cooperation of the Student Council and the role the College played in that march, as well as in the "Mass March." Alabama State stood alone--among colleges--in suspending classes (time made up on Saturday, April 3) so that any student or faculty member could share in the "Mass March," in keeping with the dictates of his conscience.

It is well that you, the loyal, remember that the primary purpose of Alabama State is to offer for those who wish to study here the opportunity for higher education. It is commendable that you continue to pursue that personal objective, that you still keep faith with your parents and loved ones who perhaps sacrifice to send you here, and that you are not unduly distracted by others who apparently have here no such purpose. Obviously, there are a few other students, and persons who inspire them with fiction and high sounding slogans, who have no valid concern for your education, their own education, or the good of the College. These few other students create much distraction. The Office of Student Affairs is seeking to help them in any way it can.

We urge you to try to understand, and to evaluate for yourselves what is happening and why. We believe you will find an unselfish, honestly interested teacher, or staff member, who will help you and appreciate your confidence. We also invite you to seek any help, or the verification, you may need through the President's Office.

It is no accident that Alabama State, now in its ninety-first year, is without accreditation. It will become accredited when quality education becomes the first concern of students and faculty. It can never become accredited unless the loyal students and faculty here make quality education their first concern. There is a job to be done and a part for each one of us to do. We must take action now. Action is urgently needed by loyal students (and faculty members, too) who care about themselves and the College.

We shall do our part. We are counting on you to do your part. What we do, or not do, as in earlier years with other students, will have direct bearing upon the College for many years to come. What is more, it will have bearing upon your life because of the quality of college education you receive here.

Cordially

Levi Watkins

President

President Watkins' Speech at College Assembly
April 26, 1965

During the past few weeks, our College has been the scene of much-publicized disturbances which have resulted in serious interferences with the educational program.

There have been numerous demonstrations in which you have heard speakers and songs more appropriate to the civil rights movement. Our College has no quarrel with the civil rights movement. You have participated in civil rights marches and protests without fear of penalty.

You must recognize, however, that institutions of higher learning do not exist for the purpose of conducting civil rights campaigns or any other such campaigns, no matter how just these campaigns may be. These institutions exist for the purpose of helping students to prepare for full participation in American life and human affairs. You, the students, the faculty, and the administration, we all have the obligation and the responsibility to see that this objective is not abandoned for any other single cause, however noble.

We realize that Alabama State College, like all colleges, perhaps more than many, has room for still more improvements. In recognition of this fact, the administration is quite willing--now as always before--to receive grievances and suggestions. You may address them to the Office of Student Affairs or the Office of the President, if you so desire. We cannot, in good faith, promise you everything. But we do pledge our best efforts to redress any legitimate grievances and to consider any suggestions. To this end, we have appointed a special committee which will be made known to you by the Director of Student Affairs during this assembly.

We do not expect our College to be shut down or to become part of any boycott. We want you who are seniors to graduate next month and be ready for jobs next fall. We want everyone of you to complete a full year of academic credits and also to graduate on schedule. We want the faculty and other employees to have job stability. To make this possible, we have tried to maintain peace and order. We have even made arrangements and invited visiting, trained officers to volunteer and to leave their jobs, families, and homes to come here to help our College Security Department. We have tried hard to make it totally unnecessary for the State Department of Public Safety to assume responsibility for the maintenance of law and order on our campus.

As of now, we have made little progress toward ending the disturbances. If you insist on continuing the disturbances, we must confess to you that we will not be able to attain the peace and order necessary for normal academic activities without assistance from the State.

It is now time for calm, constructive action. The choice is yours.

Attention Students

One of your classmates, who has been involved in The Freedom Struggle on our Campus, has gone without sleep for 48 hours and had very little to eat.

She has begged, pleaded, and cried for help from you. Now you hear her voice no longer because she can't carry on any longer. The Mental anguish and frustration of talking to deaf ears has temporarily side-lined her.

I want to know will you take up the battle, will you help Now that one of your Brave and Mighty Soldiers have fallen.

Please! Please! Please! Help the cause! Fight for Freedom! join the Sit-in in the Presidents Office.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON

Opinions about the student movement at Alabama State College are being spoken all over America and the world. The issues are becoming apparently embarrassing to certain individual. On Alabama State, old friends are even being asked "Which side are you on?"

The A.S.C.F.C. feels that Alabama State must improve and change the pitiful conditions that exist on the campus.

The administration has taken the position that the overall condition of the college is no business of the students and that by the students persisting in there course of action they are causing great harm.

Most of us agree with A.S.C.F.C. in their charges against the administration and the Board of Education, but there are some reluctant to act upon ~~their~~ our convictions.

as far as the administrations position is concerned we too have to admit that it is the administration who should be doing something about the sad plight of its students.

However we should all listen to A.S.C.F.C. when it ask whose intrest are being served by the administrations call for order. Most certainly, faculty and students have every right to demonstrate and God knows they have just grievences. Every human being should be grateful to these brave young people. It is segragation's intrest that are being served by the administration and its call for order is but an echo from the State Capitol.

To be sure Dr. Watkins should be embarrassed because the good white folk downtown expected him to do his job. What is pitiful is that he was never embarrassed in front of us for the shameful stand he has taken on the human right of his students and Negroes. However the white folk downtown shouldn't deal to harshly with him, he was not a total failure. Levi has managed to cripple some , and a great many students are simply afraid to take a stand.

As this protest continues most of us will have to decide "which side we are on".

Make up your own mind. As a Negro you have but three choices You can accept injustice, try to avoid it (but what we have to consider is how can we avoid the ignorance and lies that go to make up our daily life), or fight. Your choice is to accept, avoid or fight. Dr. Watkins has made his choice, A.S.C.F.C. has made its choice and others have taken a stand. Which side are you on?

Freedom,

A.S.C.F.C Message To The Students

We stand, today, at the doors of a New College. A new College that is on the thresh hold of being academically free. This College is not just a set of promises, it sums up what the administration intends to offer the students and what we intend to ask of them. It appeals to our pride not our security. Tt holds out the promises of more sacrifice instead of more the things we want.

The new College is here whether we seek it or not. It would be easier to stop with the things we have. But I believe that the timees calls for imagination and courage. We dare not tempt them with weakness for only when our students are weak they will take advantage of our freedom. I am asking each of you to be pioneers toward the New College. For the scripture says "Be strong and of good courage be not afraid neither be miss made." For courage not compliances is our need today. Leadership is the ability to lead and to lead well.

SP Academic

The question before us all is, have we really won our acasemic freedom. If we meet our responsibilities, I think we will conquer. Only you can decide, what you want this college to be. I think we are ready to move forward.

The A.S.C.F.C is proud of it's victories and is not willing to witness or premit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation have been committed. Let the administration of this college know that we will pay any price, bear any burden, support any friend, oppose any foes to assure the survival and the success of liberty. United there is little we can not do. Divided there is little we can do. We shall not always expect you to support our views but we shall expect to find you strongly SP suppoting your own freedom. Remember that those in the pass who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside. Those who do nothingare inviting shame as well as injustice.

We want to pay tribute to those students who have been working to make this college better for all. They acted not out of the sense of legal duty, but out of the sense of human Sp decency. dele Like our soldiers in Viet Nam they have met freedom challenges on the firing line, and I salute their honor, and courage.

An old Chinese proverb says " a journey of a thousand miles must began with the first step". Let history record, that the A.S.C.F.C took the first step.

Tareyton

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN

A S C F C
ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN

A. S. C. F. C.

STUDENT FREEDOMS

FACT:

It is generally recognized that the fundamental basis of academic freedom is the opportunity to search and question freely, without fear of any reprisal. Today, more than ever before, freedom to inquire, particularly freedom to study political, social, philosophical, and economic relationships and problems upon which national policies must ultimately be based, requires freedom of thought, of inquiry, and of expression, particularly within the walls of the walls of the classroom. The critical nature of our times, therefore, calls for more, not less, freedom to inquire and to express conclusions reached.

However, recent expulsions, incriminations, and reprimands have brought into view the violation of these principles. Fears of public and private pressure seriously inhibits the expression of free ideas in various academic communities across the country. Limits on freedom of expression have been set by certain groups outside the college community in the areas of both curriculum and individual expression. The fear of withdrawal of funds has made colleges submit to these forces.

    a. food
    b. utensils (knifes, forks, spoons, etc)
    c. prpoer dining furniture (tables and chairs)
    d. improvement of cafeteria Ladies and Men's rooms
    e. elimination of long lines in the dining hall

2. Freedom of speech-
    a designated area for those desiring to voice their opinions without fear of reprisal.

3. Freedom of press:
    (a) complete control of newspaper by students.
    (b) statement from administration concerning extent of censorship.

4. Establishment of a student council and other student organizationssthat can be advised but not dictated to by the administration.

5. Periodic inspection of the dining hall by health officials.

6. Immediate recreational facilities for all students.
    (a) Tennis Court
    (b) Open pool and gym at convenient hours
    (c) outdoor basketball courts

7. Student representation on all planned programs affecting students.

8. Periodical reports to the student body by the administration as to actions taken by the accreditation committee. Weekly seminars that will include lectures on the following
    (a) composition
    (b) book reviews
    (c) voting
    (d) current policies of the United States at home and abroad

9. Improvement in medical service to students with regard to hours.

10. Adequate facilities in each department and greater improvement in the physical plant.

11. An attractive campus including:
    (a) proper landscaping
    (b) paved sidewalks
    (c) adequate lighting

12. A Democratic Student Government

13. An all out effort for accreditation.

14. Properly trained security personel.

15. Proper maintenance:
    (a) replacement of outdated furniture
    (b) elimination of having to move chairs from one classroom to another.

16. The improvement of student-teacher relationship.

17. Student and faculty participation in long and shortrange academic planning.

18. Adequate equipment and studey apparatus for dormitory students, such as desks, lamps, and chairs.

19. Immediate establishment of better salaries for student workers, (presently 25 cents)

20. The right of student organizations to invite speakers on the national platform to our campus.

21. Recognition of faculty's scholarship and accomplishments.

22. Establishment of communications with students and leaders at other state supported colleges in Alabama.

23. Explanation of the fact that male dormitories are locked at designated administrative hour.

24. Immediate report with regard to present state on stand taken by the accrediation committee.

25. Dismissal of work students stimulating from their participation in Civil Rights Activities.

26. Face lifting of social and recreational programs.

27. Establishment of dormitory hours that are satisfactorily to both students and dormitory directors.

On Wednesday, March 24, 1965, the day before the "Great Civil Rights March on Montgomery," the enclosed notice was placed on the bulletin board in Go-Van Hall, which is the location of the offices of the Acting Director and Assistant Director of the Maintenance Department of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama:

NOTICE TO NON-ACADEMIC EMPLOYEES

Please be advised that all workers are expected to be on duty tomorrow [Thursday] and that the entire maintenance and service operations of the college will follow the regular schedule for Thursdays. The operations of the college must go on and each employee is expected to be at his post of duty on time and for the full period of service.

The following day, (Thursday) March 25, 1965, the day of the "Great Civil Rights March on Montgomery", Samuel G. Cook, Assistant Director of the Maintenance Department of Alabama State College was absent because he was exercising his rights as a citizen guaranteed to him by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Cook departed from his home at 8:00 a.m., March 25, 1965, to pick up Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary to the United Nations, and drive him to a meeting with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. After the trip was completed, Mr. Cook returned the privately owned car which he had used to its original parking area and later joined the march directly behind Dr. Ralph Abernathy.

Thereafter, on Wednesday, March 31, 1965, Mr. Cook was called to the office of Franklin W. Taylor, the Supervisor of Non-Academic Services at the College, where he was given a letter which read as Follows:

ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
OFFICE OF NON-ACADEMIC PERSONNEL

March 31, 1965

Mr. Samuel Cook
677 Cobb Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Cook:

In view of the fact that the emergency work, which you were assigned to do in connection with the Mobile Center, has been completed and the budgeted amount therefor has been used, we find it necessary to discontinue your employment services with the College effective Thursday, April 1, 1965.

Inasmuch as no formal application has been made by you for regular employment, we are enclosing one here just in case you may wish to file one for whatever consideration may be given in the future.

Please accept our thanks for this assistance, and we hope it has been of mutual benefit since it came at a time when you had just completed your scholastic requirements at mid-year.

Yours very truly,

Franklin W. Taylor
Supervisor of Non-Academic Services

Why was Samuel G. Cook not given advance notice that his connection with the Mobile Center had been terminated?

At the time of the discontinuance of his services with Alabama State College, Mr. Cook had not worked with the Mobile Center for over a month. He was presently taking inventory of the storeroom of the Maintenance Department of Alabama State College.

By Samuel G. Cook

Areas of agreement entered into between CHARLES S. CONLEY, Attorney for all students dismissed from Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama, and President LEVI WATKINS, and DR. CLEMENT A. BRONSON, Director of Student Affairs, which was filed in the United States District Court as a basis for the complete reinstatement of all students previously dismissed on April 21, 1965, and which agreement, by order of the Court, was sealed by the Clerk of the Federal Court, as an appendix to the Court's original order, and of which the Court "expressly retained" jurisdiction of the entire matter submitted for decision.

1. These students must show genuine interest in furthering their education by regular and punctual attendance at all courses for which they are individually registered.

2. They recognize the rights of other students to further their own education through the orderly academic and cultural activities of the College, both class and non-class activities. We believe this recognition of the rights of other students must be shown by:

a. Refraining from any activities which disturb and/or interrupt classes and any other programs conducted at the College.

b. Respect for the duly constituted and delegated authority of the College.

c. The presentation of grievances to the proper officers of the College through the regularly established channels and with allowance of reasonable time for redress. The College considers that any demonstration, beyond those constitutionally protected which are in protest of grievances, prior to formal presentation of such grievances and the opportunity to consider redress to be acts void of respect for the rights of others.

d. While the college recognizes the right of students to engage in constitutionally protected demonstrations, it expects each student to respect the right of students who choose not to demonstrate and in so doing to have freedom from intimidation, harrassment and other interferences with their regular college and personal activities.

3. These student leaders are expected to encourage their followers to refrain from further acts of disturbances. The College does not wish to become victim of a discipline breakdown.

4. That students of Alabama State College will not disrupt classes under any conditions.

5. That they will seek to obtain permission from College officials regarding further demonstrations.

6. They will seek to obtain permission from appropriate State and local agencies for any and all off-campus demonstrations.

7. That the College administration will not prohibit orderly demonstrations which are not disruptive of school activities.

8. That the Administration and faculty will encourage the cooperation of students in an effort to maintain a free academic community.

9. That the administration agrees to permit student groups or organizations to recommend their own faculty advisors.

10. That the administration agrees to permit student and faculty to select speakers of their own choice and arrange meetings, provided that reasonable notice is given to school officials of such proposed meetings and that the administration, as well as the student-faculty sponsoring groups, will have the right to state that they neither approve nor disapprove of the views of the speaker.

11. That the administration will not restrict the rights of students to distribute pamphlets and leaflets, except to the extent that an effort is made to distribute them in the classrooms or study halls and responsibility for some is indicated.

12. That the administration will encourage and protect the rights of students to publish student publications unfettered by unreasonable faculty or administrative supervision.

/s/ Clement A. Bronson
DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

/s/ Charles S. Conley
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS

NOTE

The above agreement was entered into after a four hours conference between counsel for the plaintiffs and the present defendants in DIANE L. P. DICKERSON, et al. VS. WATKINS and ANOTHER. An answer to the Complaint previously filed was served on counsel for the plaintiffs on the 17th day of May, 1965.

WHAT ARE OUR RIGHTS?

Alabama State Students
Montgomery,Alabama

Dear Student:

Several years ago students were arbitrarily expelled from school for civil rights activities. The Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit held that the expulsions from Alabama State College were illegal in that they violated the due process of law of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The court held that prior to any expulsion a student should receive:

1. a copy of whatever charges the school has against him, and

2. The student should be given an opportunity to defend himself against these charges.

AND OUR GRIEVANCES......

1. Why are people put out of school for demanding their freedom?
2. Why can't students employed by the school be paid more?
3. Are participating workmen being laid off?
4. Are participating teachers checks being cut?
5. WHEN will we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press?

ALABAMA STATE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN

[1965, April ?]

Alabama Fund Raising

Ala Project

Randy M Glenn

I will pledge $______ to support the Fight For Freedom.

Church Name ____________________

Pastor's Name ____________________

Name ______________ Address __________

Phone Number ______________

SNCC

908 Highland Ave. 262-8381

Montgomery, Alabama

Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee
908 Highland Ave. Montgomery Alabama
2628381

To The Pastor and Congregation,

In order to continue our work here in Montgomery for Freedom, Justice and Equality we appealing to you and your congregation to help us. As we are a young group of people and our funds are limited. We must all realize that we must work together and help one another.

Enclosed are some Pledge Cards, please distribute them among your members.

YOURS FOR FREEDOM

Randy Glenn

ONE Man One Vote

	One-way	
Spiver Gordon	450	20^{00}
Frank Robinson		24^{00}

[1965]

Voter Registration Informaton

Ala Project

By Randy M Glenn

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE IS A FRAUD

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: The State Legislature and the County and City governments of Alabama are ILLEGAL and have not right to pass laws or attempt to enforce them.

The government of Alabama aids and abets racism. Hard to believe? It's true. The government of Alabama, from Wallace on down, was not legally elected and we, AS CITIZENS, have a right to demand new elections.

The people of Mississippi are challenging the right of illegally elected racists to govern them.

ALABAMA NEGROES MUST DO THE SAME!

The people of Alabama must take to the streets and demand that:

1. all citizens over 21 be immediately registered to vote.
2. new elections be held to elect legal representatives.

NO MEANINGFUL LAWS CAN BE PASSED, BECAUSE THE LEGISLATURE DOES NOT REPRESENT ALL THE PEOPLE.

We are asking the people to support the call for new elections in Alabama and anywhere else where people are kept in slavery and are denied the right to PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is doingit--why not the people of Alabama?

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"I whole-heartedly support, as from the beginning, these challenges, The unseating of the Mississippi Congressmen will be the test of the moral integrity of the Congress of the United States. The weakening of the Voting Bill by the Senate's shameful action in stripping away the Anti-Poll Tax Provision makes it absolutely imperative that the House of Representatives does not waver in its obligation to unseat the Congressmen from Mississippi. The unseating will make any Voting Bill meaningful.

I therefore, again pledge myself and the SCLC to the fullest support of the challenges of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and call all Americans to join with me in this commitment."

Let us march again for Freedom. Last time the Wallace government refused to give us the vote, so this time we want THEIR JOBS. Let us learn a lesson from the brave and persevering people of Mississippi and begin anew our fight for freedom.

There is a time for everything. We fought and then we rested. Now it is time to fight again.

RISE UP BROTHERS AND SISTERS. LET US IN UNITY, IN THE STRENGTH OF ONE VOICE DEMAND NEW ELECTIONS FOR ALABAMA.

FREEDOM NOW
ONE MAN ONE VOTE

INFORMATION SHEET

(VOTER REGISTRATION)

ADDRESS ____________________

HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN THIS HOUSE? ____________________

WHO ARE THEY?	ARE THEY EMPLOYED?	REGISTERED?

HOW MANY ARE OVER 21? ____________________

HOW MANY ARE UNDER 21? ____________________

HOW MANY ARE IN SCHOOL? ____________________

HOW MANY BEDROOMS DO YOU HAVE? ____________________

DO YOU HAVE AN OUTSIDE TOILET? ____________________

DO YOU HAVE A TOILET INSTALLED INSIDE OF YOUR HOME? __________

HOW MANY ARE OVER 21 AND CAN'T READ OR WRITE? __________

WHO ARE THEY?	HOW MANY WOULD LIKE TO LEARN?

PLEASE CALL THIS NUMBER FOR INFORMATION 2628381 or 2628382

ASK FOR ____________________

date:____________

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

Voter Registration Questionaire

Name:______________________________. Address:____________________________

Are you a registered voter?________________. How long?________________

Is anyone else living here?________. Who?______________________________

Are they registered to vote?_______. ______________________________

Are you employed?___________________. Do you draw a pension?___________

How long have you lived in this house?___________,this area?__________

Do you own or rent it?_____________. Do you have a car?______________

Do you have a phone?__________. What is your number?_________________

Which church do you attend?_______________________________________

****

What do you think of the Civil Rights Movement here in Montgomery so far?

____

What do you think should be done rig ht now in the Community?____________

____

Will you talk to your neighbors about these local problems?_____________

Will you come to a mass meeting about these local problems?_____________

REMARKS:

Date: ____________

⁂ SNCC BLOCK PROJECT WORK SHEET ⁂

ADDRESS:	Anyone home?	NAME:	RETURN Date	RETURN Time	Car?	Registered?
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

INFORMATION FOR ALABAMA FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Name ______________________ Age ______ Date of Birth ______________

Home Address ____
(City, Zone, State)

Telephone No. __________________

List Name and Address of your ten closest friends:

1. ____
2. ____
3. ____
4. ____
5. %% ____
6. ____
7. ____
8. ____
9. ____
10. ____

What is your occupation? ______________________________

Are you a registered voter?__ Yes____ No____

In Mississippi there has been formed a Freedom Democratic Party. Are you interested in forming such a Freedom Democratic Party in Alabama? Yes__ No__

Name

Address

Telephone

Will you house civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you feed civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you use your car for transporting civil rights workers?

Will you participate in civil rights demonstrations?

Name

Address

Telephone

Will you house civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you feed civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you use your car to transport civil rights workers?

Will you participate in civil rights demonstrations?

Name

Address

Telephone

Will you house civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you feed civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you use your car to transport civil rights workers?

Will you participate in civil rights demonstratons?

Name

Address

Telephone

Will you house civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you feed civil rights workers?   How many?

Will you use your car to transport civil rights workers?

Will you participate in civil rights demonstrations?

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION, QUESTIONNAIRE, AND OATHS

This is to be filled in by the Board of Registrars or duly authorized clerk of the board. If applicant is a married wom woman, she must state given name by which she is known, maiden surname, and married surname, which shall be recorded as her full name.

Full Name____
Last First Middle

Date of Birth______________Sex__________Race____________

Residence Address______________________________________

Mailing Address____

Voting Place: Precinct, and, or District________________________

Length of Residence in State_______County____________________

Are you a member of the armed forces?____________________

Are you the wife of a member of the Armed Forces?____________

Are you a college student?______If so, where_______________

Have you ever registered to vote in any other state or in any other county in Alabama?______________________

If so, when and in what state and county and, if in Alabama,

at what place did you vote in such county?______________

Highest grade 1 to 12 completed _______Where______________

Years college completed________Where____________________

Part II

To be filled in by the applicant in the presence of the Board of Registrars without assistance.

I,________________________, do hereby apply to the Board of Registrars of __________county, State of Alabama to register as an elector under the Constitution and laws of the state of Alabama and do herewith submit my answers to the interrogatories propounded to me by the board.

____
(Signature of Applicant)

1. Are you a citizen of the United States__________________

2. Where were you born?__________________________________

3. If you are a naturalized citizen, give number appearing on your naturalization papers and date of issuance.____________

4. Have you ever been married?____If so, give the mame, residence and place of birth of your husband or wife_______________

____

____

Are you divorced?______________________________________

5. List the places you have lived the past five years, giving town or county and state.______________________________

____

6. Have you ever been known by any name other than appearing on this application_____If so, state what name______________________

7. Are you employed?______If so, state by whom,(If you are self-emploted, state this)______________________________

8. Give the address of your place of emplotment_______________

9. If in the past five years, you have been emploted by an employer other than your present emploter, give the name of all employers and cities and states in which you worked;__________

____

10. Has your name ever been stricken for any reason from any list of persons registered to vote______If so, where, when and why,______________________________________

11. Have you previously applied for and been denied registation as a voter______If so, when and where?______________________

12. Have you served in the Armed Forces?______________________

If so, give dates, branch of service, and serial number________

____

13. Have you ever been dishonorably discharged from military service___________

14. Have you ever been declared legally insane______ If so, give details______________________________________

15. Give the names and addresses of two persons who knew you and can verify the statements made by you relativeto your registering in this state, county, and precinct, ward or distract.__________

____

16. Have you ever seen a copy of this registration application form before receiving this copy today?_________If so, when and where______________________________________

____

17. Have you been convicted of any offense or paid any fine for violation of the law?______If so, give the following information concerning each fine or conviction; charge, in what court tried, fine imposed, sentence, and if paroled, state when, and if pardoned state when.(If fine is for traffic violation only, you need write below only the word "traffic violationo only")

A PETITION

To the Honorable GEORGE C. WALLACE
Governor of the State of Alabama
and
To the Members of the Alabama Legislature, Respectively
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama

We, the Negro citizens of the United States of America and of the State of Alabama, have been impoverished, oppressed, disenfranchised, and brutalized by a government in which we have no part, but which we must serve and support--a government whose tyranny offends common decency and defiles American democratic principles. We do therefore set forth these grievances:

1) We are subject to conditions of abject poverty. Because of salaries as low as 18¢ per hour, whole families must work to provide subsistence incomes. Even so, 85% of the Negro families living in the 19 "Black Belt" counties have incomes of less than $57.00 per week.

Yet our state government, the government in which we are denied participation, has neither authorized nor requested federal funds for poverty relief. Nor has it initiated any state programs to correct this situation.

2) We are oppressed by discrimination in employment and segregation in education and public accommodations. We have been robbed of our God-given dignity.

Yet our city, county, and state governments, the governments from which we are systematically excluded, refuse to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 1954 "Equal Education" decision of the Supreme Court. Instead, the state government has enacted punitive legislation designed specifically to deprive Negro teachers of their civil rights.

Redress through normal legal channels is denied. The same governments that oppress us prohibit us from participating in their activities.

Therefore: We petition this government, demanding that it immediately

1) register all its citizens of voting age, free of impediments, and

2) conduct a free and fair election;

thereby providing equal representation and participation of all citizens, Negro and white. in all levels of city, county, and state governments.

4) We have been brutally treated. When we have sought dignity, education, economic improvement, and the right to vote, we have been beaten, intimidated, coerced, jailed, and even murdered. Because of a corrupt system of justice, even our murderers are permitted to to unpunished. The city, county, and state governments, instead of offering protection, have defiled the sacredness of human life, encouraging lawless groupt to deprive Negro citizens of the right of self-determination. Law enforcement officials have met nonviolence with billy clubs, love with tear gas and have made a mockery of justice.

5) We have been denied the right to vote. Althouth Negroes comprise 46% of the voting-age population, they comprise less than 15% of the registered voters. In the 19 "Black Belt" counties, less than 3% of the Negroes have been able to register to vote. In some of these counties Negroes represent 80% of the population. Restrictive laws, mob rule, and police brutality have been used to deny registration to qualified and determined Negro applicants. In the 1964 presidential election no resident of the State of Alabama was permitted to vote for the President of the United

States.

Yet, local, county and state governments, making a sham of democracy, continue to exclude those who desire to aid in solving their common problems.

THEREFORE:

We petition this government, demanding that it immediately,

1) **register all its citizens of voting age,**
2) **conduct a free and fair election; thereby providing equal representation and participation of all citizens, Negro and white, in all levels of city, county and state government.**

NAME

NAME

Regional

Reports-
Arkansas

1944 Oct-
1945 [illegible]

FIELD REPORT

THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK - 10038

1. NAME OF CHAPTER Ft Smith, Ark

2. DATE OF VISIT October 19-23 1964

3. *EVALUATION OF CHAPTER (Good, Fair, Poor) Circle One

4. Do you feel that this chapter needs a non-violent workshop? yes ______ no ✓. If yes, how soon should it be given ______.

5. Is current list of officers in the National Office? Yes see back No ______. If no, supply at once.

6. If chapter is engaged in direct action, send photos to the Public Relation Department

7. If Chapter is unaffiliated, what are the necessary requirements to make it become affiliated ______

8. What projects are the chapter presently engaged in Voter Registration

9. Is the Chapter attempting to meet the needs of the community? yes ✓ no ______. If yes, in what way- ______

10. Does this chapter have good rapport with the other Civil Rights Groups in the Community? yes ✓ no ______ Explain very good

11. How does your chapter feel National Office can better service them? more help

12. Does the chapter need materials, etc? yes ✓ no ______ Please list.- everything

13. This report is to be mailed in to the National Office, 48 hours after your visit.

*For your evaluation, use the back if necessary

Return information to
James T. McCain
Director, Organizational
Department.

ch Reginald Watson 2148 N 13th. SU28775

Vice James Adnor 1118 No. ~~8-532 500~~ SU32500

Sec ~~Patricia~~ Ruby Roger 1411 No. 12 St ~~[illegible]~~ SU29433

Treas ~~St~~ Alean Atkins 911 No. R ~~St~~ SU29957

File
Baines

2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas
October 23, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

This is in reply to your letter concerning the school situation in Dallas. I have just returned from Fort Smith, Arkansas. At the present time, there is a school suit still pending concerning the Dallas school system. We feel that there should be a ruling on the case by January of 1965. This suit was filed by the lawyers of the N.A.A.C.P. At the present time, the local CORE Chapter is in the process of trying to seek employment in the local stores downtown.

While in Arkansas, Ike and I discussed the program in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma within the next few weeks. You should receive copies of this program . In this area, all the chapters have similar problems:

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Voter Registration

Out of the three states, we will try to organize a program that all three states will be interested in. We have discussed the possibility of a conference in Dallas around the first of December, inviting the program chairman or chairman of each chapter in the southwest to this conference and also, invite James Farmer, the National Director, Jim McCain, head of the Organization Department and Richard Haley. Since Mr. Farmer has visited only one chapter in this area, we will try to arrange that he visit all the chapters on his visit at that time.

I am planning to go to Tulsa within the next week and send Tom to San Antonio. I am trying to arrange it that I visit each chapter once a month.

Yours for freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines
Field Secretary

BB/si

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 23, 1964

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
c/o Reginald Watson
2148 N. 13th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Isaac,

The enclosed checks should keep you and Bruce up-to-date in expenses for awhile. You will find these enclosures in this letter:

chk. 058 payable to Isaac Reynolds	75.00
chk. 059 payable to Bruce Baines	88.50

Adding these figures to the twenty-five dollar money orders you received a few days ago, Bruce will then have received 113.50 and you will have received 100.00. This does not mean there is any real easement in CORE's financial position, but just that this amount of money is available for the moment.

There is another matter of some importance. That is, do you have any ideas about setting up any local workshops in the near future? I'm thinking of the advantage that may be gained by introducing another aspect of CORE procedure: namely, workshops; of the likely need of new groups for education both in CORE and in some of the new program ideas; of the help you will get in setting up a regional program from the interest growing out of workshops. This office will be responsible for supplying brochures on CORE, plus special programs (such as political program, Freedom Schools, etc.) and likely will be able to get some additional staff person(s) to come up to assist. I'd like to get from you a tentative schedule of time and place(s) for these workshops.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Ans.

[redacted]
CORE, Fort Smith Chapter
2148 North 13th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

January 21,1965

Kroger Stores.
Executive Officers
Cincinnati,Ohio

Mr. Jacob E.Davis:

Dear Sir,

We wish to discuss the relentless discrimination at your Fort Smith store against Mr.Eddie Lee Gordon.
We have evidence of persons who have been hired since Mr.Gordon not only working full time but are doing the job that he should be doing.Not only has he been discriminated against,but also every other Negro that has ever worked there.
This is a very serious matter and it needs the attention of your office immediately.We wish to discuss this with you personally within the next seven(7)days.We hope to settle this matter without a great amount of disturbance to the community and the normal operation of your store here.at this writing Mr. Gordon is under supension for a week due to your discriminatory practice.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Reginald Watson CORE Chairman
Reginald Watson

[1945, JAN?]

answered

Fort Smith CORE
2148 North 13th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Richard,

We are presently in gaged in trying to g et better employment for Negroes in this area. We just recently contacted the Kroger Co. We are inclosing a copy of the letter that we sent them. Will you please send us the latest information that you have on the Kroger Co.or anything that may be helpful to us in dealing with Kroger.

Sincerely,
Reginald Watson
Reginald Watson

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Mr. Reginald Watson
c/o Fort Smith CORE
2148 N. 13th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Reginald,

I note from your letter to Kroger that you are concerned with a discrimination case. I'd like to know if the case has been settled, or just where it stands. We have a field secretary in or around Cincinnati, Ohio who could likely be of service in this matter.

It is my understanding, too, that Fort Smith is in poor economic condition. Do you think you could interest the Negro population in some phast of the anti-poverty program? If so, it is likely this office could furnish some information and other forms of help in developing such a program.

May I suggest, too, it would be a good idea to look over the state of the schools, and of hospital services. Both of these come under the helping hand of the federal department of Health, Education and Welfare. I beleive these local agencies should have signed a non-discrimination policy statement by March 3rd, or else stand in danger of lost of federal assistance.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Haley
Feb 1, 1965

Fort Smith, Ark. Chapter CORE Officers

Chairman	Reginald Watson	2148 N. 13th St.	Su 2-8775
Vice Chairman	James Adams	1118 N. 8th St.	Su 3-2500
Secretary	Ruby Rogers	1411 N. 12th St.	Su 2-2943
Treasurer	Olean Atkins	911 N. R St.	Su 2-9957

cc: Richard Haley
Isaac Reynolds

Ike Reynolds

file
ans. with
this

2525 Forest Ave.
Dallas, Texas
February 1, 1965

Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

FIELD REPORT FOR JANUARY:

Dear Jim,

During the last three weeks of scouting in Arkansas we have been working mostly in St. Francis County, city of Forest City. We have talked with several people here in this county mostly around voter registration, voter education, federal programs and ASC projects.

Fifty percent of the population is Negro and a Negro could be elected to an office this county since there is no longer a poll tax, but the negroes are afraid of the white man.

Last year after the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, Miss Annie M. Flint, Mr. Grace and Mr. Delaney tested some of the cafes and bowling alleys and they will not recieve a contract for the new year. They are going to contest the school board action.

Mrs. Catherine Clay (116 Water St.), a local negro of Forrest City ran for state representative from the 1st Congressional District in the November general election. Mrs. Clay lost the election; she recieved only about 5,000 votes. She didn't look to win but wanted to show the negroes and whites that a negro could run for an office and nothing would happen to them, but if we conduct a voter registration and education, a negro could win in St. Francis County.

Since there is no longer a poll tax law there will be permanent registration by the use of a form, but the form is being debated now on the floor of the state legislature. The debate is centered around party affiliation and race. A suit was filed by three people challenging the placing of party affiliation and race on the form.

We feel that with a voter registration and education project through all of the eleven (11) counties with 40% or more negroes, a negro could easily be elected to an office in: (1) St. Francis, (2) Crittendon, (3) Lee, (4) Phillip, (5) Desha, (6) Woodruff, (7) Chicot, (8) Jefferson, (9) Lincoln, (10) Monroe, (11) Lafayette.

There are a few Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee field secretaries working here in the state. We feel that even with SNCC here we can carry on our project. There are about three (3) adults willing to work along with us and some high school students.

After leaving Arkansas and attending the Staff meeting in New Orleans, I will be spending the next few weeks visiting all of the chapters in my area and doing research on different counties in Arkansas in case CORE decides to ever carry on a Summer Project in that area.

Yours in Freedom,

Bruce Baines

Bruce Baines,
Field Secretary

BB/sh: ENCLOSURE

COPEIS SENT: Richard Haley
Claudia Edwards

[1965, Feb 1]

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, Arkansas

County Seat: Forrest City (largest city in county)

Other Cities and Towns:

Hughes
Madison
Caldwell
Rawlinson
Mud Lake
Round Pond
Bonair
Palestine
Pine Tree
Greasy Corner
Widener
Proctor
New Castle
Wheatley
Hicks Station
Lakeside
Goodwin
Slonikers Mill
Colt
Shell Lake
Whitmore

The population of St. Francis county is 33,303. Forrest City has a population of 10,544. The second largest city is Hughes with a population of 1,960. Madison, Palestine, Wheatley, and Goodwin all range in population from 250 to 1,000 persons. All other towns have below 250 people.

* * *

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Total population: 33, 303
White Population: 14, 307
Nonwhite Population: 18,996 (57%)
White Population over 21: 7,963
Nonwhite Population over 21: 8,403

White Male Population: 7,132
White Female Population: 7,192

Nonwhite Male Population: 9,168
Nonwhite Female Population: 9,811

Educational Figures

Total Enrollment: 9,398
White Enrollment: 3,596
Nonwhite Enrollment: 5,802

Grades 1 through 8
 Total Enrollment: 7,347
 White Enrollment: 2,582
 Nonwhite Enrollment: 4,765

Grades 9 through 12
 Total Enrollment: 1,919
 White Enrollment: 941
 Nonwhite Enrollment: 978

Education Figures for those over 25

The median education level for the entire country is 7.6
The median education level for the nonwhites is 5.8

Nonwhite Education Figures
7,807 - population over 25 years old
593 - completed no years of school (8%)
4,781 - have not completed 6 years of school (61%)
217 - completed 12 years of school (3%)

White Education Figures
7,124 - population over 25 years old
149 - completed no years of school
1,745 - completed less than 6 years of school (25%)
1,434 - completed 12 years of school (20%)

Housing

8,213 households
4.03 persons per household
4.43 persons per nonwhite household

Welfare

Receiving assistance - 2,044 (6.1%)
Receiving commodities - 11,000 (33%)

Employment

6.9% of the entire county labor force is unemployed

There are 4,282 employed nonwhites in St. Francis county and 436 unemployed. This means that 10% of the nonwhite work force is unemployed.

Roughly 50% of the nonwhites employed in St. Francis county are farm workers. 20% are engaged in some sort of domestic activity. This is mostly female. Another 10% work in some sort of manufacturing capacity. The median yearly income for farm laborers is $679.

Income

Family: The median family income for the county is $1,973 per year
The median nonwhite family income is $1,265 per year

Nonwhite Family Income: 3,570 total number of families
1,474 - under $1,000 per year
1,398 - between $1,000 & $2,000 per year
690 - between $2,000 & $5,000 per year
64 - over $5,000 per year
78% of the nonwhite families have an income of less than $2,000 per year.

Persons: The median yearly income of nonwhites is $505
The median yearly income of nonwhite males is $743 ($1185 for county)
The median yearly income of nonwhite females is $375 ($463 for county)

Nonwhites with Income: 8,531 total nonwhites with income

4,240 - below $500 (50%)
2,331 - between $500 & $1,000 per year (27%)
945 - Between $1,000 & $1,5000 per year (11%)
444 - between $1,500 & $2,000 per year (5%)
261 - between $2,000 & $2,500 per year (4%)
117 - between $2,500 & $3,000 per year (1%)
161 - between $3,000 & $5,000 per year
32 - over $5,000 per year

50% of the employed nonwhites make less than $500 per year
77% of the employed nonwhites make less than $1,000 per year
88% of the employed nonwhites make less than $2,000 per year
98% of the employed nonwhites make less than $3,000 per year

Rural Population

Total Population: 22,759
White Population: 18,762
Nonwhite Population: 13,997 (80% of the total nonwhite population in the county)

White Rural Farm Population: 3,293
Nonwhite Rural Farm Population: 8,030
White Rural Nonfarm Population: 5,469
Nonwhite Rural Nonfarm Population: 5,967

Income: median yearly income for rural non-farm families is $1674
(73% earn less than $3,000 per year)
Median yearly income for rural farm families is $1431
(79% earn less than $3,000 per year)
61% of the rural farm families are nonwhite

Urban Population

Forrest City
10,544 - total population
4,999 - nonwhite population (48%)
6,545 - white population

Education: 9.2 years completed in school for nonwhites over 25 (median)

Income: median yearly income for nonwhites is $687
67% of the employed nonwhites earn less than $1,000 per year
89% of the employed nonwhites earn less than $2,000 per year

Employment: 15% of the nonwhite work force is unemployed
- 36% of the nonwhite work force is employed in domestic work (mainly women)
20% in wholesale and retail trade; 10% in some professional service.

Hughes
1,960 - total population
1,144 - nonwhite population (60%)
816 - white population

DELTA COUNTIES

Jefferson County (44% nonwhite)		(2 Senators)
TP - 81,373	Rep. G.W. Turner	20th Arkansas State
WP - 45,569	" T.L. Greenlee	Senatorial District
NWP- 35,804	" J.P. Walt	45% nonwhite
CS - Pine Bluff	" J.O. Stevens	TP - 95,820
		WP - 52,937
		NWP- 42,883
Lincoln County (49% nonwhite)		
TP - 14,447		
WP - 7,368	Rep. G.D. Smith, Jr.	Senators:
NWP- 7,079		Knox Nelson
CS - Star City		Morrell Gathright

##

Desha County (48% nonwhite)		(1 Senator)
TP - 20,770		21st Arkansas State
WP - 10,800	Rep. Edwin E. Hopson, Jr.	Senatorial District
NWP- 9,970		42% nonwhite
CS - Arkansas City		TP - 35,983
		WP - 20,841
Drew County (34% nonwhite)		NWP- 15,142
TP - 15,213		
WP - 10,041	Rep. Arthur A. Deckelman	Senator:
NWP- 5,172		Merle F. Peterson
CS - Monticello		

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Chicot County (59% nonwhite)		(1 Senator)
TP - 18,990		22nd Arkansas State
WP - 8,266	Rep. Ben Bynum	Senatorial District
NWP- 10,724		(46% nonwhite)
CS - Lake Village		TP - 43,210
		WP - 23,535
Ashley County (37% nonwhite)		NWP- 15,685
TP - 24,220		
WP - 15,259	Rep. Nap B. Murphy	Senator:
NWP- 8,961		George Leyden Pugh
CS - Hamburg		

##

Crittendon County (59% nonwhite)		(2 Senators)
TP - 47,564		25th Arkansas State
WP - 19,501	Rep. Lloyd T. McCuiston	Senatorial District
NWP- 28,063	" Cecil B. Nance, Jr.	53% nonwhite
CS - Marion		TP - 100,418
		WP - 47,507
Cross County		NWP- 52,991
TP - 19,551		
WP - 13,686	Rep. J.L. Shawer, Jr.	Senators:
NWP- 5,865		Clarence E. Bell
CS - Wynne		W.K. Ingram
St. Francis County (57% nonwhite)		
TP - 33,303		
WP - 14,320	Rep. O.P. Hammons	
NWP- 18,983	" Clarke Kinney	
CS - Forrest City		

Lee County (61% nonwhite)
TP - 21,001
WP - 8,190 Rep. W.L. Ward, Sr.
NWP- 12,811
CS - Marianna

Monroe County (45% nonwhite)
TP - 17,327
WP - 8,837 Mrs. D. McCastlain
NWP- 8,480
CS - Clarendon

Phillips County (58% nonwhite)
TP - 43,997
WP - 18,552 Marcus J. Howell
NWP- 25,445 Jim Linder

Arkansas County (25% nonwhite)
TP - 23,355
WP - 17,516
NWP- 5,839
CS - Stuttgart

(2 Senators) 26th Arkansas State Senatorial District - 50% nonwhite
TP - 105,680 ----- WP - 53,095 ----- NWP - 52,585

Senators: Joe Lee Anderson ------ Tom Allen (deceased)

* * *

13 Delta Counties that comprise the 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th and 26th State Dist:
48% nonwhite
TP - 381,111
WP - 197,097
NWP- 183,746

* * *

FOREST CITY - ST. FRANCIS COUNTY:

Plants or Factories

(1) Warwick Electronics
manager- Charles Achinakian
(2) Yale & Towne

Labor Organizations:

International Brotherhood of Electric Workers
1306 Division

AFL-CIO Local Union 5681 - 422½ Front

Newspapers:

Daily Times Herald - 505 Garland

Transportation:

Trailways Bus Station - 105 E. Broadway

Rock Island RR - Union Station

Missouri Pacific - 211 Hill St.

Churches:

Salem Baptist Church - 105 Haver - Rev Sherman Jones

Churches: (cont)

First Baptist Church

Lane Chapel E.M. E. - Rev. Keys

Second Baptist - E. Broadway

Political Structure of City

Mayor	Rodgers Deaderick
District Attorney	
Chief of Police	George Trusty
City Clerk	
Municipal Judge	Olman Hargraves

Political Structure of County:

Tax assessor's	Court House	W.R. "Sonny" Hamilton
Circuit Clerk	" "	Mamie Woods
County Coroner	220 N. Washington	Walter Stevens
County Clerk	Court House	
County Judge	" "	Hubert Christopher
Sheriff		Clarence Montgomery
Treasure		Thomas Cape
Deputy Sheriff & county jailer		Robert J. Cook
County & probate Clerk		Vernon Bernard
Justice of the Peace	Franks Township	Lawson Hughes
" "	Madison "	Jack Toney
" "	Madison "	Gazzola Vaceow,Jr.
" "	Johnson "	Claud Dill
Deputy County & Probate Clerk		Miss. Trena Lou Smith
Deputy County Assessor		Miss Virginia Poole
Deputy Sheriff and Collector		Miss Leroy Burton
" " "		Janet M. Findley
" " "		George Irwin
" " "		Rufus Stinett Fondron
" " "		William Robert Moryeli

Civic Organizations:

Forrest City Downtown Association
President - Gazzola Vaccaro, Jr.

Chamber of Commerce
President - Otto Kirkpatrick

CONTACTS: Mrs. Catherine Clay 116 Water St. ME 3 9781
Local president of NAACP
Rev. Ben Brown 770 Cedar St. Pine Bluff, Ark. JE 5 4436
Task Force worker for SNCC
Dr. U.S. Bond of Forrest City
President - St. Francis County Voters League

[7]

Voter Registration:

Before the repeal of the Poll Tax status this past January, voters who registered had to pay $1.00 or what ever the circuit clerk wanted to charge. During the last general election in November of 1964, the poll tax was voted out.

Since the repeal of the poll tax it is felt that more negroes will become registered voters. The only thing holding up voter registration or voter education is the new permanent form to be used which is held up in the state legislature.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

Mr. Reginald Watson
2148 N. 13th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Reginald,

I am sorry to hear about the trouble with your job at Safeway. I hope that by now you have found placement elsewhere and have thus been able to solve your own personal problem of livelihood. As regards the Safeway incident itsalf, I am curious about what the Fort Smith Chapter has done on this matter, since you say discrimination against CORE is involved. The National Office can hardly take a position, so far away, until the local chapter has reviewed the situation, decided there is discrimination, and taken steps to correct the problem.

I am asking Bruce Baines to come to Fort Smith at his earliest convenience. You will be able to talk to him about individual cases and the Fort Smith situation in general.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 5, 1965

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Ans

Ft Smith

CORE - FORT SMITH CHAPTER

[redacted]

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

2148 no. 13th St.

~~Dtg~~

MAR 1 1 1965

Will ask Bainer to come to Ft. Sm.

Dear Jim,

I have been fired from my position at Safeway Stores here because of my work with CORE. I will need support from National and sister chapters if I am to do much about this.

I also request that you send someone to Fort Smith to help re organize the chapter. Since I do not have a job and can't get a comparable one here I may have to leave Fort Smith to get work. When I leave the Chapter others may also drop out. I do not want this to hapen. I want a bigger and better chapter in Fort Smith. Please help us.

Sincerely
Reginald Watson

Richard

Please arrange —

ms

N.d.

File Southern Chapters

OFFICERS OF FORT SMITH C.O.R.E. CHAPTER

Chairman	-	Reginald Watson 2148 N. 13th SUnset-2-8775
Vice Chairman	-	James Adams 1118 N. 8th SUnset-3-2500
Secretary	-	Ruby Rogers 1411 N. 12th SUnset 2-9433
Ass't Secretary	-	Patricia Rogers 1411 N. 12th SUnset 2-9433
Treasurer	-	Alean Atkins 901 N. R Street SUnset 2-9957

Regional Office

Reports - Florida
Correspondence

1964, Jan - Dec

S' Gordon

Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida
January 21, 1964

James Mc Cain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary for Florida, has just left for the staff meeting in La. after a visit here in Gainesville with us. Because of the circumstances here during his visit and his conduct, a number of the activists who met Spiver have expressed to me the hope that someone from Gainesville CORE would write to you and Mr. Haley commending him. Since I join wholeheartedly in this sentiment, I thought I would drop you a note on the subject.

The last week in Gainesville (coinciding with Spiver's visit) happened to be one of great tension and also very militant reorganization of civil rights forces due to a blatantly discriminatory act on the part of the vocational education department for the county. After a number of nightly meetings it was decided that a group of 14 would chain out whites from entering the segregated night classes. These 14 are local CORE members, although the larger group sponsering the project includes four civil rights organizations in the city. I can honestly say that Spiver's presence, even though he is not known here, contributed greatly to the success of the project, the rational manner in which it was conducted, and the force of our negotiating meeting with the superintendent of schools in which he participated wonderfully. He conducted the non-violent workshop. The main thing which impressed so many people, including marginal CORE supporters, was his appearance, his ability to listen to everyone's opinion, his willingness to pursue each suggestion, and his own well timed and very appropriate advice. Having been a field worker, I know there is a great temptation to feel called upon to structure such situations, but Spiver listened well and commented only when his own experience provided really needed help. Although he did not lead in the project, he was willing to participate wherever it was thought he would be effective— he scared the school people royally without detracting from the force of the local people. In short, we feel that his visit was fruitful (which is not always the case) and welcome him back, and in this I speak not only for the more militant people, but also for those moderates whose heads were cleared in many cases by Spiver's own reasonable approach to a situation in which a militant response had already been decided on.

It appears that we may now have the beginning of an "in" in the Negro community here. I was really surprised myself at the number of people who are willing to commit themselves to civil disobedience and hard work in association with CORE (as most people considered this last project a CORE project). I hope that we can begin a strong organization program.

My regards to you both, and I hope we will be seeing one another again soon,

Judy

Judy Benninger

for: Gainesville CORE and

Ad Hoc Committee on Vocational Ed.

cc: Richard Haley

Ans

Haley: can we do anything about Morrison's? On a south-wide basis? Haro

Rioting and Rights Bill

Turmoil in Jacksonville Is Said to Show Need for Public Accommodations Law

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

NY Times 3/26/64

WASHINGTON, March 25—The racial outbreak in Jacksonville, Fa., is viewed by Federal officials as a dramatic illustration of the need for the public accommodations title of the pending civil rights bill.

News Analysis

Their belief is that tensions over racial barriers in restaurants and other facilities that are open to the public can be effectively resolved only by a uniform rule on the right to service—a rule binding on all citizens and all affected businesses in any city. They think that only Congress can supply such a clear and universal standard, and without it they foresee growing turmoil in the Deep South.

Reports from Jacksonville indicate that one troublesome factor in the racial situation there has been an inability to get the broad agreement of businessmen that is needed to go ahead with voluntary steps toward desegregation. This very problem is seen as a major argument for a public accommodations statute.

Experience in a number of Southern communities has shown that, even when many concerns are ready to try serving Negroes, a few holdouts among their competitors may scare them off.

Savannah Accord Fails

Something like this is said to have happened in Savannah, Ga., last summer. The Chamber of Commerce there came out for desegregation of restaurants, and many restaurant operators agreed to the move. But some resisted and even resigned from the Chamber of Commerce, among them one of a Southern chain of cafeterias, Morrison's. The agreement collapsed, and there were disturbances in Savannah's streets.

In Jacksonville, a Chamber of Commerce committee worked for some years for a peaceful, voluntary end to segregation in public facilities. The group included the city's top business and professional leaders, working with a counterpart committee of Negroes.

But again there were restaurant owners who would not take any steps toward desegregation. Some are said to have warned that they would do their best to embarrass any competitors who did admit Negroes. Again one of the holdouts was a Morrison's cafeteria.

There is much more to the racial problem of the South than the difficulty of getting unanimity among businessmen in easing discrimination. But a keen observer in Jacksonville remarked today that this was "one difficulty that would be removed by the civil rights bill."

Title II of the legislation, as it passed the House, prohibits discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters, movie theaters and other places of entertainment. These are the facilities where segregation means daily indignity to the Negro.

Makes Obligation Clear

"All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations" of these facilities, the pending bill says.

It would thus make indubitably clear to every place of business covered that overriding Federal law obligated it to serve all well-behaved customers. The businessman could blame the law for having to desegregate. He would not have to be a pioneer.

To Federal officials, the experience in Jacksonville reinforces the belief that, even with conservative leadership, it is most difficult to bring about desegregation voluntarily in a city with a deeply segregationist tradition.

Jacksonville, though it has that tradition, is a large city in a changing state. Officials think the need for a Federal public accommodations law to prevent a racial explosion will be even more urgent in the smaller communities of the deeper South.

April 8, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

RE: Picketing of Worlds Fair

Dear Mr. McCain:

With your permission I would like to ask Pat Due to take charge of this demonstration at this end and follow it through to New York. Her experience in matters of this nature would be invaluable to us.

I have discussed it with her and she is willing to do this. I hope it meets with your approval.

We should have approximately twenty people arriving in New York on April 21st. I will call you Monday, April 13th. By then we should know exactly how much money we have for this venture and the method of transportation we will use.

Sincerely Yours,

Stephen H. Jones

Stephen H. Jones
Executive Secretary

cc: Patricia Due
Robert Hayling
Richard Haley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

April 13, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
CORE Southern Office
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick,

I am sending you a copy of the letter that was written to Pat Due.

I have also instructed Pat to go to Gainesville, and investigate the situation, and then to let you know of her feelings, so she should be getting in touch with you about what the possibilities are in Gainesville.

You may use your own judgement about what to do.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

APR 13 1964

April 9, 1964
Gainesville, Florida

Patricia Due
[illegible] North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mrs. Due:

The purpose of this letter is to urge immediate consideration by the Congress of Racial Equality of the prospects for field work in the Gainesville, Florida area. It is, in effect, a request for CORE field workers who, if assigned by your judgment, would be present here before the summer season.

On the surface, it would seem that the least of Gainesville's needs would be another civil rights organization. At the moment this community can boast proud parentage of the following:

1. NAACP, complete with a Youth Council, newly reborn, and an adult branch, also recently reorganised
2. a Voters' League, Negro in membership and antique in local status
3. a Human Relations Council chapter, also several years old
4. the Gainesville Women for Equal Rights, six months or so old, tokenly integrated, very middle-class with a membership drawn mainly from the wives of the University of Florida faculty and professional class Negroes
5. the Student Group for Equal Rights, about one year old, a local campus movement without national affiliation, and of some serious vigor in the past
6. a Student Peace Union chapter (which I myself launched and served as a junior faculty advisor) that is not a CR organization as such, though in recent weeks it has loaned some energy to the movement

As a faculty member (instructor in Humanities), my own work in the movement has been limited largely to aiding and abetting the Student Group in picketing, etc. I am, for whatever its worth, a member of the executive committee of the NAACP adult branch; my wife is a member of the NAACP Youth Council and the Gainesville Women.

It is my judgment that the CR movement, properly understood, is not represented by any of these organizations.

NAACP here is no more or no less than a run-of-the-mill Florida branch unit; it is led unequivocally by Negro ministers and businessmen of markedly conservative temperaments, none of whom have had any experience worthy of note in direct action. The Voters' League restricts its activity to voters registration work, to some considerable success. The Human Relations Council is altogether unmilitant and extraordinarily unattractive to those who are militant. The Gainesville Women is an auxilliary, at best, for the Student Group (and particularly for its faculty leadership), and an occasional project ally of the NAACP-Voters' League complex (eg., a local voters registration drive that involved all the organizations listed with the exception of SPU). The membership of the Gainesville Women, while considerable, is nevertheless reducible to ladies no more or no less militant than the Human Relations Council. The Student Peace Union is distracted by peace movement work and ought not to be taken seriously as a CR organization.

This leaves us the Student Group (SGER) and the NAACP Youth Council.

SGER is, to speak frankly, moribund--not only because it is excessively attached to its "on-campus" status (i.e., a University recognized organization operating within the confidence of the administration), but also because it is an almost wholly "managed" organization. By "managed" I mean the following: it moves when its professorial owners instruct it to move, and it moves only as swiftly and as purely as they can summon the courage to move. I need not here, I hope, go into a lengthy expose of the academic personality; but I cannot imagine anyone of goodwill who would wish integration geared to the torque of college teachers, rank aside.

The Youth Council, while theoretically independent of the NAACP adult branch, cannot possibly set a leadership pace in this community. (I will not burden you here with what you already know about state-wide NAACP relations with the Florida civil rights movement; suffice it to say that Rev. Wright, the local adult branch president, marched in the Tallahassee demonstration while his Youth Council voted unanimously not to do so.) Youth Council membership is drawn largely from the local Negro High School, with a smattering of white University students newly defected from SGER. This combination is not only silly on its face, but inoperable in fact. Thus far the Negro high school has given minimal evidence of interest in the movement; the "preacher and teacher" influence on these youngsters within the Negro community is decisively unfavorable. In addition, much of the college contingent in the Youth Council is strangely unmilitant in terms of direct action, though interestingly dedicated to the concept of "racial mixing" in recreational activities, etc.

The Youth Council, like SGER, cannot with their present resources function in a self-actualizing way toward a community renewal program staged in the theater of civil rights. The Youth Council is deterred from such meaningful work by Negro community influences (of almost inexplicable complexity); SGER is deterred by its links with an academic institution essentially hostile to direct action projects that would approach a community scale.

As I view it, the whole situation adds up to something like this: everyone is standing around, overly-organized, waiting for somebody else to start something. No one of these organizations is unambiguously committed to civil rights as a movement equivalent to the democratic faith in action. As a consequence, no one of them can practice and follow through on a meaningful scale as if they knew what they were doing.

While the CR movement may get to Gainesville long after it gets to most Florida communities of comparable size, there is no way of telling this until the community, as it is now, is tested. It will not be tested by the organizations currently representing the movement. Indeed, I would go so far as to suggest that this plethora of organizations is symptomatic of a very serious *evasion* of the movement, in both the white liberal and the Negro communities. I am not sure that CORE could, at first, count on very many allies, *if any*. That is to say, I'm not sure you could even count on me! Very simply, what I am trying to say is that the CR movement has become invisible in this city, perhaps for many reasons; but whatever the reasons, the *invisibility* of the movement is the critical fact.

Now by saying "invisible," I am presupposing that there is something "out there" that can be made visible. This may not be true; still, no one around here has the courage to confront the possibility that we have no civil rights movement in Gainesville, visible or invisible. In any case, we will not be the first American community to learn the gruesome truth about ourselves. It seems to me CORE is ideally suited to do the empirical field work needed here to help us learn who we really are.

I realise the problem is, for you, an essentially practical one. But I hope you don't mind this emphasis on the molarity of the case. Please come see us professionally. This town needs your kind of social therapy.

Yours for Peace & Freedom Now,

Edward Richer
Department of Humanities
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

cc: James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

April 23, 1964

Patricia Due
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Pat,

We did not discuss Gainesville during our conversations in Durham. I remember, though, that McCain suggested you go there in response to a letter you received from Edward Richer. I'd like to know if you've been able to go, and whether anything seems to be developing as a result of your visit.

Please forward the names and addresses of CORE groups in your area, together with the list of officers of each. It would help if you would include something of what the groups are presently doing, how long they've been organized, and any evaluative comment that you can make.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH:ch

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb Street
Tallahassee, Florida

April 2, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

It was very good to see you in Atlanta this weekend. This letter pertains to some of the things we talked about, but after the most recent memos, I thought I should write it down in detail.

Ever since the New Orleans Conference I have been struggling along without any expense money. I understand the financial crisis CORE is going through, and I have done my best to keep down expenses for gas,etc., and I have refrained from calling the national office except when absolutely necessary.

However, things have gotten to the point now that I really can not continue to operate in any effective way without either a part of a reimbursement for funds spent since February or an advance. My car has simply stopped running. I had taken it to a filling station for a tune-up and other work a while back, and it seems that they didn't know enough about the car to do anything except make it worse than it was. I have taken it to a dealer who knows something about the car—a Hillman Minx. He says that in order to get it where it will run and not continually require costly repairs, it will need about 75$ worth of work. I am leaving the car with him to be fixed thoroughly, and I will be out of transportation until I receive funds to pay him.

Also, there is the matter of my gas bill. As I mentioned in Atlanta, this bill has reached approximately 50$. Several weeks ago I had to stop getting gas there (T. & T.'s), and I have been depending on the community for what little gas I can get. Mr. Tucker of T. & T.'s is very upset about this bill, and everytime someone I know goes there, he asks them where I am and mentions the bill. Since so much of my personal money is tied up in unreimbursed bills, I have no money at all with which to pay this gas bill, and I cannot consider asking for credit at another place until I pay off this bill. For these reasons then, I am without any transportation until I receive the funds to pay these bills, and it is impossible for me to be very effective, working in two counties, without transportation.

Would you mind checking with Mason's Motel about my sunglasses? I received a letter from Mrs. H.M. Gaddis written March 19, 1964, saying that she had sent them to me on that day. However, I have not received them. Their phone number is 822-3710.

Again, I fully realize how low CORE funds are. I don't like to have to write this letter requesting money when the funds are this low, but since I have received no expense reimbusement since before the New Orleans Conference, you can imagine the state of my financial affairs at this point.

Thank you for this consideration, and I hope we'll be seeing you in Tallahassee soon.

Very truly yours,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project

cc: James McCain

file Fla

Big Bend Voter Education
Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 1, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

Last week when I sent in my expense forms I included a note explaining the very depressed nature of my financial status--a situation we are all facing, I am sure, but one which, nonetheless, is a litte closer to home for me. I mentioned that the bank loan that I have been living on while waiting for expense reimbursement was to be due today, May 1, 1964. I further explained that without immediate reimbursement by that date I would find myself without any funds whatever.

Due to an emergency trip which Patricia and I had to make at the beginning of this week, we each had to buy one tire for her car. This took literally every last cent I had, plus I had to borrow $15 from one of the community donators to make good the tire check.

So, I have about 17¢ left to my name, an overdue bank note and a debt to Mrs. Shaw for the $15. Although this is an embarrassment to my credit status and my stomach, the essential point is that I will not be able buy gas or use any charge accounts until these things are cleared up. Thus, although our current program calls for making contacts in surrounding counties and working with several chapters in the area, I will not be able to do this until I receive this reimbursement of $115.38. Even then, after I pay the bills I have incurred, I will be straightened out but not able to spend large sums on expenses from my personal money.

As a result of these financial conditions, until I receive reimbursement I will be begging my food and not spending anything on project expenses, for the simple reason that I have nothing to spend. I hope something can be done about this soon. > no exaggeration

Very truly yours,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
May 30, 1964

Dear Mr. McCain,

I spoke briefly with Mr. Haley about the subject of my resigning from the CORE staff. At that time I was uncertain about the exact date, and he suggested that I let you know as soon as possible.

Because of certain of my past debts which are coming due at the end of July and because I need to think about getting back into school perhaps in the fall, I must resign from CORE and take a job which is more lucrative financially. I have enjoyed this experience more than with any other job I have ever had--maybe enjoyed is not the best word, but it has certainly been the most fullfilling and rewarding work I have ever done. After I repay my debts and finish up on my masters degree, I would be very interested in resuming some sort of work with CORE. Naturally I expect to continue being deeply involved in CORE work in as many ways as possible.

Now, about the exact date. I told Mr. Haley that I would be willing to continue working here as long as possible. The latest I could stay would be around the 15th of July. If the Florida program is accepted and more people can come here, I would feel duty-bound to stay here until then and help them get oriented, meet people, and get housed, etc. However, if there is to be no program, it surely would be a waste of CORE's money to keep me here without any specific program to follow. Pat said you'd know about this next week sometime, in which case it might be best for me to resign on the 10th of June, just to keep the records straight.

I remember that you said at the staff meeting in New Orleans that if a staff person plans to be out of his or her area, they should let you know. I want to notify you that I will go with Pat to New York on the 7th (if the trial is not postponed or charges dropped), and plan to be back on the 10th. At any rate, if we do go to New York, we will see you and discuss all this. However, I think that you should know of my intent to resign sometime before or on July 15th.

Thanks for everything, and I hope we'll see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
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RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
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CORElator editor

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Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
224-9255
May 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Haley,

With regard to our conversation Saturday I felt I should sit down and attempt to work out some of the details of the plan as we revised it for my own convenience as well as yours. In doing this a number of questions immediately presented themselves, and perhaps we can work these things out.

I had forgotten exactly how we arrived at the figure of 8 staff for the project. Perhaps you can correct my memory with regard to the enclosed.

I am also wondering whether or not a complete and revised plan such as this one ought not to be submitted to Mr. McCain for his correspondance with VEP.

122

I wrote to CORE as you suggested. I will go ahead with making housing arrangements for staff here in Tallahassee for about a week. I do think that some orientation would be good--going over all available registration material, looking at the plans for Gadsden and Leon and seeing how they worked out, and generally acquainting staff with problems in Florida and these counties in particular. During this period we could probably best decide who should work in which counties. Finally, the staff could be acquainted with some of the people here whom they could draw on for information and support. I think that people like Mr. Hunter would be very good in conducting specific workshops on voter registration, and perhaps we could coordinate better with him if he helped in the training of staff--he has good ideas and much training material.

Having no idea what the plans actually are and when or if we will have staff, I will go ahead with a plan which we can easily revise or discard, depending on what really happens with regard to the North Florida project.

Some of the counties which we excluded Saturday were included by Pat, I am sure, because she felt that a good direct action project is feasible and necessary in these well-registered counties. I am sure that she continued to include them because we both felt that direct action in nearby counties would stimulate registration. If we can't get staff for direct action, we will have to forget about these counties in as much as a concentrated program is concerned, but perhaps some work could be done.

It was great to see you again, and people are still talking about hearing you in various places. It's too bad about the lack of people who did respond to the meetings, but I think the hard core at least really benifited--I know I did, and perhaps we'll see some improvements.

Very truly yours,

Judy

Judy Benninger

File
Florida

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb Street
Tallahahassee, Florida
~~April~~ May 5, 1964

James T. McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain,

As a part of the program we outlined in the report titled "Prospectus for Summer" we are devoting the coming weeks to ascertaining the possibility of setting up permanent voter registration or direct action units in the sixteen counties named. In order to do this most efficiently, Patricia and I have divided the counties into groups and are working separately on these groups.

In order to get my car into good road condition for the rest of the summer, I have found that the best estimate is approximately $48. Considering the distances between even grouped geographical areas of these counties, this amount would be quickly made up if I went by car instead of by bus to these places. Also, because of the lack of good bus service in most of these counties, I could cover a great deal more in less time by car. For this reason I would like to request an o.k. for this amount and request that this sum be sent as part of a travel advance.

We are beginning this program tomorrow, and I will have to go by bus until I receive either the amount or assurance that it would be shortly forthcoming. The garage will not do the work on credit, but since it is the best garage and most trustworthy, I think I should have thw work done there.

Therefore, if this expense can be authorized, it would be emmensely helpful, in fact, it is absolutely necessary.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

cc: Richard Haley

For VEP

EXPENSE REPORT NAME Judy Benninger - Field Work PERIOD ENDING 4/25 1964

DAY	CITY AND STATE	LODGING	TRANSPORTATION AIR, RAIL, ETC.	TRANSPORTATION LIMOUSINE, CAR RENTAL, ETC.	AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	MEALS (ITEMIZE BUSINESS MEALS BELOW) BREAKFAST	LUNCH	DINNER	LOCAL TAXI, CARFARE, TOLLS, ETC.	ENTERTAINMENT ITEMIZE BELOW	MISC. EXPENSES ITEMIZE BELOW	DAILY TOTAL
SUN	Tallahassee				3 45							3 45
MON	Tallahassee				1 18							1 18
TUE	Gainesville				2 26							2 76
	"										50	
WED	Gainesville				3 75							
	"				1 70							5 45
THU	Gainesville				1 30							
	"				1 96							4 86
FRI	Tallahassee				1 60							
SAT												
	TOTALS											17 70

WEEK'S EXPENSES 17 70

USE WILSON JONES BINDER NUMBER 449-26 TO HOLD YOUR EXPENSE REPORTS.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BUSINESS MEALS

DATE	NAME OF PERSON(s) ENTERTAINED—COMPANY—TITLE	TIME AND PLACE	NATURE AND PURPOSE OF ENTERTAINMENT	AMOUNT	% OR $ ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME 4

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS ____

% OF TOTAL DAYS AWAY FROM HOME SPENT ON PERSONAL AFFAIRS ____

NATURE OR PURPOSE OF TRAVEL
Chapter Development -
Dunnellon CORE
Total owed 478.04

ITEMIZE ALL REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES IN APPROPRIATE BLANKS.

ITEMIZE ON REVERSE SIDE THOSE EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

DATE	ITEMS	AMOUNT
4/21	Postage	50

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES

DATE	MILEAGE—GAS, PARKING, REPAIRS, ETC.	AMOUNT
4/18	gas & wax	3 45
4/20	gas	1 18
4/21	gas	2 26
4/22	windshield wipers	3 75
4/22	gas	1 70
4/23	gas	1 30
4/23	radiator hose	1 96
4/23	gas	1 60

☐ DEDUCT FROM MY ADVANCE

☑ MAIL TO
Judy Benninger
403 N. Macomb
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIGNATURE

APPROVED

COMPLYING WITH THE U.S. REVENUE ACT OF 1962, P.L.87-834.

***CAUTION.* DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SHEET WITHOUT PROTECTING FRONT OF SHEET FROM CARBON.**

EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED

SUNDAY			
MONDAY			
TUESDAY			
WEDNESDAY			
THURSDAY			
FRIDAY			
SATURDAY			
	TOTAL		

MEMO OF CREDIT CARD EXPENSES

Big Bend Voter Education Campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
April 24, 1964

James T. McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain;

Enclosed please find my weekly expense report for period ending 4/25/64. Because of great financial difficulties arising from, I am sure, the present financial condition of national CORE, I feel that I should bring to your attention certain these conditions of my own financial position.

The expense reimbursement now due me is $78.04. In order to maintain my credit at the place which permits me to charge gas up to fifteen dollars, I have had to pay my gasoline bill several times out of my personal living expenses. Likewise, all other reiumburseable expenses have been paid from personal expense money to this amount of $78.04. I have not received a reimbursement since around March 15th.

As a result, unless I receive a complete reimbursement before May 1st, I will be in dire financial trouble. On May 1st a bank loan note of $48 will be due--a loan a had to make in order to eat while waiting for reimbursement. If I don't pay this loan to the bank I will be charged an extra fee, lower my credit rating, and further, the man who made the loan (Mr. George Lewis II of Lewis State Bank who is very sympathetic to the movement here) will be very disappointed in me personally. Also, Patricia co-signed this note, and I would note want her to have to incur any inconveniences in this regard.

I understand the financial crisis we are now faced with, and we are doing everything we can to avoid any unnecessary or exhorbitant expendiatures. However, my personal financial position is grave, and I cannot borrow more money until this note is paid off, which it would be were I to receive reimbursement for this last month and a half of expendiatures.

Thank you for this consideration.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

file
P. Due

May 9, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Miss Judy Benninger
Big Bend Voters Registration Project
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Judy,

I have been at the same time greatly encouraged and very upset by your recent series of reports and letters. It is certainly encouraging to see how you are growing in self-confidence, and how you are effectively expanding the work of Big Bend. At the same time it's very frustrating to learn of the extreme difficulty of your financial condition---frustrating because this office itself has been absolutely insolvent until just a day or two ago.

However, I received a little money on my recent trip to New York. There are myriad directions on which its rays must fall, so in no area will it seem to be a very bright star. Still, I have set aside fifty dollars to forward to you and Pat, in case you haven't received anything by Monday. (I can't cash the check before then.)

I am tentatively scheduled to be in Atlanta on May 15. In case it materializes---I'm pretty sure it will---I could come over to Tallahassee for the weekend. Maybe I could speak somewhere and we could make some money; certainly CORE needs it. Also we could work up, perhaps, a weekend workshop on non-violence, etc. or maybe a registration march and rally. Because the time is short we can't expect to plan in the grand manner. With that in mind, it may be more practical to postpone such a trip until May 30 or even June 5; you all be judges of that.

Enough for now,

Richard Haley

424 North Calhoun
Tallahassee, Florida
June 12, 1964

Dear Mr. Haley,

Enclosed is my expense report for this week. As I mentioned to you earlier, my financial situation is very precarious, to say the least. I can make it until about the middleof July if I can be reimbursed whenever my expenses exceed $25. The only money I have to spend on expenses (since I haven't received any advances) is my subsistence money. All of the money I had in excess of this weekly money from CORE has been spent in repaying the loan I have, and future repayments of the loan have to come out of my salary. I don't know if you can do anything about this situation. I could not possibly work beyond the 15th of July without some readjustment in income, and it is going to be close, even then. But right now, I must have this reimbursement immediately. Periodic advances would help greatly, because I find myself without any food money every two weeks, and this situation not only affects my ability to work, but I sometimes do not make the best of other situations because I know the money I would have to spend (in the form of expenses) is coming from the eating fund.

I have done everything I can do to cut down on my personal expenses such as getting a free room, eating only twice a day, and getting friends here to let me do my laundary at their houses, mouching meals, etc. However, I knew that these pasts debts would catch up with me sooner or later. Pat said yesterday that she wants me to work until at least the middle of August, but this is impossible under the present arrangement. I fully understand our financial situation, but my own also affects me. If there is anything you can do about this, I would appreciate it.

Project

I was thrilled to hear that a grant has been found to support the expansion and continue work in Gadsden County. I spoke with Marvin and Pat yesterday. I am in the process of setting up the office in Quincy to meet our expanded needs. I believe we will be able to get another room there and Rev. Crutcher is going to ask his congregation for permission for us to install a private phone and to use this part of the parsonage for a central coordinating office for the entire project. It sounds as if Pat will return—she said she'd be here Monday. I am informing our contacts that staff will be in their areas, and we are both thinking about prospective staff for the project. We will let you know when training can begin so you can make plans to be here for that.

Sorry to worry you with my personal problems, but they are becoming oppressive.

Sincerely,
Judy
Judy Benninger

June 16, 1964

John Bostick
PO Box 771
Dunnellon, Florida

Dear Mr. Bostick:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of May 2nd. We have been extremely busy in the office recently, and have not been able to get to correspondence as we should.

We are glad to hear that you hope to have a direct action group in the Dunnellon area. I am enclosing with this letter material that will helppyou in getting organized and that outlines the procedures and requirements for affiliation with CORE. Please read it carefully.

There is at present, no field secretary assigned to your area, although Pat Due and Judy Benninger are in Northern Florida working on voter registration. I will send Richard Haley a copy of this letter and he will see that someone is assigned to work with your chapter.

Since your group has been in existence a while, and you have been in touch with some of the field staff, we will now consider you an unaffiliated chapter, and able to use the name of CORE in your activities. As soon as we receive a recommendation from a field staff member, and your completed affiliation blank, we will consider your group for affiliation.

Please send us immediately the names and officers of your group (also include phone numbers), so that we may add them to our contact list. We will then send additional information to you that you need to know.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate

for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: Benninger, Due
Haley

June 17, 1964

Aliman Neal
PO Box 974
Quincy, Flordda

Dear Mr. Neal:

We have gour letter of February 20th here, in which you requested that yourgroup be affiliated at the February meeting of the National Action Council. I am sorry that we have not replied previously to your request. However, we need moreinformation before we can take any further steps, as well as a recommendation from Patricia Due on your group. We have written her asking that she send in a report on your group.

If you will fill in the enclosed group report form and return it to us, along with an active membership list and the local constitution of your group we may be able to affiliated Qunicy CORE at the National Convention.

Looking forward to hearing from you. Please keep in touch with us as to your activities and your plans for future peojects in Quincy.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
Department of Organization

cc: Haley, Due, Benninger
encs.

June 17, 1964

Mike Geison
Box 12489, University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Geison:

Please excuse the delay in answering the previous letters from Gainesville. We have been extremely busy in the office and have not been able to get to correspondence as we should.

We are glad to hear of your activities in Gainesville, and encouraged by them. Since your group has been in existence for a while, and you have been in touch with Pat Due and Judy Benninger, we will now consider you an un-affiliated chapter and you are able to use the name of CORE in your activities, as you have been doing. As soon as we receive a recommendation from a field secretary, and your completed affiliation application blanks, we will consider your group for affiliation.

Enclosed with this letter, along with the affiliation blanks, is information on the procedures and requirements for organizing and affiliation.

We would also like to receive from you a complete report on your activites past, present, and future.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate
for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: Haley, Due, Benninger

June 17, 1964

Steve Jones
508 Olympic Boulevard
Miami, Florida

Dear Steve:

I am sorry that it took so long to answer your request for information on starting a new chapter. The material that outlines procedures and requirements is enclosed.

I am sure you realize that the existing situation in Miami must first be looked into before we can give you permission to operate as a CORE chapter. We would very much like to receive in writing your reasons for wanting to set up another CORE chapter in Miami. When we reach a decision about the feasibility of having another chapter, you will hear from us and can then operate as an unaffiliated chapter.

As you know, there is no CORE field secretary assigned to your area, although Patricia Due and Judy Benninger are in Northern Florida working on a voter registration project. Therefore, I am sending a copy of this letter to Richard Haley and he will make arrangements for having someone visit Miami in the near future.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Staff Associate

for

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: Hàley, Due, Benninger, Miami CORE

June 18, 1964

Patricia Due
Judy Benninger
424 N. Calhoun
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Pat and Judy:

Enclosed you will find copies of letter I finally got off to all the potential CORE chapters in Florida. I hope I've taken care of everything. If any, or all of these groups get in all the necessary things (constituion, list of member, officers, some report on their past and present and prospective activities and the $10.00) and have a recommendation from Pat, then they could be affiliated at the Convention. Maybe Haley will be able to visit some of them when he is in Florida -- I'm sending him copies of everything too.

Only one specific thing I can think of -- someone ought to look over Gainesville's constitution. I don't remember my specific questions but I did have some. See if you think it is all fight.

Good luck to you in your program, and keep us informed. Thanks to you both for all the good reports that you send, keep them coming.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

cc: Richard Haley

P.S. There is a girl here who was supposed to go to Louisiana, but her trial (World's Fair) is keeping her here until the 25th. Could you use her in Florida. She is white -- but seems like a hard-working and intelligent girl. Enclosed is a copy of her application, etc. Please let me know right away.

424 North Calhoun
Tallahassee, Florida
June 22, 1964

Dear Marsia,

Pat is in New York now, and I am sure that she will answer all of the questions you raised in your recent joint communication to us. She mentioned that she plans to submit the following three groups for affiliation at the national convention: Quincy CORE, Gainesville CORE, and Dunnell on CORE. However, because I have been working with the Gainesville and Dunnellon groups (Gainesville being my home and Dunnellon only a short distance from Gainesville, etc.), I want to put in a personal plug for them and make sure that all the administrative details are cleared up before the convention, as it appears that I won't be able to attend.

By now, I am sure, Mr. Bostick has replied to your letter. I know for a fact that he sent everything required with the possible exception of the constitution. He has a cancelled check made out to CORE for the sum of $10 and a thank-you note. I believe that he sent a copy of all written material to Mr. Haley. Also—this group has engaged in direct action for over a year now, and will probably begin more direct action tomoorrow. Pat and I conducted an all-day workshop there this Saturday, and I am certain that she will have some good words for them when she sees you. Hopefully, Mr. Bostick will send the materials you requested, however, he did send them once addressed to Mr. McCain.

Gainesville CORE is a much younger group (I mean, it has been in existence for a much shorter time). Although they conducted one very successful project in hiring, a detailed outline of which you received), they are presently discouraged about the small size of the group and the fact that the president, Mike Geison, is considering leaving G-ville to work for CORE in N. Florida. However, I believe that if we can continue to supply them with even a minimum of field staff help, they will be successful—or continue to be so.

I guess that when Pat returns, we will complete any necessary paper-work for the affiliation. I am writing these details to you mainly for the record, since things seem to get confused enough anyway. I am assuming that Pat will see you, but in case not, you probably know that Pat is interested in the girl you mentioned. I got a kick out of one sentence you enclosed about her, although I completely understand what you mean: "She is white—but seems like a hard-working and intelligent girl." You know, the old, "He is a Negro, but he is very competent and comes with good references." It reminds me of a joke, but I'll save that for when I see you.

About the Gainesville CORE constitution. I didn't see anything glaringly bad--Pat may though. There were a few rough places, but nothing I could see in conflict with the national constitution, and I am sure they will amend if they find anything that doesn't work out well.

You said you were enclosing this girl's application form--perhaps you did in another letter, anyway, it wasn't in this one. Ah bureaucracy...

Let me know if there is anything further we can do. How about an expense reimbursement??? Things are getting pretty tight again.

Thanks for straightening out some of these things. It will help a great deal, particularly with Dunnellon CORE. Will send detailed report on conference soon plus clippings, etc.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

cc: Richard Haley
File

RW JUNE 10 727P

MISS JUDY BENNINGER

11 PD

424 NORTH CALHOUN TALAHASSEE FLO 523-7204

8TH COUNTY PROGRAM HAS BEEN APPROVED CALL MARVIN RICH EARLY TOMORROW

RICHARD HALEY

Copy

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 2211
DRYADES RM 203 MRX NEW ORLEANS LA

CFM FURNISHED

June 8, 1964

Miss Judy Benninger
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Judy,

Thanks you very much for the revised program which you sent. I lost the original in Canton, Mississippi, so the revision has been the only thing to keep me going. I was just able to contact McCain and Marvin Rich on the program this morning (Friday). They will study the program Monday--hopefully--and make an immediate recommendation to Wiley Branton. As you will be in New York on Monday, you can discuss this with them.

If you were not planning to re-enter school in September, I would recommend you as VEP Field Secretary for that area. I amm impressed with your thorough, systematic method of planning and setting up organization; the combination of deep commitment and operational skill is a rare one. CORE looks forward to your return to active status. Meantime, I hope you can work it out with McCain to stay in North Florida until the program is worked out and put into action. Please tell Pat I will try to write her as soon as I can.

Best of luck,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

P.S. I was taken aback at your statement that the eight county program has been cancelled. At this point, it would *be* better to say that it is being held at abeyance, until there is some definitive action from the National office. I am enclosing copies of announcement concerning the National Convention.

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

July 18, 1964

Mr. E. K. Boss
P. O. Box 396
Live Oak, Florida

Dear Mr. Boss:

I have learned from Mrs. Patricia Due, Project Director, of the valuable assistance you are rendering to the CORE North Florida Voters Registration Drive. The young people in our drive are very dedicated, but that is not enough. Local help, such as yours, is vital in order to put over a successful program.

The nomination of Barry Goldwater by the Republicans means we must redouble our efforts to register Negroes in the South. If we sit back to rest because the Civil Rights Bill was passed, we just may lose this election from laziness. If we relax because we think Goldwater cannot possibly win, we may lose this election from over confidence. With your help and CORE's hard work, we will win this campaign.

Please accept this letter as an expression of CORE's gratitude for your assistance in the CORE NFVR Drive.

We shall overcome,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds

cc Marvin Rich
Patricia Due

CONTACTS

North Florida Citizenship Education Project

Escambia:
Rev. Y. B. Bruce
Inter-Civic Council of Escambia County
512 N. Guillemarde Street
Pensacola, Florida

Bay:
Mr. Timothy Youngblood
Bay County N.A.A.C.P.
1016 N. Cove
Panama City, Florida

Okaloosa:
Mr. John Williamson
634 James Street
Crestview, Florida

Jackson:
Mr. Gye Long
Route 3, Box 143
Marianna, Florida

Gadsden:
Rev. J. T. Crutcher
302 S. 10th Street
Quincy, Florida

Jefferson:
Mr. William Tillman
P. O. Box 425
Monticello, Florida

Madison:
Rev. D. H. Jamison
518 S.W. Dude Street
Madison, Florida

Suwannee:
Mr. E. K. Bass
P. O. Box 396
Live Oak, Florida

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME ~~Steve McVoy & Johnny~~ Watson, IRA SIMMONS, SCOTT McVoy & STUART WECHSLER.

DATES COVERED 8-18-64 TO 8-24-64

COUNTY ~~Gadsden~~ [redacted])

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

We have been followed by police & stopped several times. Police have been taking pictures of registration office and people waiting in line outside.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The Registrar has started slowing down; only 170 were registered this week, as compared to 214 the week before. Goldwater signs have been put up both inside and outside the registrar's office.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	830
2. Leafletting	2000
3. Churches	300
4. Mass meeting	100

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 250.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 45.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 140.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)
About 5 people refused to register. A couple refused because "only God could advice them to register". Two people in a rural area refused because of fear.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 2445.

CLINTON 2-1742

Florida

AUG 21 1964

STARKE ASSOCIATES
ADVERTISING - DIRECT MAIL - MAIL ORDER - PRINTING
PUBLICITY - FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES - RESEARCH - PUBLISHING

101 North Ridgewood Ave.

Bill's
Bargain
BOOKATERIA
[redacted]
Daytona Beach Fla.
Clinton 5-2000
BUY - SELL - SWAP

August 19,1964

Gentlemen:

We contacted you by telephone when we were in New York City recently & haven't heard from anyone yet as to our interest in starting a C.O.R. chapter in this vice-ridden Uncle Tom town of Daytona Beach,Fla. Please contact Mr.Neuwirth, our Atty.at circle 7,2488(250 West 57th St.& keep our enclosed memo for your file.

Sihcerely,

Wm. L. Starkenstein

Organization

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street Rm. 203

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

August 21, 1964

Mrs. Patricia Due
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Patricia,

I hope you remember our conversation of last weekend concerning the laxity on the part of Florida FBI. My suggestion now, as then, is that you list your complaints against that office and send them to the Justice Department, the Washington office of the FBI and this office here. I talked to the Tallahassee LCDC office and requested that they send copies of their activities--suits, removals, etc.--to the CORE Southern office and to yourself as well. I think it was a law student who answered the phone; he said the lawyers were out. I talked to him briefly about the theater case. He said he did not know a great deal about it, but that one of the lawyers had talked to Judge Willis on this matter. Judge Willis said there seems to be a possibility that some of the defendants intend to skip bail. He said further that if he receives any greater evidence of such intention, he would not allow for 30 to 60 days presently allowed for the people to secure money to pay their fines. Rather he would call them in to begin serving sentence immediately. I shall call William Lewis for the names and addresses of all defendants and write to them, after I have been able to ascertain the facts in some kind of order. Please use your influence also to prevent any of them from acting on fear or impulse.

The national office is crying broke about this time. I do not know what to say to you concerning additional personnel. I will have to think further on the matter and will write you again as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

August 11, 1964

Rev. B. Elton Cox
P.O. Box 663
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Rev. Cox:

I am writing for Patricia Due to ask you to do us a favor. We discussed the possibility of your coming to Florida for a week sometime to speak at meetings in the counties where we are working. The time has come when you could really be of help to us.

Mass meetings have been set up for the week of August 16th through the 23rd in all counties where we are working and at Dunnellon, Florida where a new chapter is emerging. We know that if you could speak to these meetings there would be increased interest and actual work done as a result. It is valuable to have an adult minister say in general what we have been saying, and we know it will help the program.

We are looking forward to your visit to Florida, and thank you for this consideration.

Yours very truly,

Judy Benninger
Task Force, CORE

for:

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

cc: James McCain
Richard Haley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

August 4, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

The Quincy Chapter of CORE has applied to us for affiliation. Their address is Quincy CORE, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Quincy, Florida - 627-7244. The present chairman is Jewel Jerome Dixie, P.O. Box 63, Quincy, Florida.

Since Quincy is in your general area we thought you would be interested in this information.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

JTM/jz

file

c/o Reverend D.H. Jamison
518 S.W. Dade St.
Madison, Florida

August 8, 1964

Patricia Due
Judy Benninger
James McCain
Richard Haley

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter concerning my recent resignation. Incidentally, it would be factually inaccurate to refer to this as a dismissal because I did, four or five times offer to resign, before telling Mrs. Due that I would resign if she did not have plans for working out our problems. This was the only jointly reached decision, to my knowledge, to have taken place on the North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

First, I would like to point out that CORE rule for action number 12 has been a mockery on this project. Practice of same has been nil.

In the opinion of myself and others, the principle source of difficulty is that Pat Due and Judy Benninger have taken the attitude that we as individuals are insignificant and that we must willingly give our souls over to the custodianship of Pat Due and Judy Benninger. Pat and Judy, since my first day on the project, have tried to impress me that they absolutly don't in the least care about my desires. This is almost a direct quote. They have continually gone out of their way to show their disregard for all of us. Their attitude and or personality, as revealed toward us, is shown by the two following examples.

During our week of training, before being assigned to counties, one night, Pat said she would give us our assignments the next day. I asked if we could tell her our preferences. She said she would listen, but didn't in the least care where we wanted to go. I have no idea what criteria she used in making assignments, but we all got our preference, except in counties where no one was sent. My point is that Pat was able to do what we asked, but made a point of repeatedly telling us that she wouldn't lift her little finger to give us what we wanted. This was very unnecessary antagonism. Judy repeated this the day before yesterday at our staff conference. We were all together in a room and Judy asked if we would like more people sent to our counties. I said no, we have enough workers in Madison County. Bruce, my parter, said what about David Dukes (a young man from Madison who came up with us to join the staff) and I said I assumed that he would continue to work in Madison. This seemed quite reasonable since 1) he lives there and 2) Judy just asked did we need an additional worker. Judy then snapped out, "you shouldn't assume anything." This, in my opinion, was completely unnecessary, antagonistic, and typical of Pat and Judy both, since this project began. If David had been accepted to the staff, he would almost certainly have been kept in Madison and the remark was made must to be belligerent.

There have been numerous misunderstandings because Pat would come down here and tell us one thing and forget to tell Judy. For instance, I asked Pat if we could use our lawyers to defend anyone from the NAACP Youth Council or any individuals who might be arrested for refusing to leave a segregated restaurant and Pat said yes. When nine local people were arrested for just that reason, Judy, over the telephone told me she didn't know if we could even use our lawyers, and then tried to blame me for organizing a sit-in, which I didn't. (Our lawyers, by the way, took the case without hesitation.)

There have been other misunderstandings. One of the few which was straightend out was the matter of gas for a pleasure trip to Valdosta. This argument occurred with Judy first. Judy evidentally realized that she had been very tactless in this incident and sent me a postcard to that effect. Before I received the postcard I made somewhat of an issue of the matter and when I talked to Pat about it in Tallahassee, we did get this matter straightened out. The conclusion, which I willingly accepted, was that it was and is my responsibility to pay for my gas on pleasure trips.

Another incident along these lines which seems to make Pat and Judy both see red is this. On my application blank I agreed to work until August. Since then I have agreed to work until September first, the day before I have to register at the University of Florida. In a conversation and later a letter, last week, I told both Pat and Judy that I would come back to work for an additional week and begin my classes late if CORE would pay my gas to Gainesville for me to register on the 1st and 2nd of September. Gainesville is 120 miles from here. My alternative to this is to begin school on time, which is still about two weeks longer than I had agreed to work for CORE.

Last Sunday night, August 2, I talked to Pat in Tallahasse where we, I thought, ironed out some of our problems. Only three things were decided, but I thought they were significant; 1) that I would get reports in on time and that this would take precedent over everything else 2) the problem of gas, as mentioned above, was settled and 3) We would try to cooperate.

Sunday, Judy called and told me that we were going to have a staff meeting on Thursday, August 6. I told Judy that I didn't think it was a good idea. That I thought our staff meetings are just talk with no real solutions and that we would accomplish nothing without Pat being present. Judy disagreed and I said okay, I'd be there. Later I received a communication to the above effect with a typical oversight. Someone assumed that I lived in Tallahasse or Quincy and said we would meet at St. Michaels. If I hadn't been arrested Wednesday night, I would have gone straight to Quincy without knowing that St. Michaels is in Tallahassee. Also, I was told once verbally and once in writing to bring David Dukes with me so that the final decision about hiring him could be made.

Thursday morning I arrived at the staff meeting about forty minutes late, because of car trouble. We had a tranquil, but not a very prolific morning session, dismissing at 11:30. Our printed agendas said to return at 1:30, but as we left, Judy said to return by 1:00. All of us did not hear her say this. We returned at about 1:35. When I entered the meeting room, we all sat there for a while, then Judy, without saying a word stomped out. It was a while before she returned and then she wouldn't say anything or conduct the meeting until two men from the department of justice came.

About three o'clock we finally got started in a meaningful discussion about our problems. For the first time, in any meeting I've been to on this project, there was real discussion, with most of us participating. Most of my criticism, at first, was aimed at Judy, as was much of the other's criticism. After some discussion, it became apparent that Judy often was blamed for following Pat's orders.

Sunday night on the telephone Judy had begun to admit her mistakes, primarily in her loack of tact and her new attitude of cooperation continued during this meeting. Judy was very willing to admit errors and she wanted to find a way to end our friction. The conclusion I got from our discussion was that although we had, three times, previously talked in great detail about our rules for conduct, this was the source of most of our disagreement. We decided that there is nothing objectionable about the rules, but many of us, including myself, are very offended by the way the rules are implemented and called to our attention. This was the consensus. We then discussed ways that this problem could be remedied.

I brought up the point that either Judy distorts the things Pat tells her when she relays them to us or else Pat tells Judy one thing and us another. This is my present opinion. Subsequent to this and other things said by others present, someone suggested that we rotate the person present in the central office. THIS IS THE ONLY CREATIVE IDEA I'VE HEARD SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT TO ENABLE US TO WORK TOGETHER MORE CLOSELY, and this is significant. Most, if not all of us were in favor of the resolution. Judy also expressed a desire to work on the Gadsden project, rather than in the central office. Judy, however, said that she knew Pat would not approve it. Nevertheless, we did decide to write a petition or letter to Pat expressing our desire. At this time we adjourned for supper.

I think the following incidents describe the atmosphere and conduct of this staff meeting quite well: We decided that we would like to go to a formerly segregated restaurant to eat. Someone decided that we should go to the banquet room of the Holiday Inn. I didn't want to go there and I'm not sure off hand of anyone who did want to go there except Judy Benninger and Jim Harmeling. Nevertheless, we went, only to find my objection confirmed. The cheapest meal on the menu was $2.25 and most of us ended up spending $2.75 on a smorgasbord dinner we couldn't afford. During our stay at that restaurant we were disorderly and obnoxious to others present.

After dinner, Judy disappeared. About eight of us stood for some time outside St. Michaels awaiting Judy's return. We decided unaminously that we wanted to draft a petition to Pat about rotating the person in the central office.

When Judy returned, we started off to a party. I didn't want to go for two reasons: 1) I had promised to return to Madison to canvass that evening because the registration books are open on Friday and 2) I wanted to conclude our business instead of leaving our meeting with nothing decided.

As we started toward the party, I had no choice but to follow the other cars or not go, because no one told anyone else where we were going. The lead car just took off and drove about 40 miles an hour down Tallahassee streets. I had to go faster than that to keep up when I stopped for stop signs. Since I've been arrested three times for traffic violations on this project (which I didn't commit), I didn't think this was a very intelligent thing to be doing.

Because of the wasted day, the poor conduct of the staff meeting, and the fact that David Dukes, who had come up for the day and spent a considerable amount of money for food because of "group" decisions as to where to eat, hadn't even been spoken to about working on the staff I was very angry. I blamed and still blame Judy for the poor staff meeting. At that time I blamed Pat and Judy both for having asked David to come up and then having ignored him.

~~When several of the cars stopped, I told Ira Simmons, who was~~

When several of the cars stopped, I told Ira Simmons, who was nearest me, that I was returning to Madison. David Dukes got out of one of the other cars and asked to ride with me. I then told Ira to tell Pat and Judy that I would not come to another staff meeting and I further stated, rather injudiciously, that Judy and Pat are bitches. When I included Pat in this I had reference to her order that David be present.

I next spoke to Pat today. It seems that Pat was concerned primarily with the epithet I had thrown at her. I sincerely and quickly apologised, an apology which deserves retration since our phone conversation. Pat was not concerned with our lack of communication, with the grievances we had voiced at the staff meeting, with the failure of the staff meeting to accomplish anything, with the way we had acted like fools at the Holiday Inn and driving thru the streets, with having neglected David Dukes, with our request to rotate someone in the central office, in fact, Pat told me she didn't even know what had happened at the staff meeting. Pat was concerned with only one thing, the fact that I had dared to call her a bitch.

As I mentioned earlier, the leadership, Pat & Judy, lack tact. They customarily are as tactless as I was when I left my foul-mouthed message with Ira Simmons. For instance, we received a mimeographed communication from Pat and Judy which said ARRANGE YOUR TIME OFF AROUND YOUR WORK SCHEDULE. Coming at a time when I had taken seven hours time off in three weeks and worked at least fifteen hours almost every day, I took great exception to this.

Maybe Pat was trying to get me to quit when she talked to me today, I'm not sure, but when she said "I no longer trust you on this project", that was just too much.

Repeatedly, every phone call and many letters have been insulting, directed toward us as if we were machines. I have been angry at people in this community, "Uncle Toms", but I do not talk to them as impatiently and accusingly as I am usually spoken to by Judy.

Our group decision, as I stated earlier, at the staff meeting Thursday, was to change the person in the central offices and rotate that person. The feeling behind this was that this would either put someone in the central office who could speak to us decently and exercise some consideration or make it plain to us that it is impossible for anyone who works directly under Pat to relay her orders in a courteous manner.

I FEEL THAT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE STILL ON THE PROJECT THAT PAT'S DECISION TO IGNORE THE UNANIMOUS WISHES OF THE ENTIRE STAFF SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

When I talked with Pat this afternoon, she told me that if I was dissatisified with Thursday's meeting, I should have written to her. I explained that when I arrived back here Thursday night, Ned Taylor, a law student working with us, had been beaten up and that there was a crowd gathered at the house and that it was impossible to write at that time. I explained further that I was up at 7 A.M. Friday morning to get people down to the registrar's offices. I explained that I had had additional work to do because my car had been bombed early that morning. I explained that I went to bed dead exhausted Friday night and woke up [illegible] at 7 A.M. Saturday morning to get more people down to the registrar's offices and that I had returned from this job only twenty minutes priorXXXXXXX, when I had called her. Pat's answer to this was "Well, you can't just say that you don't have time to do things." Pat has voiced exactly this statement before, under similar circumstances.

As you have probably gathered, I find both Pat and Judy often times to be difficult, sometimes even impossible to communicate with. I realize that I may not have the best personality in the world, but I seem to get along quite well with many other people, including everyone I've encountered here in Madison County (segregationists excepted).

I would like to mention that I am told (by Judy) that Pat had great difficulties with the community in Ocala. I know from several sources that Pat was unable to communicate satisfactorily with NAACP officials at the march on Tallahassee, a situation which may have been more complex than merely saying that Robert Saunders and Ruby Hurly are "finks". Furthermore, perhaps in reply to Pat's statement that she can no longer trust me in Madison County, I would suggest that you, Pat, compare our community relations in Madison County with your community relations in Gadsden county!

Regretfully submitted,

Mike Geison

Mike Geison

Fla.

August 30, 1964

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

This is to let you know of some changes in staff which will be in effect immediately.

Ira Simmons is resigning as of tomorrow, Monday, August 31. He is to be replaced by a volunteer who has been working with us, Scott McVoy, whose application is in your office. His checks should be sent to:

Scott McVoy
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

He will begin working tomorrow.

Elinor Lerner is resigning as of September 7. She is to be replaced by another volunteer, Steve McVoy. His checks should be sent to:

Steve McVoy
c/o Mount Moriah Church
302 S. 10th Street
Quincy, Florida

He will be added to the regular staff as of the 7th of September.

Bruce Huston is resigning as of the 8th of September. So far we do not have a replacement for him.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

by: Judy Benninger

cc: Richard Haley

file Fla.

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
9/11/64

Manager
Quincy Telephon Company
Quincy, Florida

Dear Sir:

Due to her recent and very serious illness Mrs. Patricia Stephens Due has asked me to arrange to have her telephone account discontinued and the final bill taken care of. Because she is unable to do this and because I will not be in town this week, I enclose a check for $100 which I believe approximates her final bill. If this amount exceeds the bill, please send a check made out to "North Florida Citizenship Education Project" covering the balance to:

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

If my check is not sufficient, please send the complete bill and a notation as to the difference between the final bill and the check for $100 to Mr. Haley at the above address, and he will send you this differencel. In either case, please send him the co mplete final bill.

She asked that her service be discontinued as of Monday, September 14, 1964. Perhaps you would like to leave the phone in the house, although disconected, as someone else may want to have the service begun soon. She will not be able to be responsible for any calls charged to this phone after Monday, and we have had some difficulty with persons in other towns charging calls to this phone without her knowledge--I am sure that you can prohibit this practice by asking the operators not to charge any further calls.

Thank~~s~~ you for your service.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

for:

Patricia Stephens Due

September 17, 1964

B. Elton Cox
North Florida Citizens Education Project
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Elton:

We sent you $100 on September 16. As far as the additional $100 are concerned we are asking Richard Haley and the North Florida Citizens Education Project that all future expenses for you in connection with Voter Registration in North Florida be taken out of CEP funds which they have on hand.

Ask Haley to let me know about a week in advance when funds are low in the Florida account, so that we can reimburse same.

You may secure material to be used in the campaign against Goldwater after the books are closed, from COPE, c/o Phil Weightman, AFL-CIO, 816 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

I would advise you to stay in Florida until after the election.

Carl Rachlin says that you don't have to appear in Court in Baton Rouge. If you are needed for anything further you will hear from us.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: Richard Haley

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 18, 1964

B. Elton Cox
North Florida Voter Education Project
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Elton,

The leaflet on political program enclosed gives an idea of some of the things I was talking about in our staff meeting in Quincy. I sent it because I think reports from the scene of action are more vivid and convincing than comments secondhand.

The last expense report in my office from your project covers the period September 3rd through the 11th. If you will take a look at it, it gives a clear idea of the simple, effective bookkeeping practice by Judy and Pat. My only objection is that it should contain at the far right a column indicating thr running balance left in the account.

My contact with Steve McVoy has led me to feel confidence in his ability and dependability. I hope you utilize his talent in the office as much as possible.

No doubt numerous questions have come to your mind since I left. By all means write whenever you think I csn help.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enc.

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

September 28, 1964

Dear Members and friends of Gainesville CORE:

A meeting will be held this Thursday evening at 8 PM at Mt. Pleasant Church to discuss fall activities of the Gainesville Chapter of the Congress of Racial.Equality. Senior Field Secretary B. Elton Cox will be present to assist in planning. Any person interested in planning and participating in direct action projects in Gainesville is welcome to come and join the chapter.

PROJECTS AND RELATION TO OTHER GAINESVILLE GROUPS:

Gainesville CORE is devoted to ending segregation and discrimination, as are other active groups in the city. We feel that a small group organized to investigate and exposure these evils is needed in Gainesville. As a real "core" unit, we hope that other groups will join us in these activities when are aims and methods are similar to theirs. We do not expect to conflict with other groups or to work in areas where adaquate programs now exisit. For example, we support and participate in the Youth Council voter registration drive, and are now using The Gainesville Women for Equal Rights' research as a basis for future projects. We invite the physical and moral support of all concerned individuals. All advice will be accepted and is welcomed, although only active members (those who demonstrate a willingness to participate in action projects) may vote.

Several projects have been suggested. One is an exposure of the inferior texts used in so-called Negro schools. Another is the desegregation of the county summer camp run by the recreation department. A follow-through is necessary on previous CORE work in city hiring, and the question of a Housing Code needs to be pursued. Further, it is apparent that the "War on Poverty" program needs pushing to get grants to this county. As a CORE chapter we will select one of these or other projects and attempt to militate community support and action for them.

MASS MEETINGS:

There are in the state a number of excellent speakers employed by CORE who could bring a new emphasis on civil rights activities to Gainesville. We hope to organize interesting and well-attended meetings for the general public around these speakers.

SUPPORT OF OTHER GROUPS:

We intend to continue our support of activities of other groups in the city.

VALUE OF CORE IN GAINESVILLE:

We feel that an independent group, not tied to traditional methods or the forces of the "power structure" can lend much to progress in Gainesville. We are always willing to expose our views to the light of truth and discussion, but we feel that some positions cannot be compromised. We feel that a militant position in Gainesville will be of great value to the activities of other groups and that new ideas and methods will enliven the civil rights movement here.

So, if you are interested or have suggestions to make, meet in front of Mt. Pleasant this Thursday evening at 8.

Youre for Freedom and Brotherhood.

GAINESVILLE CORE

September 15, 1964

Judy Benninger
C/o General Delivery
University Station
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy:

Sorry for the mistake with the check. Enclosed is a check for two weeks plus the extra days.

The $425 you mention that was collected In Gadsden County from various groups may be used as you and Haley see fit.

I will send the I am Registered Buttons immediately.

Additional money will be sent to the project when your present bank balance is further reduced.

Please send us latest Voter Registration figures.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 28, 1964

B. Elton Cox
Field Secretary
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Elton,

The enclosed check for $150 is a far cry from your request for $1000. I will send more as soon as it is available.

Spiver Gordon will be coming to Florida shortly after election day in order to take over your present position. He will be accompanied or followed by some additional task force workers from Mississippi.

The program in voters registration will be resumed, but with several additional program items. We will attempt to institute a citizenship training program such as the CIG program already in operation, in other communities. They will work on precinct organization. They will canvass the possibilities of establishment of community centers in one or more communities in the area. (In this regard we hope to get substantial support from the SEDF to provide for at least a beginning of our centers.)

The Southern Office has recently added two persons to work full time in research on various aspects of the CORE program. One of these is federal program for rural areas. You should receive some preliminary information in regard to the availablity of federal programs for the North Florida area, within a few days. The research people are Bill Yates and Judith Nassbaum; either can be reached through this office.

! Because Spiver has to remain in Louisiana to vote, and you are going to North Carolina to vote, you will not be able to meet in Florida. I will depend on the staff there to help Spiver get acclimated to the new situation.

I will send letters to the North Carolina chapters advising them of your return to North Carolina on a permanent basis. It is up to you to contact them and arrange a schedule of visitation.

This brings up the matter of an assisting task force worker. Bruce Baines worked in this capacity with Ike Reynolds, and with great success. McKissick has recommended a young man named Walter Riley for addition to our task force; the idea would be a good one, I think, if the person in question had the chance to work with a field secretary and "learn the ropes". Doubtless you will get a chance to meet Walter Riley during the regional meeting . As such a partnership seem feasible, I'd like to see the young man join you as soon after the conference as possible. If you have any comments, questions or otherwise, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

October 30, 1964

Mr. Steve McVoy
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Steve,

The enclosed letter to Bookkeeping Department will apprise them of the complaints from members of the Florida staff. Bookkeeping will reveiw their records and make whatever adjustment is necessary to clear up the matter. I am very much concerned about this problem; it's not inconceivable that some checks are being intercepted before they reach the addressee.

I have made it clear to the National Office that all of our southern projects are presently--and has been--in financial trouble. National Office response with an equally clear statement to the effect that the same trouble is present there also. A word about expense reports. Personal expense reports will have more consistence if household items--kerosene, stoves, etc.--are not included. Persons making such expenditures should be reimbursed from the project fund which might carry these items as household expenditures.. Consequently, I disallow these items on the expense reports from Wexler and Henderson; I suggest that they be reimbursed from the project fund. In your case there is a much larger expenditure. I approved.this because I realize the project fund is itself under very great strain; and I don't want to tax it to the breaking point.

I am very sorrysto learn of the problems of Alfred Walker. Persons who are honest in ordinary circumstance sometimes find it impossible to resist such temptation, which brings me to the matter of Sidney Daniels. Is it now his intention to remain on the project or just what? We certainly need to get something definite in this regard.

No doubt Cox told you and the other project members of the proposed changes soon to take place in the personnel at the Florida Project. Spiver Gordon will be in to take charge of the project on or about November 6. He has been working in the Louisiana Project.for nearly two years and was recently made a feild secretary to work in North Louisiana. North Louisiana is a particularly difficult part of the state, and his experience there and in the months preceeding in other sections of Louisiana, should have prepared him very well for the task of taking over the Florida project. Spiver will be accompanied immediately followed by three to five task force workers to enlarge your staff. Because there is a great preponderance of white workers now on the task force, it is very likely that only one--if that--will be Negro. (Spiver is Negro). I would suggest that you prepare, if there is time, a brief survey of the project including these things: One, voter registration statistics to date, two, remaining registration potential (approximate) in the counties where we are working; three, voter education groups such as CIG now in operation ; four, suggested expansion in terms of new activities; five, suggested expansion geographically; six, personnel and equipment needed in the different counties; seven, monthly budget; eight, present and expected relationship with the white community; nine, miscellaneous information you may think will be valuable. I hope this doesn't sound to imposing; I'm merely thinking in terms a strechey survey but it probably looks if I'm requesting a thesis.

I am sending copies of recent correspondence from the project to Spiver so as to keep him up-to-date as nearly as possible on the project.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/ds

Enclosure

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 5, 1964

Mr. Arrigo Welch
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Welch,

I am glad to learn of the newly reorganized Gainesville CORE. I am sure you will receive the material you need--affiliation blanks, CORE buttons, etc--from National Office. You will receive a memo from this office shortly outlining the way in which the Southern Office will be able to serve your chapter. Your program sounds interesting and I hope CORE is able to send in a field secretary before long. Presently there is none available.

Good luck,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

file
chapters

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 5, 1964

Mr. Arrigo Welch
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Welch,

I am glad to learn of the newly reorganized Gainesville CORE. I am sure you will receive the material you need--affiliation blanks, CORE buttons, etc--from National Office. You will receive a memo from this office shortly outlining the way in which the Southern Office will be able to serve your chapter. Your program sounds interesting and I hope CORE is able to send in a field secretary before long. Presently there is none available.

Good luck,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley

RH/ds

File
Fla.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

October 5, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Director, Southern Office
CORE
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Haley:

I have established for certain that Doris' trial is on October 26 in the Circuit Court in Live Oak. I was unable to contact John Due tonight, but I will try again tomorrow.

The expense report you asked for has been mailed. However, I discovered after mailing your copy but before mailing the copy to McCain that I had omitted two items when typing the final copy. I corrected McCain's copy, but yours is incorrect. On page 3, under "Financial status as of Oct. 5, 1964", between "Donations from local citizens, Oct. 2" and Donations from Suwannee County, Sept. 30", add "Check from National Office for expense reimbursal, Oct. 2.....$142.76". And, between "Donations from Suwannee County, Sept. 30" and "Redeposit of balance for car rental" add "Donations from mass meeting in Madison, Oct. 5....$12.15". The total of $1489.25 is correct, the error was one of typing.

This afternoon we received the check from the National Office for $500, and I put a check in the mail tonight for the same amount to the car rental company. As you can see from our balance, we need another $250 at least immediately.

I will have a list of local people who might be good for the task force as soon as I hear from the other counties. I'll probably have it to you by Wednesday.

Things look excellent here as far as program for the next month. Local groups are finally accomplishing something, and it looks as if we'll have a well-organized "get out the vote" program underway in the next week or so. If we can just iron out the financial and staff problems, we should have things under control.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Steve McVoy

Steve McVoy

Oct 8, 1964

Dear Sir.

I would like to know where, & when will I be leaveing for this school That you mention.

Mr. Haley, I have a problem hear in Gadsden County. I register to vote in this election. But I have been Convicted of a Crime That Cause me to make almost (5) years.

There are a lots of people being taken before the Grand Jury hear.

I went to Fla A.M & talk to The Dean of law down there. He didn't give me very to go on.

So I am going to call Earl Johnson in Jacksonville, Fla.

I need to get some names of people That have already been before the Jury.

Mr. Haley I need some Transiportation down hear. I can't drive the Rented Cars. So I am going to buy one of my own.

I never did recive but one Check & I have been working for The last 2 months which is ten weeks almost.

Call me at once Mr. Haley so I can Let you know what Mr. Johnson said.

Your truley,
Helen Henderson

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 16, 1964

Miss Helen Henderson
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear **Helen,**

It was my recommendation that the project itself write to SCLC and Highlander Folk Center concerning the possibility of you attending the school for voter registration and basic literacy. SCLC is in Atlanta; John Due could probably give you all the information necessary for the contact. Highlander Folk Center is in Knoxville, Tennessee. I think I have the address some place here in the office. Since the matter has come this far without nothing being done, I will write them both myself.

Please inform John Due at once about your possible appearance before the Grand Jury. Be sure to tell him you talked to Earl Johnson, and the nature of that discussion.

I hope your check is now arriving on schedule. I have written to Dave about this. He will keep me informed. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

ans.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

20 October 1964

TO: SOUTHERN OFFICE

Mister Richard Haley:

Thank you for your letter this week. I also appreciate your congraulations on joining the great number that no man can number.

Where is that Field Secretary who is to be here to learn the project so he or she will not have to come with no proir experience?

We still have no "standard" lawyer. Mr. Rachlin said Mr. Due would be but Rachlin has not reqested Wiley Branton to permit John to assist us. I am today requesting Carl to do so immediately.

I agree that my Church and my Field Secretary job are sometimes difficut to adjust, but I am the oldest Field Secretary in tenure and I have been able to make it these past four years. If I were assigned in North Carolina, one state, as Dennis is to Mississippi or Ronnie to Louisiana, I could make the adjustments plus go on speaking engagements for Farmer and others as I have done since May 1961. Does this meet with your approval? It sounds good to me as does Frank's job within South Carolina. I hope that when I return to North Carolina on November before election that I may vote that my work in North Carolina will prove that this above adjustment is possible for all. I do hope so. I appreciate your personal concern and brotherly affection. I await your final decisions, as you indicated in your letter, such a thought is not clear in your own mind, then we can clear up any other matter which seem to be a problem peculiarr to me and my profession. I am

Sincerely yours,

b. elton cox, Field Secretary of CORE
on Special Assignment in Flordia

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

October 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Haley,

Several problems have come up in the last few days, and I feel in a frustrated sort of position. Rev. Cox will be back tomorrow, but I am afraid that he will be unable to do anything. You are aware of the attitude he showed when you were here--and it seems that this attitude continued until he left for North Carolina. When he left we were plagued with a staff problem which he could have solved, but instead he left it in my hands, with the suggestion that I call you if I had any trouble. All I have been able to do is smooth things over temporarily until he returned, but I am afraid he will do nothing when he does get back. We are going to need someone to take care of the problems I will outline after Cox leaves, or earlier if possible.

The first problem concerns Doris Rutledge. As you know, she left Live Oak and came to Quincy for a few days. While she was here she complained that she couldn't find anything to do, though several things were suggested to her. Not only was she unwilling to do anything, but she greatly annoyed everyone on the staff in Gadsden County. Finally Rev. Cox suggested that she go to Jefferson County to work with Sidney Daniels. After two days we got a call from Sidney saying that he had left her in Madison because of some dissagreement about the car. I talked to both of them and they were apparently able to work things out for the time being. Yesterday the same thing happened again--this time with a local resident of Jefferson County. She had gone with him to Tallahassee to buy mimeograph supplies, and for some reason he drove off and left her there. She took a bus back, and called me. I could do nothing but talk to her and explain the policy on the use of the rented cars. Again, I think that things are temporarily back under control. But the problem is not solved, and I'm sure another incident of this sort will occur.

The second problem of staff concerns David Dukes and Sadie Jones. As you know, they are both members of the NAACP in Madison, and it seems that their allegiance is split. At the first mass meeting in Madison, the NAACP took all of the money collected, though we had a tentative agreement that we would get a share. At the second meeting, we had an agreement that we would get 2/3 of the money collected. About $42 was collected, but when we finally received our share, we got only $12.15. I asked Dave about it, and he told me that we had paid about $10 for dinners for guests (we were under the impression that the NAACP was to pay this), and that we had paid for transportation for one of the speakers. This is but one example. We had a staff meeting last week to exchange ideas on "get out the vote" programs. We waited four hours for Sadie and Dave to show up, but they never appeared. I finally phoned them, and Dave told me that they were too busy to come. He said that he "didn't think about calling to tell us" that he and Sadie couldn't come. It seems that their main interest is not the CORE project, but whatever program of their own they may have set up.

Actually, the problem seems to boil down to this: Except in Gadsden County (and even here we have serious problems), the progress that has been made in voter registration has been superficial. No real program has been followed, and now that the methods to be used are not as obvious as they were during registration (it is possible to get people to register by using only one technique--canvassing, or mass meetings, etc., but to develop a voter education program, or to set up a carpool for election day requires a planned program, using various techniques), it seems that the project is falling apart in these counties. The staff meeting we had seems to have helped. Doris has gone back to Jefferson County with new ideas, and she is attempting to get something going. But she finds that she has to start from scratch, since no foundation had been established during registration. After Nov. 3 the problem is going to be more severe, since we will all be working in areas with which we have had no experience. It seems that various problems, such as ties to local groups, in Sadie and Dave's case, or just pure frustration and exhaustion in Doris' case, have brought the project to a standstill or at least to the point of stagnation in these counties.

The problem is not going to be solved by hiring new staff, since the local people who have applied for the staff are good, hard workers, but they have shown little initiative in the past. They are able to do a job effectively, but they seem unable to come up with new approaches or ideas. Also, I fear that these local people are quite tied down to their areas, and have too many ties which might interfere with their work. Unless they are sent to counties other than their own, I am afraid that they will end up devoting only part of their energies to the project.

What we need to get us out of this predicament is someone with solid experience in voter education and in community action, someone who will inspire the staff into action. I think this should be tackled before you consider expanding the project or hiring new staff.

Our financial position is much better now--if we can be assured that we will have the money to pay for the rented cars next week we will be in good shape. We are having trouble with the bank, and it seems that the solution is to move our account to the Lewis State Bank in Tallahassee. This would make deposits more difficult,

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

but at least we would avoid checks bouncing when we have ample funds in the accounts, etc. If we are to keep the accounts in the Quincy bank, we will need a letter from you authorizing another signature on the account, since the bank refuses to put another name on unless you authorize it. If I were arrested, there would be no one to sign a check (Rev. Cox would not agree to put his name on the account).

I reported the accident in the rented car to National Car Rental, and they informed me that we are responsible for the first $100 if they are unable to collect from the person who hit us. We are to pay for the repairs ($178.45), deduct $78.45 from our bill for next month, and they will refund us the other $100 if they can collect it. While on the subject of cars, I might mention that if CORE would pay for it, we could put my two cars in shape. I think this would pay off, since my old Chevy gave us 10,000 miles of use, with only about $45 in repairs before we had to junk it. I have a 1960 Volkswagon, which is in excellent condition except that it needs engine work, which will cost about $100. It should give us practically no trouble after this work is done. My other car is a 1958 Ford, which needs about $50 in repairs. It has a set of new tires on it, and should also be a dependable car. I intend to repair it this week, and if CORE will pay for it, they can reimburse me later.

I've been unable to contact John Due, but I'll keep trying. We really will need someone here on Nov. 3, if only to intimidate the election officials into compliance with the law. Also, the community will be reassured that we do have legal help if a lawyer is present. We expect that there will be trouble from the police, since we will be going to the farms to pick people up. Also, I imagine that several people will be arrested on trumped-up traffic charges. We will need a bond reserve for that possibility.

I will write up the report on Sidney's paycheck this afternoon and put a copy in with this letter. I hope that it is only a misunderstanding of some sort, because Sidney has done an excellent job so far.

I'm enclosing the list of people who have applied for the staff, or who have expressed a desire to apply. We need application forms-- they have simply written the information on a blank piece of paper so far.

I hope that this letter makes some sense. I know I have rambled on, and I may be all wrong about what I've said. I do know that something is wrong, and something has to be done if we are to continue successfully. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours in freedom,

Steve McVoy

Steve McVoy

Ans.
file
N. Fla

OCT 14

705 South Rhodes St
Monticello, Florida
10-10-64

James T. McCain - Director of organization
38 Park Row - CORE
New York 38, New York

Mr. McCain;

A CORE Chapter is needed in Monticello, Florida. I have talk with a group of (50) fifty young people who would like to have a chapter here. The young people are willing to work in any way to make this a better world, and think CORE is the way.

I would like to have information as soon as one can give me. We are doing what we can, however we would like to know what you can do to help us.

We have the "CORE rule for action" and "This is CORE" however we need more. A constitution is one of the things needed. We also need membership Blanks.

Freedom Now

Doris G. Ketteley
Task Force worker - CORE

P.S.
Ink pen would be of good use to me

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Copy to Spivey Gordon file

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 28, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Several chapters in Florida have been left hanging for some time. In order that we may process these chapters immediately, will you kindly check or have someone check on the following groups: Dunnellon, Gainesville, Stetson University (Deland) and Quincey. If these chapters are ready for affiliation please submit, or have submitted, to us the recommendations in the form of a report on activities past, present, and planned.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: John Due

November 13, 1964

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

I would like to know the exact number of people who are going to attend the staff conference. Please give the names, sex and race. Also indicate which ones were examined by the doctor at Togaloo last summer. Send a carbon copy of your letter to Doctor Dave Levine, 10 West 15th Street, New York City 11, New York. This is very important please get this information at once. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

November 19, 1964

Miss Doris Rutledge
Rt. 3 Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Doris:

I am inclosing this letter in one to Spiver Gordon, to be used if and when conditions should warrent.

Sometime ago you and I discussed some differences of openion which you had with Ellender at the time which you and she worked together. Mr. Cox submitted a sharpely negetative report on your lack of cooperation at one time or another. It appears that you have had some differences also, with Sidney Daniels. Finally you have demonstrated some undependability in the financial transactions between you and your Quincy office.

In view of these things, CORE request that you arrange to leave the project permanently at the end of the pay period next after your receipt of this communication.

This is in no sense an inditment of either your dedication to the task or your potential ability. Rather it is a judgment that you allow the most difficult side of your personality to seriously reduce your affectiveness. I hope you will give this evaluation some serious reflection. There are still many opportunities ahead of you; you should make every effort to avoid a repetation of this situation. Best of luck.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjr

November 19, 1964

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

The enclosed letter to Doris Rutledge is to be used at your discretion. If you have already asked the young lady to leave, I would appreciate your seeing that she gets this letter. If not, hold it for use if and when necessary.

I did not get a letter from National Car outlining and including an estimate of the cost of leasing up to ten cars from that agency. I had expected this, as the manager there had promised it. Would you send me the address of company, please, so I can get in touch with the man. Mean while, you should get a price per car on the leasing of some Volkswagens from him for the immediate future. However, it goes without saying as long as you can "make do" with such rolling stock as you have, there will be no addition to the car supply.

You may address your request for information concerning the SCLC Citizenship Training School to:

Miss Annelle Ponder
C/O John Due
6th Floor
5th Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Helen in particular has inquired about this numerous times; I would like very much to see it carried through. You will receive in a day or two the postponement of the Thanksgiving Retreat from next week to a date later in January. This again is necessary because of our unhealthy financial condition. I believe this is the sum and substance of communication at this time.

Sincerely,

Richard

RH/vjr

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
ac504/523-7204

November 30, 1964

Mr. Stuart Wechsler
Rte. 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu,

On October 28 or thereabouts, we received a letter here indicating that Local 99 of New York had decided to adopt a worker. You're familiar, I suppose, with CORE's proposed "Adopt-A-Civil-Rights Worker" program, by which we have hoped to get some additional assistance for the southern program. The CORE chapter or other organization was asked to contribute [illegible] 1300 dollars to adopt a worker for one year.

I submitted your name to Local 99 as their "adoptee". As such, you should include letter-writing to your parents in your schedule of essential activities. They would like to know about the project---how it's set up, how many people are there, community reactions to the project, the nature of the area(its geography, economics, education, racial distribution, problems). They'd like to know of human interest stories, of dangers, of villains foiled and righteousness triumphant........."Watch for next week's thrilling installment."

Dropping the facetious, I'm sure you can see that this can be an important part of your job---this gigantic, laborious procedure of educating the Negro out of fear and apathy, the southern white out of fear and brutality, the northerner out of ignorance. Please consider this a serious and important assignment; it may reap other assistance for the project, even for CORE generally.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

CORE ans

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

November 30, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Office
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick,

In my last correspondence with you I forgot to enclose the address of National Car Rental and all the pending bills at this time.

I am enclosing this material, hoping you will give it very serious consideration. Our bill collectors are calling every day.

I am sure you are having the same problems with other projects, but I hope you will give Mr. Johnson, at National Car Rental some kind of assurance that we will pay him when we are able.

Many staff members are asking me what is CORE's policy on Christmas leaves. Since I spent much of my time in Plaquenine, there was no need of a leave for me. I would like very much to have this Christmas at home, since I was serving my country in the Army last year at this time.

Hoping you had a good Thanksgiving Day, take care and I await your answer.

Spiver W. Gordon

Yours very truly,
Spiver W. Gorden

totle dept $1,023.40

~~Gen~~ N. Fla

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
November 29, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick,

The enclosed letter is to Helen Henderson. Helen, has given the staff quite a bit of troubld, and left a very bad impression on Rev. & Mrs. Crutcher, of the Civic Interest Group. Perhaps I should explain in detail.

When I first started to make assignments, Helen was the first to ask that she be put some where, other than, Gadsden County. As you know this is her home town. Steve had also suggested that she be moved, because she wasn't getting along to well with other workers. I checked into the matter and found it to be true. Sidney Daniels, told me that before I got here , Helen had threntened to kill him, and that she carried a knife. The second incident happened when I placed her in Havana, for only a few days. I explained to her that assignments at that time, were tenative and that she was not to stay in Havana. She got pretty attached to Havana, and didn't want to leave for her assignment in Madison County.

After leaving for Madison County she started some non-violent resistance to her new assignment and staff there. One night, she got very angry and started to leave, but was persuaded by the staff to stay, but told to write me about her new assignment and her unhappiness. She wrote ~~to~~ me a note, saying she was quiting, because I had moved her around to much and that she was coming to Havana and work.

I then went to Madison, before she left, and told her that her assignment would have to remain as it was for many reasons. One, being that I have a worker in Havana, and only one is needed in Havana.

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.
Page 2

She aggreed that she would stay in Madison and not give me or the staff any more trouble. Since then, she has disobeyed me,,my instructions in regard to leaving an assigned area, without permission, failure to go back to area when told, and more recently threatening to kill Steve McVoy, after, STEVE supposedly, sen~~ding~~T you a report on her, or words to that affect.

Recently via way of New York City, one of Steve McVoy's friends has come to Florida. He is interested in working here as a volunteer for about a month. He seems to be a bright lad, and he is willing to try to make the grade. His name is Richard. He would like to do something to help the movement of Civil Rights. I thought you would like to know for the record.

Per your request of obtaining some figures on some V. W., well, Mr. Johnson, no doubt, will tell you all you need to know about this car situation. Hoping you will give this letter careful consideration, and if their are questions you need, I await them.

Yours in the cause,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
November 29,1964

Miss Helen Henderson
c/o Palace A.M.E. Church
Havana, Florida

Dear Helen,

I am enclosing this letter in one to Mr. Richard Haley, asking that you be dismissed from the project.

A few days ago you and I had a talk in regard to you not following orders from this office in regard to your duties as a task force worker with this project.

Some very serious changes have been lodged against youboth by Staff and community people.

We had an understanding in our last conversation that you would leave Havana on the following day and spend only two days away from your area. You have not lived up to that aggrement. Secondly, you you have told Staff that you had no intention of complying with the aggrement.

In view of this, I am askig you not to go back to Madison and not to participate in any of the project activies under the name of C.O.R.E.

This action is in no way final in your continueing in C.O.R.E. employment, the final decision rest with Mr. Haley.

Best Regards,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon

Nov. 18, 1964
Madison, Fla.

REPORT

I came to Madison on the 10th. of Nov. to be transfered for special duty. Then I was called back on the 13th. to be reassigned to Havana. Then on the 17th I was sent back to Madison for duties again. So this is it: I am going back to Havana on my own.

You can take me off your payroll as of the date you receive this report. I will be in Havana on the 19th or the 20th.

Yours truly,
Helen Henderson
Helen Henderson

hh/dd

P.S. I have an expense report but you can forget it.

This is a note to me.
Spina

File

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

November 20, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick,

I am writing in regard to a number of things, none of which I could remember when we last talked. Perhaps I shall first tell you that I talked with Mr. Williams at A & M, but he wasn't much help. He suggested that I talk to our lawyers here in Florida. This is one of my questions: Who are our lawyers here? I also called Carl, after talking to Mr. Williams, but Carl is out of town. The judge is still missing also in Monticello, therefore things are just as I explained on the phone. I shall make it a point to be at the trial monday, and see what kind of sentence this Henry Lindsey gets.

I think I shall talk about Arlene Bock. She is the girl from Mississippi. Well, after retrrning from her trip to relatives in St. Petersburg, she and I had a talk. She mentioned the fact that she was rejected by her father's folks. She also said that there is a great deal of concern of her mother that her working with CORE in Quincy might cause harm to her father's family name in St. Petersburg. She explained that it didn't make uuch dirrerence to her mother or her, but at the same time she would like to work someplace else. I would suggest that she be moved also for more than one reason. First of all she is a $10 a week person and we just haven't been able to keep she and Eddie Doss supplied with their necessary needs. Secondly, as you know she has a car and for some personal reason she doesn't want anyone to drive it. This I can understand, but at the same time we need a car in an area where she isn't assigned and I have finally got the staff assigned and I couldn't possibly do any better. The fact might be mentioned that a car isn't needed in the area where she is working.

I would like to know the policy in regard to expense advances to the Florida Project. Steve tells me that he hasn't sent in any receipt for any money, since he was been in charge here. In Louisinna I know we had to submit expense reports with receipts, so please advise me as to what the policy is here in this regard.

I shall be sending you a field report soon. I know much of this could have been included in it, but these are some answers I need soon.

One last thing. I talked to Mr. Johnson of National Car Rental about the car and the incident with Alfred Walker, also I forwarded him a letter in that regard. I also asked him for figures on leased cars but I haven't received and word from him yet. This is all for now, take care Dick. I will be expecting to hear from you soon.

Yours in the cause,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon

file
N. Fla.

Rte. 3 Box 428
Quincy, Florida
November 4, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I'm writing you on behalf of my pay check. Everything is up to date.

I want to know how long it will be before I recieve an answer as to when I will be leaving for this school.

Mr. Haley will the answer come from you are someone else? If so, let me know at once.

I understand that I was to recieve my orders as to where I would be transferred. Rev. E. Cox left me with the feeling that I would recieve my orders on Monday of this week. I'll be looking for an answer soon.

Yours truly,

Helen Henderson
Helen Henderson

November 4, 1964

Mr. Douglas Levin
Local 99
275 7th Avenue
New York, New York 10001

Dear Douglas,

The decision of Local 99 to "Adopt-A-Worker" is in keeping with what I have known of 99 ever since I came to New York at the beginning of the sixties. Moreover it comes at a very propitious time in the life of CORE. Presently we have volunteers working for whom we can provide only the barest essentials-substantially less than the twenty five dollars per week subsistence given to regular task force personnel; yet these people remain at their jobs voluntarily.

The worker you have adopted is Stuart Wechsler, a member of New York CORE who has been working in the CORE North Florida project since July. You may have read of him in Wechsler's Column in the New York Post several weeks ago. During the period of his adoption, Stuart will send letters from time to time, telling of his experiences, to his newly found parents. Thanks for CORE.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjr

✓

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary
Mr. Richard Haley, SOuthern Office Director, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, Task Force, Quincy, Florida

DATE: November 16, 1964

SUBJECT: Progress report for Gadsden county for the period from November 5 to November 15, 1964

November 5 and 6 were spent in compiling statements concerning election day harassment and intimidation for the FBI and the Justice Department. A complete check of each of the precinct transportation team leaders was made, and complaint form collected. Also, a report from each area was made on money collected for gas for election day:

Total spent on gas in Quincy	$92.22
Donated directly to filling stations	33.97
Dontaed to NFCEP	26.24
Donated by Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County	53.47

TOTAL SPENT $92.22 TOTAL CONTRIBUTED $113.68

As I was at the CORE conference in Durham, N. C. from November 6 to November 8, nothing was done in Quincy during this period.

November 9, 10 and 11 were spent in planning programs for Gadsden County and Quincy. On November 9th, Mr. Elzie Carrol, a local volunteer, was to go to trial for an alleged election law violation. Mr. Coe, who came from Pensacola to handle the case, had the trial postponed until January of 1965.

On November 11 the task force was able to persuade Mrs. Stevens, a local resident of Quincy, to rent us the top floor of a large building on South Adams St., in the heart of Quincy. We were able to rent 6 rooms, one of which is being used as an office for NFCEP, one for the office and press room for the Florida Free Press, and the remaining four rooms were rented to Quincy CORE for use as a small community center. One of these four rooms is presently being used as a library, another as the Quincy CORE office, and one as a meeting and recreation room. The fourth rooms is unused as of now. The new center has attracted much attention in the community, and already over 300 people have visited us for information on CORE. The Quincy chapter has added several new members to its roles, and many others have volunteered their services to the task force. We are beginning to attract support from the lower economic levels of the community, and yet we are not losing support from the professional and business community. It seems that this location, in the Negro business area of town, provides a place where those who fear reprisals from the white community can come without danger.

The task force, together with Quincy CORE, has started a program of community organization, with a pilot program called "Operation Dialogue" planned to begin next Monday, The program involves door-to-door canvassing and conversation with residents of an area of Quincy comprising about 500 houses, and around 1200 potential voters. Canvassers will attempt to determine what issues are prevalent in the minds of the residents of this area and once each house has been covered, an issue, such as improved police protection of the area, or new streetlights, or paved streets, will be chosen. A second canvass will then be conducted, informing residents of a public meeting to be held at a centrally located church. At this meeting plans will be discussed, and proposals as to how the community can tackle their problems will be made. If, for example, paved streets emerges as the main issue, a loosely organized group, formed around this issue, could be organized, and officers elected in the public meeting mentioned above. Membership cards could be printed, and dues could be in the amount necessary to pave one street every 3 or 6 months (Quincy requires that residents pay a portion of street paving costs). The officers of this group could then meet with officers from other area groups to tackle problems concerning the entire Quincy Area.

If the pilot project is successful, those who have participated could carry the plan, altered in accordance with knowledge gained in the pilot project, to their individual areas of town. The success of the project can be gauged probably within a month, when the public meeting will be held.

The task force and local volunteers also did fund-raising in Quincy, and collected approximately $80 on the 13th and 14th of November through speaking in bars and nightclubs and through door-to-door soliciting.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. McVoy

David S. McVoy
Task Force, Florida

Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
November 23, 1964

At approximately 3:00 p.m. on November 23, 1964, I noticed deputy sheriff Robert Martins drive up and park outside the CORE office at 20B South Adams St. in Quincy, Florida. Martins came up the stairs and beckoned to me from outside the door. I walked out to the hallway, and he said "The sheriff wants to see you." I asked him why and he replied "He wants to see you." I refused to go unless I was charged with a crime. I asked him "Am I under arrest?" and he replied "If I have to arrest you to get you down there, yes." I then said "What am I charged with?" He said "The sheriff just wants to see you, and if I have to drag you down there, I will." I then stood there, refusing to move. He grabbed my arm and forced me down the stairs. I then again said "Am I under arrest?" He didn't reply. I was led by the arm to the jail, where I was taken to a room in which Otho Edwards, the county sheriff, was sitting. He said "What's this shit you told the man at the barber shop?" I said "Am I under arrest?" He said that I was not under arrest, but that I was under "investigation." I asked him what crime I was suspected of, and he replied "lying".

He then inquired about a statement he claimed I had made in a barber shop earlier that day, concerning illegal whiskey in Gadsden county. I had stated to an acquaintance that I had seen a man in a sheriff's department car at a local entertainment establishment, and that, while this man was inside the establishment, I had seen illegal liquor sold.

I replied by telling him that what I said was my business, and that unless I was charged with a specific crime I would answer no further questions. He again said that I would be arrested for "lying".

At this point Deputy sheriff Hancock arrived and entered the room. Edwards explained that I had "told a lie on the sheriff". Hancock then said "If he told a lie on me, I'd beat the goddamn shit out of him." Edwards then said "I can hold this bastard for 72 hours, and by that time we'll be finished with him."

Then I again demanded to know why I was being held, and was again told that I was being held for "lying".

The man to whom I had supposedly made the statement concerning illegal liquor then arrived, and Edwards said "Here's the bastard-- you can beat the shit out of him." I said hello to the man, and he replied "Hi."

The man then related to the sheriff what I had said concerning the liquor, and I corrected him on two minor points. He agreed with me, and was very pleasant. Edwards then got up and was very angry, stating "Get that bastard out of here." Martins left, and as Deputy Hancock left, he said "Don't you ever say my name from your goddamn dirty mouth. Your mouth is dirtier than the nigger ass holes you run around with!" I then said "Can I go now?" Edwards said "Get the hell out!" I then said "thank you" and left.

Several times while I was held all three (Martins, Edwards, and Hancock) made threatening physical approaches, each time indicating that I was going to be beat. At one point all three were approaching me, but a phone call interrupted them.

I swear that these statements are true and accurate to the best of my knowlege.

November 23, 1964

David S. McVoy
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

WITNESSED BY:
Johnny Lee Watson
Francina Moore

November 28, 1964

Mr. A. D. Moore
1315 N. W. 51 Terrace
Miami, Florida

Dear A. D.,

The Mississippi freedom movement will be able to put your donation to excellent use. I wish we had more particulars on the nature of it, but I can get that from the receivers after it arrives. The Southern Office plans to issue a monthly record of donations received.

Let me also point out that one of CORE's successful projects is presently operating in Florida's Gadsden County. This project needs such a necessity as would be occasioned by a donation--surprise or otherwise. The Florida project is presently renting the one typewriter in its office, could you secure two or three perhaps for that project? They also need large supplies of memeograph paper. The enclosed copy of the Florida Free Press represents the principal use for this paper. I urgently recommend that the Miami chapter place this project high on its priority list.

The Ganesville CORE group is presently operating with no guidance whatsoever. No field secretary has been there at all. The same applies to Dunnellon COREwhich is near by. Could you visit these chapters early in December to secure information indicated by the enclosed forms. Please send them to me; after perusal I will forward them to McCain. It is my hope that Spiver Gordon, now in charge of the North Florida project will eventually be able to expand his responsibilities to include these chapters. One more point about this request. The Southern Office is presently in no position to reimburse you for this trip, so don't hesitate to tell me if you feel you cannot afford it at this time. However, I hope you can.

Best regards to your family and all my Miami friends.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds
Enclosures (2)

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

November 17, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE southern office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick,

Here is the list of staff, with assignments at present:

1. Gadsden County:
    a. Quincy -- David S. McVoy — Rt. 3, Box 428-F — 627-8458
    Sadie Jones — " — "

    b. Havana -- David Dukes — c/o Palace AME Chruch — 539-6236
    Arlene Bock — "

    c. Chattahoochee -- Stuart Wechsler — P. O. Box 338
    ~~Eddie Doss~~ — River Jct. Station
    663-2540

2. Jefferson County: Sidney Daniels, Doris Rutledge
705 S. Rhodes, Monticello, Fla.
997-1709

3. Madison County: Walter S. McVoy, ~~Helen Henderson~~

I'll send you the address in Madison and the social security numbers as soon as we receive this information.

Yours in freedom,

Spiver W Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary

~~Ans.~~
file
Reg. rep.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working
CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY
to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods
P.O. BOX 6096 STATION B
Miami, Florida

November 30, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley-Southern Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

The enclosed carbon copy is self explanatory. I hope the workers will distribute to the needy.

I am going to do my best to get the typewriters for the Florida workers in Gadsden County immediately. Iam sure that Miami Core will send funds for the memeograph paper.

I will go to Gainesville and Dunnellon the latter part of next week and instruct the Core groups, as you requested. Please send me by return mail, the names and addresses of the persons in charge of these Core groups, so that I can make contact and schedule a meeting with them. Also send me all of the other pertinant information that you have on these Core groups.

Hope to see you in New York if the National Office finds it possible to have an NAC meeting on the 19th.

The newspapers in the area are really playing up the news relative to the COFO split in Mississippi. They claim that the movement has attracted a group of radical, Marxist-leaning kids, and that the local Negro leaders will no longer tolerate them. This is bad publicity Buddy.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Moore

A. D. Moore-Chairman
Miami Core

ADM/

November 30, 1964

Mr. Dick Jewett-Field Secretary
Congress Of Racial Equality
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dick:

Before the close of this week we are shipping a ton of good clothes to your address for poor Negro families in Mississippi. Please be on the lookout for them, and make sure that the clothes are properly distributed to people who are in need.

Miami Core is behind you people, and we are going to send some financial assistance to the Mississippi Freedom Movement before the close of the year.

It is our sincere hope that all of the things that you people are working so hard for will be realized very soon.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Moore, Chairman
Miami Core

file

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 9, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE National Office
38, Park Row
New york 38, New York

Dear Jim:

This comes to inform you that Helen Henderson is no longer with CORE. Her name may be taken off the payroll.

However, there are still four workers on the project who are not receiving a salary.

The more desperate one is Sidney Daniels who once was on payroll but was withdrawn because of an authorized letter which I know nothing about.

Sidney is a very hard worker and has done a wonderful job in Jefferson County. I would like very much for Sidney Daniels to replace Helen Henderson on the payroll.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give us on the above mentioned situation.

Yours For The Cause,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretery, CORE

sg/sj

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

December 14, 1964

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

Concerning the Henry Lindsay matter, I sent a letter to the Justice Department after receiving it. I have not heard from them on this up to this time. I shall ask Carl if the incident does not provide basis for action, either privately or by the Justice Department, because of the attempted denial of civil rights to Sidney Daniels.

Concerning Christmas leaves, the vacation period will begin Monday, December 21 and end January 4. Subsistence for this period will continue as usual, but CORE policy in the past has been to make no allowancw for vacation travel. (In our present condition we couldn't make the allowance even if it had been the policy).

Concerning the Forehand case, you will get some legal help if I have to go to law school myself. There are other things I suppose I should talk about, but I am to full now to go further. I will write you later.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

December 15, 1964

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

Concerning the Henry Lidsay matter, I sent a letter to the Justice Department after receiving it. I have not heard from them on this up to this time. I shall ask Carl if the incident does not provide basis for action, either privately or by the Justice Department, because of the attempted denial of civil rights to Sidney Daniels.

Concerning Christmas leaves, the vacation period will begin Monday, December 21 and end January 4. Subsistence for this period should continue as usual, but we simply cannot promise it under existing conditions. CORE policy in the past has been to make no allowance for vacation travel. (In our present condition we couldn't make the allowance even if it had been the policy.) Obviously that policy continues in effect.

Concerning the Forehand case, you will get some legal help if I have to go to law school myself. There are other things I suppose I should talk about, but I am to full now to go further. I will write you later.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/vjr

December 16, 1964

Mr. Spiver Gordon
North Florida Citizenship
Education Project
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

From what I have seen of Sidney Daniels I concur whole-hardly with your desire to see him remain on the project. I shall write Jim McCain to that effect even though the office is vêry much concerned with reducing personnel.

The enclosed letter to Carl Racklin speaks for itself.

I was not too surprise that circumstances made it impossible for me to get to Florida for the Liverty County demonstration. Instead I am going to Jonesboro where a demonstration hopefully will take place. Jonesboro is closer, consequently less expensive. It's as simple as that.

Mrs. Rogers will probably enclose your latest expense report in this letter. There were again some mistakes on it; perhaps her explanation will help to clear up the matter with you.

Best of luck and enough for now.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

December 21, 1964

Miss Judy Benninger
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy,

Isaac in Montgomery, Jim McCain in New York, and I in New Orleans managed to compound a confusion which resulted in Ike's not being able to make the Florida trip. It was a matter of communication and I won't trouble you with the details. The important thing is, rather, when will Field Secretary visit lower Florida.

I have set up a tentative schedule for Isaac to visit several cities in Florida. According to this schedule he will be in Miami and St. Petersburg during the week beginning January 4th; to Gainesville and Dunnellon the following week, that is the 11th. Possible he will visit Daytona Beach and Jacksonville subsequent to that.

I think I mentioned some of the things that you should have on hand when Reynolds comes, so he will be able to get a comprehensive view of the chapter's activities. Certainly he will be interested in the community organization program of which you spoke; Ike is well versed in the government programs that are currently being introduced, and I think he could be of great help to the chapter in that regard.

I wish I were able to make the trip with him, but that must wait for another time. Congratulations on your having passed another milestone in that questionable road called "education".

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

File
Gainesville chapter

Ans

Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida
December 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Haley,

Thanks for the communiques regarding Ike Reynold's projected visits. We have been officially visited so many times that I wonder if this is really worth the money - such visits usually only serve to stimulate the chapter to present a nice (however unreal) front, and the reports never seem to get to McCain as our affiliation is still pending. However, we will be glad to return all embezzled funds to treasury, and have semi-clean and smiling faces ready to impress Reynolds when he comes.

I just got a very long and distinctly incoherent phone call from Steve which was disturbing (since I am living in the relative tranquility of the knowledge factory). He mentioned that he is resigning, etc., because Spiver had relieved him of all duties and replaced him with Stu (whose administrative capacity, as he would be the first to admit) is pretty questionable. Not that it's really any of my business, but I can't completely keep my nose out of the fire. . .

Anyway, this all ties in with something I have been thinking about for a while. As you may know, Gainesville is a gold-mine both for workers and for money, and there is good potential here in the way of willing hard-workers and all manner of devotees. CORE is about the only group still doing anything (although I will admit that our work does not approach what it should be). The point is that even with a few people and not much leadership except me, we have scored several meaningful victories (We got Lou Mitchell to "investigate" the county school camp last week which is suddenly miraculously reversing its policy, etc.) Anyway, my point is this. I have got to be going around the state next trimester gathering material for my thesis - I will be trying to do in one trimester what should be done in two, and I must if I ever hope to get out of here. Things will hit a record low. What we need is someone who can train all these exhuberant young souls in the ways of community organization. We have a great project outlined but somebody has to organize and train. There is no doubt in my mind that the field worker zould easily be paid out of local donations, housed without difficulty, etc. This person would have to stick around for three or four weeks. In short, why don't you send Steve here officially? If he resigns he'll be here that length of time anyway, and the fact that he is asked to stay on will make him work instead of drink his time here away. Just a thought - we could use him any time after the 11th when school starts and all have sobered up.

I miss seeing you, etc. Hope you had good holidays.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy Benninger

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 6, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

I received your letter concerning my adoption by Local 99 yesterday. I was very happy to hear of my acquisition of foster parents. Perhaps with the removal from CORE of the burden of my massive salary, the national office can lend some more financial assistance to its own forgotten child, the Florida Project.

I would like some more information about my adopted parents if possible. Should I send my reports of villains foiled etc. direct to the union in addition to my regular reports to you? Or can I send everything to you. If you prefer the former what is the address of the union and what is the name of it. Also is there any specific individual in the union to whon I am to address my letters?

Yours in freedom,

Stuart Wechsler

Stuart Wechsler

December 9, 1964

Miss Judy Benninger
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy,

Isaac Reynolds, CORE Field Secretary, will be in Gainesville and Dunellon December 16 throuth the 20th. Would you arrange housing for him, and give us a telephone no for him to contact you on arrival? He would like to review the following items with the chapter: present program, future plans, records: minutes, account books, membeship (number, racial and social composition) chapter problem. Of course he would like at least one meeting with each chapter, and is also available for any public meeting. Please send address and telephone no., etc. air mail special to

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
c/o Bruce Baines
2525 Forest Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Hope all goes well.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

Collect all N. Fla. material in this stack. File

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 11, 1964

~~Mr. Richard Kynes~~
[redacted]

Dear [redacted]: Dick

You will find enclosed copies of complaints that have been sent to the following people:

Mr. William D. Hopkins
State Attorney

A. B. Blackburn
County Justice of the Peace

William D. Lines
County Prosecutor

We have requested the arrest of Mr. Rannie Forehand.

Respectfully submitted,

Johnny Lee Watson

Johnny Lee Watson

P.S. We talked to each law enforcement Office indicated they all refused to take action therefore, we are doing this as a last result, since we don't have any legal arm.

Spiver

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
543-7204

December 14, 1964

Mr. Stuart Wechsler
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu,

Thank you for your recent letter. Concerning Local 99, I would suggest the following.

Address your letter to Local 99 ILGWU, 275 Seventh Avenue, attention Mr. Douglas Levine. I have every confidence in your judgment as to what to include about the general area, the condition of the rural Negro and some of the plans and some of the accomplishments of the project, response of the community and such other items as to you seem pertinent. Make a special note to mention the condition of the Task Force workers; sometimes I think you guys are more in need of help than the people you are helping.

Good luck,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

Call at 9:00 A.M.

Fla.

Dave / Keep in touch with this Wednesday 2nd attempt

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458 -305

December 9, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

This comes to imform you of an event which will take place on Saturday December 12, 1964.

We are going into Liberty, County which is twenty-five miles away from Gadsden, County.

There are approximately three hundred to five hundred Negroes eligable to register in Liberty, County but so far, none are registered.

Some years ago fourteen Negroes went down and got registered but was threathen by the K.K.K. until they had their names taken off the registration book.

One negro home and landowner(a minister) was driven out of the County. He is now residing in Tallahassee, Florida.

I feel that this is a big challenging but worth while task.

So until the next letter or phone call I remain,

Yours For FREEDOM,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretery, CORE

sg/sj

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 12,1964

U. S. Dept. Of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention, Burke Marshall

Strongly request an investigation into denial of ninety-five would be Negro registrants who assembled at The Liberty County registration office to register Saturday, December 12, 1964 at 9:a.m. only to find that the registrar of voters office was closed.

It might be noted that there are no Negroes registered to vote in Liberty County at this time.

We consider this an outrage when American Citizens have to loose a day's work to attempt to register, only to find out that Liberty County doesn't consider the price they had to pay enough for a basic right considered free by the U. S. Constition.

We urge that you move against this great injustive with great speed.

Yours For Freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon
CORE
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 12,1964

U.S. Department Of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention, Burke Marshall

Strongly request an investigation into denial of ninety-five would be Negro registrants who assembled at the Liberty County registration office to register Saturday, December 12, 1964 at 9:A.M. only to find that the registrar of voters office was closed.

It might be noted that there are no Negroes registered to vote in Liberty County at this time.

We consider this an outrage when American Citions have to lose a day's work to attempt to register, only to find that Liberty County doesn't consider the price they had to pay on Saturday enough for a basic right considered free by the U.S. constitution. We urge that you move against this great injustice with all speed.

Yours for Freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon
CORE
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

swg/sej

M.C.

523-7204 -504

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

December 14, 1964

Hi Jim,

I wish to relate the story of a recent incident in Liberty County. Ninety-five would be registrants tried to register at the Liberty County Registration Office. On a day they had taken off from work they stood in the rain waiting for the office to open. Finally a call was made to Mr. Bessie Reese to see if she was coming. The reply was no, "everyone else has Saturday off and she wanted it off also." The office had normally been open on Saturday complying with the law that said it had to be open one day a week. A notice is now on the door states that the office will be open Wednesday. I was not at the office on Wednesday; however, it was not open. A witness to this fact was also present.

Complaints and telegrams have been filed with the Department of Justice and the governor of Florida. A check with the Secretary of State has shown that a violation of the state law took place in that the registrar's office was not open at least one day during that week. We are presently asking the Governor to assure us safety on Wednesday, December 16, 1964 at the registrar's office.

Following the attempts to register that night, several calls were made to Negroes saying that homes would be burned that night.

Also, several men poseing as F.B.I. Agents went to one of the known members of the newly organized Liberty County Voters league. She refused to talk to them and they left.

I was under the impression that all of this had been forward to your office, but it went to Richard's instead. We shall overcome administrative seon. Watch for the coming attractions, Wednesday, December 16, 1964, when the wall of segregation on all white registration in Liberty County falls.

Take care,

Spiver Gordon

December 10, 1964

Mr. A. D. Moore
P. O. Box 6069 Station B
Miami, Florida

Dear A. D.,

Please accept my apology for not having written you sooner. I have to assume you did not go to Gainesville since I did not get the address to you. Meanwhile, I have arranged for Isaac Reynolds to go down there next week, which will obviate the necessity of you doing so at this time. However, I very likely will ask you to do so in late January or early February.

I hope very much you are able to send some supplies to the Quincy group. They are in really desperate straits; bills are piling up, two volunteers are living on virtual charity, they are about to lose the last of the leased cars. There is nothing I can do to help them at this time. So along with the typewriters "and other supplies" ask Miami CORE to tuck in a little ol' check for three or four or eight or twelve hundred or so.

Freedom ain't free,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

Correspondence

[illegible] Reports - Florida 1965, Jan

Correspondence

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 20, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

As far as I can see from the copy of Oretha's letter, she is pointing out the damage that may result from Mrs. Leppool's comments concerning this incident. In a way it is almost funny; you feel that Oretha is jumping at conclusions, and the only way you could reach that position is to jump to a conclusion yourself.

To look at the matter objectively, it seems that there are these oints to be brought out: 1. Frank did go into Mrs. Leppool's house in the wrong way; 2. She apparently interpreted your bending down in the car as an attempt to hide. 3. The lady gossips.

The road to development of closer relationship among staff members is not that of picking out each other's weak points. Rather it is just the reverse. Review your part in this little drama: wat it necessary? Was it wise? Was it leadership? You need not look any further--really--in your effort to isolate the problem in this situation. I shall certainly advise Oretha to analyze herself in like manner. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

DAVID J. DENNIS
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

January 7, 1965

Mr. Robert C. Weaver
Administrator of the Housing and
Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

In view of the Housing and Home Finance Agency directive published in the Federal Register on December 4, 1964 and effective January 4, 1965, I wish to register with the "responsible agency official" the following complaint.

The New Orleans Housing Authority operates eleven housing projects and is a participant in the Public Housing Administration's Low Rent Public Housing Program. Its balance sheet as of September 30, 1963 listed the figure $2,739,990.83 as a PHA annual contributions receivable, and there is nothing to suggest that a similar amount was not received this year.

It is clear beyond the possibility of argument that the projects operated by the New Orleans Housing Authority are operated upon the basis of racial segregation in violation of the United States Constitution, of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act of Executive Order, 11063 of the late President Kennedy, and of the recent Housing Agency directive mentioned above.

On December 22, 1964 I registered a similar complaint with the New Orleans Housing Authority, but have received no satisfactory response to date. Accordingly, I urge your office to conduct a prompt investigation pursuant to title 24 (a), Part 1, section 1.4 (c) of your Agency's rules, and to take all appropriate steps necessary to eliminate racial discrimination in New Orleans Public Housing.

Our attorneys, Collins, Douglas and Elie, are located at 2211 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana and I would appreciate your sending all correspondence in this matter to their office.

Very truly yours,

DAVID J. DENNIS
Core Southern Program Director

DJD/vmg

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
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Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
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chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Gainesville meeting on
Thursday
Dunnellon
Executive meeting Tuesday
public meeting Wednesday

January 5, 1965

Isaac Reynolds
CORE's Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Ike:

You are right. I rechecked the DeRidder file and found your recommendation. Sorry.

In Dunnellon you can get in touch with their Chairman, John Wesley Bosticks, P.O. Box 771, Dunnellon. In Deland I only have this old address (Dec. 1963) -- Herdie E. Bariden, P.O. Box 811, STetson University, Deland.

Hope you had a Merry Christmas and will have a good new year!

Sincerely,

Maxine

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Box 13137
University
Station

Judy - 210½
N.W. 15th Terrace
372 5602
376 - 2012 work

204 N W 15
Terrace

Dena Sewar
378 2523

Judy Harman
372 6557

Anza Welch
374 3211
M - 9

file Fla

CORE - N. F. C. E. P.
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida 32351
Phone 627-8458

[1965, ca. Jan 14]

Miss Jacqueline Clipsham
Arch Hill
Briarcliff Manor, New York

Dear Miss Clipsham:

The North Florida Project is definitely in need of more workers, and I am interested in your coming here this Fall. However, there are several matters that should be clearly understood.

At the present time, CORE has no community centers in Florida. The primary thrust is working to register voters and to integrate public accomodations, with hopes for beginning political education. Since there are no set slots for workers, you would be participating in all phases of the work.

It is possible that by the Fall we might have some sort of community center going in which your special talents might be valuable. One of the jobs of the summer volunteers will be to assess the desires of the people in the communities in this regard.

In regard to finances, I assume that you plan to come as a self-supporting volunteer. If you are assigned to Gadsden County, you would live in the Freedom House, rent free, and expenses would run you approximately $15.00 a week for food and utilities. This is minimum for the state. It is possible that you would be needed in other counties, where it might be necessary to pay more for room and board. If you decide definitely to come down here to work, we can discuss your specific circumstances in detail.

I look forward to future communication with you.

Yours For Freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary

Fla
Personnel

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE
Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization, CORE
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, task force, Florida

DATE: January 14, 1965

SUBJECT: My resignation from the task force effecive January 15, 1965

This has been an extremely difficult decision for me, but I have decided to resign from the task force effective Janaury 15, 1965. I will not go into great detail about the reasons for my resignation, but I will outline briefly what I consider to be the main reasons.

Because of staff disagreements and petty jealousies, I don't feel I can function with the present staff or leadership. Mr. Gordon is excluded from this, since I have a great deal of respect for him and feel I can successfully work under him. Because of many events, most of which are known by Mr. Gordon, staff friction is quite high at this time.

The pressures of having had too mush responsibility in the last three months have severly drained me, both physically and mentally, and I need a rest.

Finally, I need to finish school. I have only two more semesters to go before getting my degree.

I hope to be able to return to the project later this year, if at that time I feel more able to function effectively. I have enjoyed working for CORE and with the North Florida project for the last six months, despite the many disputes and disagreements, and I am sorry that circumstances have forced me to leave CORE for the time being.

Yours for freedom,

David S. McVoy

David S. McVoy

[1945, ca. JAN 14]

Big Bend Voter Education campaign
403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Haley,

Thanks for your letter and concern over our financial situation, etc. Fortunately, I personally have received the reimbursement for the large sum plus sufficient advance funds for car repair. I was therefore able to begin getting out into the counties and continue activities. As we have indicated, it is difficult to carry on the program when funds get down to nothing, particularly as with last week, when we literally were'nt eating, and travel advances would help, because the lag between sending in expense reports and receiving reimbursements has been up to several months. --bad news.

I just alked to Pat in Atlanta about the possibilities ~~of~~ of your visit. She plans to call you about that, so I really can't say anything further on the subject. It would be wonderful to have you here, of course.

You have probably received our last report, so I won't go into that. One thing which might help you is this--since we will both be out of the office most of the time, it will definitely be open every weekday from about 8:30 to noon. It may be open at other times, but the above is definite. Messages left with the person keeping the office will eventually get to us.

Thanks again for the concern. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

N. Fla

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

January 13, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director, CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

I just received a carbon copy of a letter dated January 11, 1965. Perhaps what I should really say is that I received a conviction from Miss Castle who seems to have tried and convicted me without my even being present. Aside from the fadt that she mentioned Mrs. Leppool's name several times, she seems to have an open and shut case against me. Perhaps, I should now make an appeal to the Supreme Court and explain my part in this misunderstanding.

First, Frank Battiste did enter Mrs. Leppool's home illegally. Although I advised him against it, he insisted on doing so. Second, she did see me leaning over in my car. Perhaps, someone can suggest a better way for me to pick up my glasses which had fallen to the floor.

Mrs. Leppool did not recognize me at first but she asked Frank who I was. It was at this point that I realized that she was standing alongside my c ar. I then raised up and extended my hand to her in greeting. She asked me how things were going in Florida. We made small talk and then I said "goodbye" to both Mrs. Leppool and Frank.

As I pulled out, I noticed in my rear view mirror that Mrs. Leppool and Frank were entering the yard.

If I did anything wrong by taking Frank's clothes home, while Mrs. Leppool, herself, looked on, then I plead guilty.

If nothing else is accomplished at this staff conference, I hope that the staff will develope a closer relationship so that communication will be facilitated and that, in the future, it well be employed before any unwarranted charges are made.

I remain,

Spiver W Gordon
Spiver W. Gordon

No. Fla.

CORE
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon
Mr. Richard Haley
FROM: A.Bock
DATE: 11 January 1965
SUBJECT: Resignation

Dear Mr. Gordon,

Our conversation yesterday will probably cause this resignation to go down in the anals of public opinion as the end result of a debate of the merits of flying as versus various other means of transportation. This is not the case, and it is to combat such opinion that I file this letter with you.

I spoke then of my need for mental activity in accompaniment to physical. A productive outlet for this need was present in Mississippi in my work within the structure of the Freedom School-Community Center program. One must be familiar with a subject before he can endeaver to teach it. If you will recall whin I first arrived in Florida under the impression that my duties here would be of similar nature I suggested carefilly consider transfering me to another area if you could find no use for my services on such a basis. I failed to resign then because I did not possess the acuity to foresee that covert study would be not only a drain upon myself but a hindrance to the momentum of the profect--perhaps even a detriment, for Mrs. McCloud's concern over the lightbill, while interesting in its banality, is certainly valid. I would like to point out however that I worked at night rather than take time from the community and worked then only on projects that I felt might be benificial to the movement as a whole. So you see you were quite correct in scenting rationalization--however it was the need to learn that led me arbitrarily to decide on flight school one hour a week rather than a quixotic desire to fly leading me to invent a need to use my mind.

I did not come to Florida expecting to find a vacation, my only regret is to have found it such. It is unfortunate that you saw fit to create of such open time litter of no practical value. If you can put an end to such free time I am sure many on the project will be eager to work with renewed dedication as I would have had such a change been wrought in my presence. Efficiency tends to breed efficiency, but in this case it must begin at home. Yet it is folly to believe that such a change might have forestalled the present situation. Certainly however it would have been delayed.

Toward the end of yesterday's discussion I realize that I did bate you, in the hope that you would make this difficult decision a little easier for me. For this I offer you my most sincere apology and my respect for your failure by and large to fall into this snare.

Should further developments on the terminal diner incident necessitate further communication I may be reached through Mrs. Winifred Farrar, 130 Fairview Avenue, Teaneck, New Jersey, or by paid call to 837-2649.

Yours for freedom,

Bock

Arlene Bock

Personnel

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 18, 1965

Mr. David F. McVey
304 North West 25th Street
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Steve,

I received your letter with the notice of your resignation. I certainly commend your decision to finish your work on the degree. You are a very bright young man, and should not be satisfied with anything less than top quality work from yourself during the period of your "Closeout" or undergraduate schooling.

Le me go on record as expressing complete confidence in your integrity and commendation for the valuable work you have done during the period you worked on the North Florida project. I have, ofcourse, no intimate knowledge of the personal issues that developed during the last several weeks of your stay in Quincy. Truthfully I imagine there were some regretable attitudes expressed on both sides of the argument. But my knowledge and observation of your work extends over a period much longer than the last few weeks. I have developed a high regard for your energy and aggressiveness on the job, and your frame of mind about the project itself and race relations generally.

You may feel assured that you will be a welcome addition to any project for which I have a hand in selection of personnel. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Direcotr

RH/vjj

cc: Mr. Spiver Gordon

File
Personal

December 28, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans,,La.

Dear Mr. Haley,

Our conversation on the phone this afternoon did a great deal to keep me from acting rashly. Thank you. At this point I feel unable to make a rational decision on what I should do as far as the project goes. I feel on the one hand that resigning would not solve anything, in that it would be running from the problem, and in a way, it would be admitting some of the accusations that were made against me. On the other hand, I feel that the antagonisms that were developed as a result of this incident and of incidents before this are not going to be easily overcome. I tend to feel that the relationship between myself and other staff members, Sadie Jones in particular, are past the point of reconciliation. I believe it will be a long time before I'll be able to talk to Sadie without recalling this incident and blaming her for the most part for what happened. And, with the above-normal pressures we are faced with on the project, it seems very likely that we will be unable to iron things out. It seems to me that as long as the project continues with the present personnel, there will be very little hope of finding a solution.

This is an unfortunate situation, since, for the most part, I don't feel responsible for what's happened. I feel that, though some of the accusations against me may be accurate, the way in which they were presented was not only unkind, but certainly unwarranted. In particular, the accusation that I was misappropriating funds is most distasteful to me, because I feel that of all the staff memebers I am probably among the most honest. I have kept accurate records of all money collected and all money spent. I have donated over $500 of my personal money to the project since July. I have refused all personal contributions that were made to me, and have turned all money collected, even when it was specifically specified for my personal use, to the project account. These facts, I think, will be substantiated by other staff members and local residents of Quincy.

The other accusation which hurts me very much is the insinuation that I was attempting to dominate the project, that is that I was trying to establish a white leadership. One example that was given of this in order to prove this point was that four white volunteers joined the project over Christmas. It was assumed by the other staff members that these volunteers came at my request. This is not true. One of them, Richard Williams, from New York, unexpectedly appeared in Quincy, asked to join the project, was interviewed by Spiver, and was accepted as a volunteer. Two others, my brother, Cullen, and a friend of his from Antioch College came down, again with Spiver's approval, as volunteers on a trial basis. They did not work out, and I asked them to leave after they had been here for three or four days. The fourth member, Laura Geison, sister of Mike Geison, who worked on the project during the summer, wrote me a letter and asked if she could join the staff. I referred the letter to Spiver, and he invited her to come up for an interview. As Spiver was on vacation, he asked me to interview her, which I did. I have made my recommendations to Spiver, and as of now, no decision has been made as to whether she will join the staff.

Another thing that was said was that I was "assuming too much of a leadership position". The reason given was that whites should take a back seat role in civil rights, with Negroes in leadership positions. I agree with this philosophy completely. However, I am certain that you are aware of the reasons why I assumed leadership of the project. When Patricia Due left no one was willing to assume this responsibility, and I assumed it by default. I have run the project to the best of my ability, though I have never wanted the responsibility for it, as I have stated many times to you and to Spiver. If I have assumed too much leadership, it is because I am not at all accustomed to such a position. It is too bad that I am being condemned for assuming leadership just because there happened to be no Negro (or other white, for that matter) who was willing to take the task.

More than the specific accusations, I object to the manner in which the whole thing was conducted. Even up to now I have been able to get only sketchy information on what was said to Spiver. Sadie, as a matter of fact, refuses even to discuss the thing with me, and when I politely asked her about it, she replied with profanity and further accusations. Sidney Daniels was willing to discuss what he had said, but again, he gave very few details. Stu was very open and honest, but he was not present for the majority of what happened, and thus could not tell me very much. It seems to me that if this matter had been such a pressing one, and one which had been in the minds of these people for some time, it could have been brought up while Spiver was here. Or, if it was not such an urgent matter, it could have waited until he got back to Florida. The fact that these accusations were made behind my back without my knowledge, without even a mention to me of what was bothering these people, upsets me very much. I feel that if a person has some objection to the way I do things, he should first discuss it with me, and then if no progress is made, the matter should be referred to a higher authority. Stu is the only one who has discussed disputes with me, and I think that we have established a channel through which our gripes can be discussed openly.

One minor interjection: I agree wholeheartedly with Spiver's actions in this matter. I talked with him on the phone and he explained that he did not fully understand what the people were talking about, but that he felt for the unity of the project that the action that he took was the best thing.

I want very much to continue with CORE. Perhaps I ought to outline some of the things that I would like to see as far as my position with CORE goes. I do very much want to work in Gadsden County, since I feel that I have established a relationship with the people that is beneficial to the project. I feel that I am accepted and liked by the community, and that my working relationship with these people is good. In fact, members of the community are much more open about disagreements they may have than most of the staff members. I feel that I have an especially good relationship with the members of Quincy CORE, and we have been able to work together very well. I also feel that I know Gadsden County well, and that the ideas I have concerning how to go about accomplishing what we desire are workable. But, on the other hand, if I am to remain in Gadsden, I do not want to be associated in any way with the central office. It is difficult enough to be responsible for the program in Quincy, without having to serve as a substitute for Spiver, and without having to be responsible for half of the administrative duties of the project. I feel that I could do either job successfully, but to attempt to do both does nothing but hamper my effectiveness with both jobs. It seems to me that now that we have an active and vigorous field secretary that I would be most useful in the field, and, for now at least, that is where I would like to be. I am tired of playing the middle of the fence, being a task force worker on one side and an assistant field secretary on the other.

Rather than to resign, as I had originally anticipated, I have decided to take a two week vacation. I will be in Gainesville for the next two weeks, trying to come to some solution. In a way, I feel guilty about leaving at this time, since my experience has shown that there are certain aspects of the project that have been my responsibility, and unloading them on someone else so suddenly will be quite disruptive. For instance, I feel that the Florida Free Press will suffer, as will the effectiveness of Quincy CORE and our community organization program in Quincy. Perhaps I am overestimating by value to the project.

But I feel that I must take some time off to consider what I should do. At the end of two weeks I will return to Quincy with my decision. Hopefully I will find some solution to what has happened. Perhaps I will be a little less upset about it at that time; in fact, I'm sure I will have calmed down considerably. However, I think that more than just a calming down is needed.

In closing, let me say again that this incident has not weakened my belief in the great moral and spiritual right of the freedom fight. I will continue to fight for freedom no matter what happens. This I have committed myself to. This incident, I suppose, is just another stumbling block in the pathway to freedom. And, like other obstacles of the past, it must be overcome. I know that this situation is just one more problem to add to CORE's already long list of problems. The weight upon us all is already heavy; the strain of not having money to carry out our goals, not knowing exactly where we are going, and not knowing what lies in the future for CORE and the civil rights movement in America. In a way, I am sorry that I am even bothering you with this problem, since it is really one of concern mainly to the people on the Florida project. But I feel that you perhaps are more aware of the personal entanglements that tend to foul the smooth functioning of the movement, than those who are local to the problem. I am not asking for an opinion or a solution from you, I am not asking for a judgement as to who is right or wrong in this matter. I feel only that you should be aware of what has happened, and aware of my feelings on what has happened. I will write again when I have decided what course to take. I sincerely hope that I will be able to come to a solution which will allow me to continue to work with CORE in North Florida, and to contribute whatever I have to offer to this great fight for freedom.

Yours for freedom,

Steve

Steve McVoy

I can be reached in Gainesville c/o Judy Benninger.

Florida ~~Ans~~

124-A Zamora
Coral Gables, Florida
January 28, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

As you know, for the last four weeks, I have been a volunteer with the North Florida Citizenship Education Project. My mother was aware of my actions but never gave her written consent and still refuses to do so. How important is it that I have her consent? (My parents are divorced and my mother is my legal guardian.)

There seems to be some confusion as to the age at which I no longer need this consent. Is the age eighteen or is it twenty-one?

I am writing from my home in Miami. When the subject of my age and legal rights came up in the Quincy office, I decided to return here until I could know definitely where I stand. I want very much to continue working in North Florida. Spiva felt, though, that I am probably inelegible to remain a volunteer because of my age and lack of parental consent.

Please write and let me know where I stand. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Laura Geiser

File: Florida

1-26-65

Richard:

Addendum to letter of 1-25-65. The young lady's name is BOCH. This summer she taught school in Madison County (Gluckstadt) Mississippi, later worked (Nov-Dec) in Quincy.

Debbie Bernstein, who is right here at my elbow,--trying to get $30,000 and a truck!!--said she recalls that Arlene left the Quincy project at year's end and perhaps--a long perhaps--went to California.

Freedom &c,

RBS

Fla

January 26, 1965

Mr. Stuart Wechsler
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu:

Yesterday I talked to Doug Levin of Local 99. He will send you an electric mimeograph machine in good condition. Take care of it. He also plans to send the project a small monthly stipend, so keep up the reports and letters to him.

I have sent him a copy of the article in Jet and some of your most recent pictures.

Lula will send you information on how finances should be reported.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

cc: Richard Haley
Lula Farmer

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 20, 1965

Miss Arlene Bock
c/o Mrs. Winifred Farrar
130 Fairview Avenue
Teaneck, New Jersey

Dear Arlene,

I received the news of your resignation with mixed feelings. For one thing, the reports I received, subsequent to my conversation with you in Quincy, Florida led me to believe that you were gradually adjusting to the nature of the Florida work. However, your resignation again brought to mind the idea that you must have found the situation an uncomfortable one. Finally I am concerned over some remarks you made about "vacation,", etc.

I would like for you to comment, if you care to, on the following quotes from your resignation:

" It is unfortunate that you saw fit to create of such open time litter of no practical value. If you can put an end to such free time I am sure many of the project will be eager to work with renewed dedication.......efficiency tends to breed efficiency, but in this case it must begin at home."

I get the impression from this that you judged the project as composed in considerable part of misdirected activity, and in another part of no action at all. That's the reason I would like to hear your further comments.

Whatever your opinion of the project itself, or of your place in it, you fulfilled a needed function. It must have had meaning to that community, to those with whom you worked and to yourself. In your own best time you will return to work, and there will be work to do. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc: Mrs.Spiver Gordon

January 19, 1965

Arrigo Welch, Chmn.
c/o Judy Benninger
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Arrigo Welch:

This is to inform you that your chapter was affiliated at the Steering Committee meeting in New York City on January 16, 1965.

Welcome to the CORE family. Please be in touch with us regularly in the form of monthly reports on your chapter's activities. Do not hesitate to call on us for any help you might need.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: John Due
Spiver Gordon
Richard Haley

Check with Spiver

#12

January 18, 1965

David Norman, Esq.
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Norman,

Enclosed is a statement concerning an incident of special interest since it shows what appears to be a serious effort to evade the 1964 Act. The price list of the restaurant seems to be used to keep out Negroes, but is not a true reflection of prices.

I trust you will investigate this, as well as the other cases we have recently sent you.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./Copy of Affidavit of
Herbert Lindsey Knight, Jr.
dated December 26, 1964

CR:hdl

bcc: Linda Dixie, Quincy
Mr. Richard Haley

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 323-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-[illegible]

SWORN AFFIDAVIT

December 26, 1964

On December 5, about 1 p.m., Herbert Lindsey Knight Jr. and I, Linda Dixie, entered B & B Restaurant. We were given a menu with everything from a dollar up. Because I had received a similar menu before and were not charged as listed; therefore I paid no attention to the menu.

Herbert and I ordered two ham sandwiches and two cokes. We were charged $7.11. We only had $6. [illegible] change and a check for $4, but checks [illegible] acceptable there, Herbert had to go outside and get some change for a dollar. Meanwhile, Betty Jackson, who had been looking for us, came in. I asked her for the receipt for the $7.11 and ask her to give change for a dollar.

I told the waitress that I had to get some change. When Herbert arrived with the change, I asked the waitress for a receipt. She told me nothing at that time. She then went and got the manager, who told me, "It was not their practice to give receipts."

The police, who had been called, walked in and asked, "What's going on." I said, "I am just paying for my food." I then said, "Two ham sandwiches and two cokes cost $7.11." She said that's what the receipt states. I then paid her $7.11 and departed.

Thirty minutes later, Johnny Watson and Herbert Knight Jr. went to B & B Restaurant, but they left because of the length of time they waited.

About 4 p.m., Betty Jackson and I went to B & B. I ordered a ham sandwich and coke, listed for 55¢ and a coke 15¢. Betty ordered a cheeseburger at 35¢ and milk 15¢.

Hollis Card and Johnny Watson went to B & B. Johnny ordered a ham sandwich and a coke for 55¢ and Hollis ordered chocolate milk at 21¢.

Herbert and I returned to B & B to get our money refunded. I told the manager that later we ordered the same lunch at 55¢ and that we would like a refund. She said that she would give us $10 if we promised not to enter her establishment. I said I only wanted my $7.11 [illegible] and two cokes. I told her a suit was being filed and that we would wait until she gave us our money. We waited about eight minutes and she closed. We departed.

Herbert Lindsey Knight, Jr.

1216 Elm Street

Complainant

Linda Jean Dixie

P.O. Box 63

December 21, 1964

David Norman, Esq.
U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Norman,

Enclosed are:

1) Letter dated 12/10/64 from Johnny Lee Watson, Voncille Gibson and Arlene Bock to Florida State Attorney Hopkins
2) Ditto to Judge A.B. Blackburn
3) Ditto to Gadsden County Prosecutor William D. Lines
4) Affidavits of (a) Johnny Lee Watson
   (b) Voncille Gibbon
   (c) Arlene Bock
   all dated December 11, 1964.

These relate, as you can see, to a Title II violation on December 6, 1964 on Route 27, north of Havana, Florida, at the Havana Truck Terminal Diner.

If there is anything further you require, please advise me.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley, New Orleans
    Mr. Spiver Gordon, Quincy
    Mr. J. L. Watson, Quincy

Encs/
CR:hdl

P.S. We are enclosing our only notarized copies, and would be most grateful if you could have them Xeroxed and return one set to us. Thank you very much.

February 27, 1965

Encyclopedia Britannica
547 East Illinois Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the North Florida Citizen Education Project-CORE, I wish to thank you for your generous donation of Encyclopedia Britannica and World Atlas and World Language Dictionary. We are indeed proud to add these handsome volumes to our Freedom School Library. Since many of the Negro schools in this area maintain only scanty library facilities, you can be assured that they will be put to good use.

Again, thank you.

Yours truly,

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

cc: Benjamin A. Brown

SWG/lf

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Fla

James Farmer
national director

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CORElator editor

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associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

February 27, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

The North Florida Citizen Education Project would like to avail itself of the offer of hootenanny records, assorted classical, popular and folk song records and radio. At present we do have an electric phonograph in dubious condition, however we do not have a radio.

Project reports will be forewarded under seperate cover.

Yours for Freedom and Equality,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon

SWG/lf

P.S. We haven't received a date for the Civil Rights Hearing as of yet. We should hear very soon.

file

~~Write John~~ for report of meeting

February 24, 1965

John Due, Esq.
c/o Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John:

For reasons that I will explain to you and Spiver and Richard Haley, if he is able to be there when I come to Tallahassee Friday and Saturday, I would urge that you do not discuss the statewide education case until after all of us have agreed on a plan of action. There are unfortunate leaks of information in the State of Florida which indicate that we should not discuss this before we decide what we are going to do. I will let you know precisely the plane I am coming on so that we can talk with Haley, if he can make it, and the people in Northern Florida.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
North Florida Citizenship Education Project
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

Several letters between Carl Rachlin and David Norman of the Department of Justice have come across my desk lately. They mentioned several cases of discrimination, usually in puvlic accommodations, that have occurred in the North Florida area since December.

Do you know of any investigation of any of these incidents beyong the usual FBI operation? If such has not been the case, it seems to me that the letters Carl has written to Mr. Norman would be pertinent information to present to the civil rights hearing. I hope that your preparation for this hearing is going well and that you have your information well in hand so that it can be presented in the most effective manner. Also, Spiver, you have not gotten around to telling me the date of this hearing. I'd like very much for Ed Hollander to come up there and cover it if at all possible; but the possibility depends a great deal on our knowing well in advance just when the hearing will take place. Whether it comes or not, please be sure that all the local news media are alerted. At the Louisiana hearing in Monroe, there was not a single representative of the press present. (It happens that in that case, they had been notified both by the Advisory Committee and by local CORE).

Congratulations on your new state of wedded bliss.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Mr. Arrigo Welch
c/o Judy Benniger
Box 13137 University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Arrigo,

The CORE Southern office is the southern arm of the CORE National office. This office is prepared to furnish each chapter with:

1. Staff help in setting up local projects
2. Literature for local information and publicity
3. The CORE O-lator, every two months
4. Contact with legal aid
5. Newsletters to and from other CORE areas
6. Miscellaneous services as the needs arise

It is not the intention of the CORE southern office to take over any function now being carried on by your state office or any other CORE representative. Rather, we stand by to offer services not otherwise available.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

To: Richard Haley, Southern Director
Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary

From: David Dukes, CORE Task Force Worker, Lafayette, County

Date: February 17,1965

Subject: Report for Lafayette County, Florida

I. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

The owner of the Sullivan Restaurant and Rexall Drug Store told me that they would serve Negroes. No Negroes have tested these places and I doubt very seriously that any of the local Negroes will test.

II. SCHOOL:

All county schools are segregated. There has been no plans for desegregation submitted to the board of education, yet.

Negro children are housed in a two room school until they reach the 8th grade, then they are transferred to Madison Couty for more segregated education.

Fair Housing:

Simply out of all the question in this community at this point, there is a great need for an establishment of some good leadership, before going in any large scale ~~of~~ program in Mayo.

Your for FREEDOM,

David Dukes

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 2, 1965

Miss Judy Wright
COFO
Meridian Project
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Mississippi

Dear Judy,

Mr. Haley is in New York at this time and will not return before the 9th of 10th of the month. However, I will be very happy to furnish you with the information you requested.

The address is Rt. 3 Box 428-F Quincy, Florida. Lets of luck in finding Mr. Doss.

For Freedom,

(Mrs.) Vennie J. Jones
Office Secretary

COUNCIL
OF
FEDERATED
ORGANIZATIONS

FREEDOM NOW
COFO

MERIDIAN
PROJECT
513 25th AVENUE
MERIDIAN
MISSISSIPPI
485-9286

January 31, 1965

Dear Richard,

I wonder if you could let me know the address of the project in Florida---the one headed by Stu Wechler (sp?). It's very important for us to get in touch with Eddie Doss, as he left some unpaid bills here, and the people are practically ready to go to court. Since he was associated with COFO, they'd just as soon sue us. I know he was working with this Florida project, and I'm sure they will be able to get a letter to him.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Judy Wright

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
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Harold Gibbons
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Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
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Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

No. Fla.

Feb 1, 1965

Dear Dick,

Enclosed is the telephone bill and my expense report. We have also one outstanding bill of which I will send you as soon as I got it it from the A.B. Dick Company. The bill is for the purchase of mimeo paper some months ago before I got here and rent of machine.

Take care,

Spencer W. Gordon

P.S. This Bill must be paid or something paid on it before the 10th of this month

February 1, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin:

County prosecutor Lyons today dropted charges against 15 year old Quincy CORE member Herbert Knight, Jr.

Knight was arrested December 31, for allegedly threatening the life of a Negro prisioner in the county jail in Quincy. He was released in the custody of his mother. Knight faced a possible six year sentence if convicted in juvenile court.

CORE attorney John Due succeeded in obtaining a change of venue to criminal court and today Judge Reynolds dismissed the case.

This is CORE's first legal victory in Gadsden County. We are confident that this victory will add greatly to the communities growing confidence in CORE.

If you have need to contact me after office hours, my number at Freedom House is: 627-3171.

FREEDOM NOW

Spivor Gordon
Field Secretary

SG/lf

cc: Jim Peck
    Richard Haley

Jefferson County Improvement Association
Post Office Box 374
Monticello, Florida
February 26, 1965

Mr. Sargent Shriver; Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In Jefferson County The Rural Development Council of Jefferson County has been authorized by a joint meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, the County School Board, and the City Council to administer the Economic Opportunity Act in Jefferson County, Florida.

This information was published by the Monticello News, a local newspaper in Jefferson County, Friday, February 26, 1965.

A copy of this news article is enclosed. This article also states that immediate steps would be taken to incoporate as a non-profit organization and would take such other steps as might be necessary to win approval of Washington as the Administrative group.

The Executive Board of the Jefferson County Improvement Association, a representative of the Jefferson County Voters League and a representative of CORE have met Friday, February 26, 1965 at 8:oo P. M. at a publicized public meeting at Memorial Missionary Baptist Church in Monticello, Florida. This body and group directed that this protest be filed at your office.

We urgently request that your office consider no requests from the Rural Development Council because this body does not involve the participation in policy making and administrative position members of the Negro race or poverty striken, and because this body is incapable of administrating the Economic Opportunity Act in that this body has been practicing and prepetuating racial discrimination.

Respectfully yours,

John Byrd, President

cc: Mr. William Bassett, Chairman
Rural Development Council
Monticello, Florida
Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, CORE
Gadsden County, Quincy, Florida
William Tillman, President
J. C. V. L. Monticello, Florida

PETITION

To Mr. Sargent Shriver, March 17, 1965
Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Offices of the President
Washington, D. C.

Regarding:
" Gadsden Community Action, Inc.," a to be incorporated organization of Gadsden County.

---

1. Comes now the undersigned petitoners through their counsel, John Due, Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund to pray for certain redress, relief, and action by your office.

2. Your petioners are individuals who represent themselves individually or who represent groups, who are residents of areas in Gadsden County in which community action programs will be carried out, and of members of the groups to be served and/or private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low income individuals and families.

3. " Gadsden Community Action, Inc." at present is a non-entity describing and association seeking to be incorporated in the State of Florida comprised of a temporary anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida. The past temporary chairman is Mr. John Snipes, whose Post Office Box is 821, Quincy, Florida. The names of the incorporators are as follows:

Everett Gay	P. O. 759, Quincy, Florida
Lewis Robinson	Rt. 3, Box, 454, Quincy, Florida
E. H. Fletcher	P. O. 5, Greensboro, Florida
E. W. Scarborough	P. O. 485, Chattahocchee, Florida
T. L. Maxwell	P. O. 230, Quincy, Florida
W. E. Willis	P. O. 97, Greensboro, Florida
Willie L. Williams	P. O. 166, Quincy, Florida
L. R. Evans	P. O. 333, Quincy, Florida
Robert Bryant	P. O. 793, Quincy, Florida
Joseph Roberts	P. O. 751, Quincy, Florida
Byram Suber	P. O. 37, Gretna, Florida
W. K. Cowert	P. O. 618, Havana, Florida
Velton Banks	Rt. 2, Box 36, Quincy, Florida
John W. Snipes	P. O. 821, Quincy, Florida
Felix Moten	619 Lincoln, Quincy, Florida

At a meeting of the above steering committee, March, 16 the following persons from the steering committee were named as officers of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." and are presently serving the temporary committee and will serve as officers of the corporation as provided under the Articles of Incorporation, Article VII, Section 1 and 2. Their names are as follows:

President, Everett Gay, a member of the white race whose outside capacity is being member of the City Commissioners of the City of Quincy, Florida.

Vice Chairman, Robert Bryant, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Assistant Principal of an all Negro high school and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

Secretary, Willie Williams, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Principal of the all Negro North Side High School, Havana, Gadsden County, and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

4. The petitioners do not present this petition to seek exercise of the Director's authority under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Law nor do the petitioners allege racial discrimination under the Civil Rights Laws and the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

5. The petitioners present this petition to seek exercise of the authority of the Director under Title VI, 602 (m), Title II, Section 202 (b), and Section 2 of Findings and Declarations of Purpose of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT AND LAW

6. The maker of this petition is an attorney and Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, a non-profit corporation engaged in educational and legal purposes regarding Civil Rights. The purpose and function of the attorney as regards this petition is to be available to assist and advise professional employees of CORE, to assist and advise other civil rights groups, to assist, advise, and represent individuals and community groups, and in such capacity have been retained by the petitioners but without fee.

7. Because of the history of racial discrimination and segregation in the Southern States have had the effect of excluding groups of persons because of race from active participation on an equal basis in the general society of the United States, and one effect of it has been the consequences of poverty, and because mere legal cessation of the practice and policy of racial discrimination will not remedy the effects and consequences of racial discrimination, the petitioners allege the need for affirmative relief. Upon belief that the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law has a purpose of providing this relief, the maker of this petition has been in his official capacity interested in the administration of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law in North Florida, specifically Title II, Section 202 (a) (3), and said maker has interpreted this section and the petitioners allege it to be true and correct. The interpretation is as follows:

(a) Techniques for Mobilization and Coordination of Recources.

Regardless of the structure or scope of the organization or association seeking financial assistance for the development, conduct and administration of community action programs, effective mobilization and utilization of the community's resources will generally require that an opportunity to participate in policy discussion and program development be given to public agencies which have responsibility for every aspect of anti-poverty action (such as school, welfare, health, housing, and employment agencies) and to private groups, including groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families. Appropriate methods of achieving such participation include the following:

(1) Representation of the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, or policy committees of the community action organization.

(2) Creation of an advisory committee or committees with responsibilities to discuss, critize, and approve plans submitted by the community action organization.

(3) Delegation or subcontracting of appropriate responsibilities in developing, conducting or administering a part or parts of community action program. (Any such delegation is subject to the specific approval of the office of Economic Opportunity and must be submitted in either the origional application for federal assistance under Title II-A, or in a supplemental application outlining the delegation and requesting approval).

(b) Participation of the Residents of the Community to be Served.

A community action program must be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of all areas or neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out and are members of groups to be served. These residents should have demonstrated or have a reputation of local indigenous leadership, and should include those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community or, should include those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

Where an applicant fails to show such above participation of the residents of the community to be served including those residents who have demonstrated or have a reputation of indigenous leadership or those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of monority groups or groups of poverty, the applicant must provide evidence why it is not possible to develop such participation. Therefore, residents of the areas and members of the groups served should participate through, but not limited to:

(1) Representation on the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, policy committees and advisory boards with suthority and power.

(2) Use of existing neighborhood organizations, for advice on program and for actual conduct and administration of elements of neighborhood based programs unless such actual conduct and administration is proven to be inpracticable.

(3) Employment, to the maximum extent possible, in jobs created under the community action program, such employment opportunities to be maximized insofar as possible through the identification of talks not requiring professional training.

(c) The granting of Federal Assistance.

The existence of a broadly-based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance, as provided for technical assistance, under Title II. Section 206. But as per required as stated in Sections (a) and (b), there is required resident participation and groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families, to all stages of a community action program, including preliminary stage and/or inception stage.

This interpretation would allow for the following implementation: A person or group which desires to initiate a community action program should hold a public meeting at a large public place and invite the public, including representatives from all private groups and public groups, to present an informational program. There should also be invited, experts from state, local, and federal bodies to give information about the purposes, programs, and implementation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The sponsoring group or person would then hold a second public meeting within a reasonable time, (more than one week) in order to allow the community to digest the import of the law. At such public meeting a temporary committee be formed with a temporary chairman. The committee may be as small as four, but must be broadly representative of the community, including residents to be served by the program as described in (a) and (b) of above. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of developing articles of incorporation which is simple in form and general in scope. These articles of incorporation should include provisions which assure maximum participation of residents to be served by providing liberal membership requirements for new members of the corporation and to provide requirements for the election of the Board of Directors to be held frequently, at least annually; that the term of office be no more than one year. The articles of incorporation should also require that a person who has served on the temporary committee shall terminate unless named as an officer of the corporation, and that it shall be the responsibility of the newly named officers to hold a third public meeting within one month of the association having become a legal non-profit corporation, in order to elect a Board of Directors and officers of the corporation, using guidelines and procedures which would assure compliance of (a) and (b). (It is proper to make allowances in order to comply with State Laws regulating provate corporations).

PROTEST AGAINST EXISTING INTERPRETATION BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

8. There is published by the Office of Economic Opportunity a Guide to Community Action Program Grants, dated November 6, 1964. Said Guide is made available to individuals, private groups, state and local agencies. In it is shown on page B-2, Paragraph 4 that "requirement" of resident participation of those to be served applies to all stages of a community action program, from its inception on. (emphasis added) However page B-4 Paragraph 5 of the Guide states, "the existance of a broadly based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance. (emphasis added)

Paragraph 5 clearly allows for an interpretation of the policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity to be satisfied if the initial applicant for a community action program not be broadly representative, as described in (a) and (b) of Paragraph 7 of this petition, if the purpose of the applicant is to seek technical assistance to develop a community action that is broadly representative under Section 206 of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The already weak language inherant in Paragraph 5 of the Guide implying a requirement of developing a broadly-based agency with such technical assistance is then nullified by the permissive, ambiguous , discretionary language of Paragraph 3, page B-2 such as..." Among the means to insure participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served are: etc."

The result is to encourage local communities to establish so-called "Blue Ribbon" Community Action Boards of Directors at the initial stages without participation, if not intentional exclusion, of residents of the areas to be served, and because of "permissive" language of Paragraph 3 of the Guide, allows participation of the residents to be served only on advisory committees, Section 3 (a), page B-2, without authority or power.

We therefore allege that the above to be an unreasonable, vague, contradictory, ambiguous and arbitrary interpretation offered by the Guide, and blatently contrary to the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law of 1964.

9. Gadsden Community Action, Inc.. although it is broadly representative of the community on a bi-racial basis, because of defects in the above mentioned Guide, and because of explanatory information provided by the State Coordinating Office of the Economic Opportunity Law in the State of Florida has been denying and contradicting the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law as heretofore set forth in Paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of this petition, based on the following allegations of fact:

(a) There was a call meeting, with invitations by letter, at the Gadsden County Court House, City of Quincy, Florida, February 22, 1965. This meeting was not closed to the public but it had not been publicized in any reasonable manner to procure the participation by residents of the community who would be served by a community action program. It is our belief that this meeting was sponsored by the Quincy Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. L. Maxwell, a leading figure in the city of Quincy and a member of the County Commissioners of Gadsden County.

One of the persons invited to this meeting is Reverend J. L. Crutcher, President of the Civic Interest Group, a predominately Negro civic organization. The said Reverend Crutcher attended this meeting. Another of the persons who attended this meeting was Dr. Samuel Hand, the Coordinator and Director of the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Said Dr. Samuel Hand gave information pertaining to the operation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

At this meeting, Mr. John Snipes was nominated as temporary chairman of a anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida, by Mr. T. L. Maxwell. The motion was seconded by Reverend Crutcher. Mr. Snipes was then elected temporary chairman of the steering committee by this meeting.

Mr. John Snipes assumed the responsibility or was charged with the responsibility of establishing a bi-racial steering committee equally distributed among the races. It is admitted that he in good faith at this time believed that there were only two representative Negro groups concerned with low-income individuals and families. Because no other groups were present, because of lack of invitation and publicity, it was therefore ruled that the Negro representatives be from the two present groups, three each, from the Civic Interest Group and the Negro Business and Civic League. He further ruled that the representatives of the white race be members of the local governmental bodies, since he in good faith believed that these persons would procure cooperation from the local governmental bodies.

Although it is admitted that the decisions of Mr. John Snipes were made in good faith based on informationand advice from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, as provided in its Guide, and from the State Office of Economic Opportunity, these decisions and actions show a pattern and practice of denying and contradicting the intent of the Economic Opportunity Law, because by ommission they exclude residents of the county who are of the white rade who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law.

(b) The Civic Interest Group in the first week of February 1965 held a meeting and decided to sponsor the establishment of a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Law. It decided to seek permission to hold a public meeting in the Court House on February 24, 1965, and upon advice of counsel, decided that the February 24th meeting be a public meeting for informational purposes only and then hold a subsequent meeting to elect a temporary steering committee after a reasonable time for the persons and groups attending the public meeting to digest the import of the Law and to choose or consider its representatives.

However with publishing of an announcement of such a meeting and with invitations sent to all groups and associations for the February 24, 1965 meeting, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and other unknown parties interfered with the process and purposes of the Civic Interest Group to provide information to the community before the establishment of a temporary committee by having a call meeting as described in (a). The unpublished call meeting and the establishment of the anti-poverty steering committee has the necessary result of denying by ommission if not by commission participation by residents of areas to be served who would benefit or be served by the Economic Opportunity Law at the initial or preliminary stages.

(c) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee (Gadsden Community Action, Inc.) have ten(10) representatives from the city of Quincy, five(5) representatives from other areas. One(1) representative outside the city of Quincy may be considered as one who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law. The result is that either by omission or commission, maximum participation of residents to be served from all areas is not provided.

(d) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee have held closed meetings on March 8 and March 16. On both occasions, visitors have been allowed to make statements which have been recorded for the minutes of the steering committee, but in both instances, such visitors have been requested to leave.

This practice of having closed meetings without the right of observation by interested parties or persons tends to exclude participation by groups concerned with the poor and to exclude residents of the area who would benefit from the Law. Such a policy denies the opportunity to receive information in the most meaningful manner.

This result is not remedied by the procedure of transcribing the minutes of the said steering committee and providing for the availability of the minutes to the public, since a protest made by representatives of CORE was edited from or stricken from the the published minutes of the steering committees closed meeting of March 8, 1965.

(e) The steering committee and its chairman has adopted the policy or practice of excluding, either as an observer, or as a member of the official representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a New York Corporation, and representatives of local autonomous chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality on the ground that the representatives of CORE are non-resident and that CORE is a "national" organization and participation shall be reserved for local residents or representatives from local organizations only. Such a policy is contrary to the intent of the Law, in that it tends to exclude private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families.

(f) The articles of incorporation adopted by the steering committee for Gadsden Community Action, Inc., were adopted without due consideration by the members of the steering committee.

(g) Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation, as adopted by the anti-poverty steering committee provides for stagered elections of a Board of Directors for the new corporation, with the maximum term of office being for three years, which has the result of a closed corproation, and minimizes maximum participation by residents and groups of the community as provided for under the Law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, petitioners respectfully pray that the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity exercise authority under Title II, Section 202 (b), and Title VI, Section 602 (m) and that authority reasonably implied under and from, Section 2 from the Findings and Declarations of Purpose Clause of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law and:

1. Speedily render interpretive advice, criteria, and guide to the Economic Opportunity Law that interpretation alleged to be the true, reasonable and correct interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraphs 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c), of this petition, and that the present Guide to the Economic Opportunity Law presently in circulation and published by the Office of Economic Opportunity be recalled from circulation and ceased to be used as interpretative advice, unless modified to include the interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraph 6.

2. Instruct, order, or rule that no technical assistance or financial assistance be given to any group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." or any similar group from Gadsden County with the same officers, board of directors, or temporary committee, which is limited to the same individual persons described in Paragraph 3 of this petition.

3. In the alternative to the second prayer, the petitioners humbly pray that in a grant of financial assistance or technical assistance to a group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc", the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity order, rule, or decide that such grant is an inital grant for technical assistance under Section 205 only under the following conditions and guides:

(a) The group known as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc". shall be known as the sponsering group only until (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), of this prayer is complied with.

(b) The initial phase of a program submitted for technical assistance be for the specific purpose of mobilizing and utilizing the community resources as described in Paragraph 6 (a) of this petition, specifically including private groups which are intimately concerned with low-income groups, not excluding national groups or state groups, and also for the specific purpose of assuring the participation of residents of the community to be served as described in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition, including those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community and those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

(c) To carry out the initial phase as described in 3. (b) of this prayer, " Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", shall hire an Executive Director without regard to race, color, creed or sex, with background, education and experience in the area of human relations, or intergroup relations, or social welfare, or social work, and such salary should be liberal and near those salaries given other executive directors in the United States doing the same kind of work. Such Executive Director shall have the descretion and authority to hire a staff which is responsible to him.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", and its Executive Director to develop a community action program which shall provide that the board of directors include those private groups, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (a) and those residents to be served, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition. Specifically, a Board of Directors shall retain the bi-racial characteristics of the anti-poverty steering committee as described in Paragraph 3 of this petition but to include Negro residents to be served and white residents to be served. The Board of Directors shall be representative of all areas of the County. These residents shall be in the majority on all policy committees or advisory boards having ultimate authority over programs and administration.

(e) Any proceeding by any body or agency of a body seeking financial assistance or tchnical assistance shall be open to the public.

(f) So far as the orderly conduct of business by "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", or by a subsequent Board of Directors, or so far as the exercise of the function of the Executive Director, any interested person may appear before the agency or Director, or its responsible officers and employees for the presentation, adjustment, or determination of any issue, request, or proceeding, or in conniction with the function of "Gadsden Community Action,Inc.", Board of Directors, and Executive Director. Any matter so presented shall be concluded with stipulated findings and grounds for the conclusion and so concluded with reasonable dispatch.

4. That the Director further provide that there shall be no policy of exclusion of groups or individuals who are deemed controversial in the community or who are deemed non-resident, or non-local, either on the Board of Directors or as members of the Corporation.

5. That the Director further take all and any administrative action or grant all or any administrative relief as may be necessary.

by counsel

John Due
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

By the petitioners:

John Due
Southern Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund

March 28, 1965

In lieu of a week report

Dear Carl,

I stayed up late one night composing a letter to reply to your charges of non-feasance, mis-feasance and other allegations. I am receiving much more polite letters from creditors and lawyers-who-and which-are increasing in number because of my not "seeing the Eagle fly" since February 15th. I even had a bad dream last night that Tallahassee cops and Quincy cops were gleefully chasing me because of bouncing rubber checks. But, I became sleepy and determined there were more important things to do. However, I am not sorry for appealing directly to SEDF for expenses to open the office because it was they who seemed concerned about my salary and sent me withholding tax forms-so I assumed I was their employee. Nor do I apologize for the lateness of this report or other reports for you know I was never going to send my own atrocious typing and you never sent an advance. And because of being without an advance, I am sorry I had to spend the remainder of the CORE Legal Institute's $100 dollar advance remainder (some odd $30.00) in course of SEDF business). Instead of accounting for it, I will send you the $100.00 as soon as I am reimbursed from SEDF. I am sorry you had to wait as others are waiting.

Because of speedy preformance by SEDF, after my call, I have opened an office and hired Le Faucette who is busy typing my reports. While in the process of opening this office, I shall begin tonight to organize my work and develop a file system. By the coming week-end, I shall prepare a legal analysis of my cases and clients for your Monday morning evaluation-but not this time.

Monday and the rest of the week will again see no real predictable structure to my activity because Le and I anticipate that it will take the whole week to complete the work that needs to be done to the office and to put order in my paper work and files. Monday, I shall be out of the office in Blountstown and Sneads on behalf of the poor farmer who I mentioned in the report. (I shant give you his name because I have not attained his consent to have his name and problem to be publicized). Le Faucette will be in the office-and can be reached next door until our phone is installed, 224-3828, Tallahassee, Florida.

The Jefferson County School desegregation situation seems to be firming up now for our involvement. David called Saturday and said several parents want to retain me, I hope to be able to send Le to the State Office of Education to beg a copy of the Plan they sent to Washington (Earlier, they said I had a right to "study" it in their offices). When I get a copy of it, I shall make an analysis and meet with these parents to discuss it for further action.

Tuesday, a file drawer should be ready for Spiver Gordon's backlog of complaints and affidavits. We shall go through these and make an analysis of them. I hope that also by Tuesday I shall be able to spend some time to study the cases which had been filed in the Northern District by other CR lawyers.

Wednesday, I shall run up to Albany to hear the meeting of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, especially being concerned about Grady County and Decatur County, the two Geortia Counties adjacent to our big Florida Gadsden County-and being the two counties which affect us. Upon my return, Spiver and I shall begin to outline the areas which we want the Florida Advisory Committee to the Untied States Civil Rights Commission to discuss when they come to Quincy, April 24th.

Thursday, (and earlier), I hope to be involving law students in a volunteer manner to process in Public Accomodation Complaints our complaints and affidavits. (After sent to you for your evaluation Monday morning, I hope we can begin to put them into final form). Saturday, I hope to fulfill an invitation in Jacksonville to be a judge in a county-wide speech and debate contest among high school students on the question of Civil Rights and Voting Rights.

On the Seventh day, I shall rest

....

I am suprised that I have been accused of being "negligent" in not sending weekly reports. Did not I suggest this at the February 22 staff meeting-and Marvin Rich suggested that this is not necessary because, "those who are busy writing reports are not doing anything". In any case, as I said before, it wasn't negligence but intentional. Now prossessing facilities and a typist, we shall have weekly reports sent to you in summary form-and a monthly narrative report.

I am also surprised to hear that you believe that I am initiating actions and suits without your knowledge. I told you over and over again that I shall never initiate anything which probably wont be followed through as has been done regarding many of my wife's cases. You should certainly be sure that you will have knowledge if I assume any obligation as an attorney. In fact, both of us will have an understanding that it will be assured that all cases we initiate will be followed through to their ultimate conclusion, at least those cases which I sign my name as Attorney at Law.

QUA?

Yours truly,

John Due

JDD/lf

cc: Core SEDF-Nanett Sacks
Marvin Rich
Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon

March 11, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Per your visit and discussion with me Tuesday morning, March ninth, in my office, this is a confirmation of our verbal invitation for you, personally, to appear at a meeting of the Steering Committee for Economic Opportunity Programming at the Commissioners Room of the Court House Tuesday, March 16th at 7:30 p. m.

It is our understanding that you will appear as a representative of CORE to express your objections that the Steering Committee, as presently comprised, does not represent the poor people of Gadsden County.

This invitation to you to appear at the meeting does not imply that you are invited to attend the entire meeting.

Sincerely,

John Snipes
Temporary Chairman

JS/ph

1

Gadsden County
Chattahoochee, Fla.
Saturday March 3, 1965

Students having a stand in at Gibson Theatre. Gibson runs segregated section in his theatre: The side to the right of the film is the so called negro side. The theatre is now closed as a reasult of the stand in - Core Volunteer worker Sidney Daniels led the group down town

~~Pr~~

Films of City Registration

March 1965

Quincy, Florida

at Registrars Office

Film strips of Demonstration

at Supreme Court and Post Office

Building Sunday March 14, 1965

W. Gordon
Box 428-F
CORE
38 PARK ROW Florida
EW YORK, N. Y. 10038
21

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Richard Haley
Core Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 3, 1965

RECENT EVENTS IN FLORIDA

Sometime ago a group in Florida known as the Jerrerson County Improvement Association---an all Negro group---organized for the purpose of setting up a project that would be eligible for support by the Anti-Poverty Program. Recently the Jefferson County School Board and the County commissioners authorized a Rural Development Association---and all white group---for the same purpose. The Negroes apparently assumed that the formation of the latter group more or less automaticly removed the Negro group from any consideration, and sort of disbanded.

Some of the Florida CORE staff met with members of the Improvement Association and advised them to reactivate their group, to hold a public meeting explaining their position and their plans, and to write to Sergant Shriver protesting the racial exclusion sure to take place with the Rural Development Association if allowed to continue to operate as an exclusive all-white group. The CORE staff is also meeting tonight (Monday) March 1, 1965) with members of the Negro community to discuss the Jefferson County Negro high school. This high school is presently unaccredited . The meeting is to make plans for organizing a committee to visit the school boards and to petition for integration of Negro high school students into County high school.

There will be a Civil Rights hearing concentrating on problems in North Florida in the Near future. The date is presently not set but it seems certain that the hearing will take place before March 12th.

End Memo

Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
March 1,1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

I have checked the report over carefully and found the difficulties you had in trying to understand it. Perhaps I should say I forgot to mail the key to the puzzle so that you could understand it.

The mistakes were not really mistakes as you understood them to be. I shall explain.

The various ammounts I listed on the expense report didnot correspond with the receipts attached, the reason for this was that the ammounts of each check made instead of the ammount shown on each receipt. Only I didn't include this.

The second matter concerning the $800. in receipts and the listed $500. in expenditures.

Again, I say the confussion is all my fault because I didn't indicate on this report that on the last report I had indicated expenditures only and not money taken in. If you will look on last month report dated January 1-31,1965, you will perhaps understand that in that report I have expenditures listed from January 4-31, but no income. Therefore, on the report dated February 1-15, I listed money spent in February and money taken in in January. If this is confusing, perhaps I could better explain on the telephone.

I am sending everything to you because I didn't understand if if you wanted me to send the whole report or the expense report only.

Take Care,

Spiver W. Gordon

P. S. Enclosed is the original expense and the revised one.

SG/sg

Lam.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director Southern Office - CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

SUBJECT: Field Report for period February 1 - 15, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. for the first part of this month has been preparing for a hearing of the State's Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. And of course, the need for some advance work was necessary so that we could testify intelligently. We have tested each public accommodation and looked into all areas where federal monies were used to find out, if discrimination and segregation existed of not.

VOTER - REGISTRATION:

Once we find ourselves pretty much with out transportation on a large scale, therefore, the results on the back sheet of this report doesn't have a large increase in voters registration. Another very important factor is the factor is the people just don't see the need to register at this time. Since Goldwater has been defeated and Civil Rights Law is passed, this puts us out there to find an issue that folk will really go for. Perhaps, the answer lies in the 1966 state election. We are currently beefing up Quincy CORE to start a voters-registration drive so that we might carry on other phrases of the program.

This election in Leon County should be an interesting one for CORE to observe. There are dozens of candidates running for one seat of the city council, all are segregationist.

Negro Leaders in Tallahassee have said this will keep a hand off this election, but we will be looking to see who supports Mr. Cates, the loudest segregationist of them all. It is said that a few Tom Negroes will be supporting Cates.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

Each areas we are working , we have tested everyone of them.

FREEDOM NOW

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION con't

A few like Ronnie Forehand and Clark Motor Court continues to refuse service to Negroes. The necessary complaints have been filed with the authorities.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

C.I.G. continues to be most militant. I might point out that since the passage of the Anti-Poverty Bill, G.I.G. has worked closely with staff and local CORE. I think they now realize that we are interested in doing what they would like to do. We are working jointly on setting up some type of organization for the anti-poverty program. Stuart, no doubt, will go more into detail about the program.

Mr. William Robinson, Johnny Watson, Stuart Wechsler, met recently with a local chain store owner, Mr. J.Q. Kelly, about fair hiring. We found him to be very receptive. We mention about our program and he agreed to apply under the federal program to get funds to train unskilled workers to work in using cash registers, etc. We see Mr. Kelly as being in the reach other merchants to come along with our program. This is too early in the game to say what the result will be. It is a good start.

Some time ago I mention about the Negro Civic and Business League and their buckle under attitude. I have had several talks with one members who in his own rights is militant. He shows many of the the same views as we. Aften much talk with his group, he was able to get them to agree to many of his proposals to present to the county officials. I saw them and they were very good. I think with a little more push, we will get this group to come out and be a threat to the power structure. This group will meet with the county commissioners soom on the desegregation of public schools, and we have serveral talks with them about sticking to their gums. and give in. One assurance we have is that we will get everything that goes on in the meeting and also one man will be fighting until the end.

FAIR HIRING:

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

FAIR HIRING con't:

Mr. J. Q. Kelly of Gadsden has given us a cash register to train Negroes to use it until the gets his program on its f feet. The workers in Leon County are working on downtown stores in Tallahassee in the same regard. The other counties are being checked for discrimination in large plants receiving federal monies.

HOSPITAL:

I conducted a one man tour of the state mental hospital in Chattahoochee, Florida last we are getting persons to testify at the civil rights hearing and found the place to be absolutely 100% segregated. I went into the so-called white lunch room and was told to leave.

"Because we only serve patients and employees", however, on the Negro side, I was told that I could eat anytime I want which proves the food director meant I could eat if I was a white vistor, but not a black one. It is also a known fact that anyone who is white can eat on the white side visitor or not. My trip to the hospital proved to be quite rewarding, I am now able to testify first handed about discrimination and segregation at the hospital. A report of each county hospital will be submitted by workers in that area.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:

Leon County has some years had taken desegregation of its schools. A more broader plan is being proposed.

Gadsden County has not at this time submitted a plan for desegregation, however, the superintendent of schools has such a plan for the board at its next meeting.

Madison County has approved a plan submitted by its superintendent of school. I have ~~endorse~~ enclosed their plan in the letter.

Jefferson County no doubt will hold back as long as possible. Since their Negro school is not accredited they are in no hurry to open the doors of their little white castle. A group of citizens of the voter-registration group are

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NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

planning a meeting with them to see what the delay in submitting a plan.

Liberty and Lafayette County have not submitted a plan as of yet I would love to see it wherever it is made public. We will have trouble in these two counties to get anybody to apply to. Other than voter-registration there are folks too afraid to talk of anything else.

I see from Madison County: plan for desegregation we will have to move fast to get children in school and perhaps even to file a suit against the officials to stop interference from public officials. We are at this time in churches and throught other means telling people to have their children ready to go into these school. We feel if we don't move fast into these schools we will find ourselves in another 1954 decision.

LEGAL ARM:

Oh! Boy! John Due is here at last. Really we are just this happy to have someone to at least defend us in court. The fact that John is a CORE lawyer, makes him nore than just a ordinary lawyer. I think we will work fine together. He has some very good ideas about the farm situation here and hopefully we will be able to say more about improvement on the farm in future reports. John Due will begin work with us on March 1, 1965.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following is a list of things needed attention NOW!!

I. Payment of all pending bills.

II. The car that was promised us, if possible.

III. Staff wishes that their checks be sent air mail so that their bill may be met on due time.

IV. The Louisiana Diary be sent out here.

V. No more book be sent to Quincy until further notified.

FREEDOM NOW

Respectively Submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

FEBRUARY 1 - 15, 1965
VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION

COUNTY	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
LEON	Books Closed	
Liberty	30	20
LAFAYETTE	45	40
GADSDEN	200	100
MADISON	75	65
JEFFERSON	100	90
Total	450	315

FREEDOM NOW

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 11, 1965

Mr. A. D. Moore
1315 N. W. 51 Terrace
Miami, Florida

Dear A. D.,

I just received a telephone call from Mr. Lewis Mitchell of the Civil Rights Commission. He explained to me that there would be a meeting in Miami on March 20, sponsored by the commission on Civil Rights, to discuss all the section of the Civil Rights bill. I am very anxious that we have some representation at this meeting from Florida Chapters; consequently I am passing the information on to you. In effect I am asking that the Florida chapter members be the eyes and ears of the entire Southern Region. There is not enough money presently for us to send participants from all over the place, soI'd like for members from Florida chapters to report on the workshops that they attend so that this information can be distributed among other projects and chapters in the Southe

There are 10 or 11 sections to the bill. This means there likely will be as many as three or four discussion groups going on at the same time. Consequently I'd like for the Miami chapter and the Gainesville chapter to send about eight people each so that they can team together and there would be two people attending each of the sessions.

Would you please contact Mrs. Phebus at Richard Department Store. She is secretary to the manager of the store,her mumber there is FR 9-4311. She has to have names, I understand to send out invitations prior to the meeting itself. Apparently attendence will be by invitation only.

I will also contact Judy Benninger in Gainesville, but I'd like for you to follow up my contact to see that she get a group together.

Hope life treats you well, the CORE chapter is moving with energy and the sun is warm. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Mahch 11, 1965

Miss Judy Benninger
Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy,

On March 20th the United States Commission on Civil Rights is holding an orientation session on the Civil Rights Act. This will be held in Miami Florida and will be by invitation only. I would like for there to be attendance from many of out southern projects, but there simply isn't enough money. Consequenlty I am asking the chapters in Gainesville and Miami to be our eyes and ears and report these sessions to this office, from which it will be distributed among the other various projects. Assuming that there may be three or four workshops going on at the same time, I hope very much that you can arrange for eight people to go from Gainesville; these will team up with a like number from Miami CORE so that every workshop should be covered.

It is necessary that you get the names of the people who are going to attend to A. D. Moore, who is turn will transmit them to a Mrs. Phebus at Richard's Department Store in Miami. You should get your invitation from this person.

It has been my hope to make a visit to the Florida Chapters and the project now for a long time, but money had prevented this. Money still prevents it.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

March 17, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I am awfully glad you called and I agree that it is important that I come to Louisiana and meet with you and Dick Haley, Collins, Douglas & Elie, as well aslStone, Sharp and Berry and also Murphy Bell, if at all possible, so that we make sure that our legal procedures are understood by all of us.

Clearly C, D & E are in charge of CORE's legal affairs in Louisiana and obviously, when help is required any place in the state, they should be consulted in the first instance. They have good relationships with the lawyers and it is important that these be continued. I, of course, will always be ready to consult, to come to Louisiana, to assist in the preparation of cases and the trials and appeals at any and all time.

As to the St. Tammany Parish suit, I guess the short conversation we had at the Legal Conference did not make sufficiently clear who the plaintiffs should be. I thought I had, but apparently in the short conversation, it wasn't fully understood. The plaintiffs should be parents of school children in the parish and, in addition, if possible though not essential, property owners. Time is of the essence since the bond will be issued very shortly after April 1st, 1965.

This could be an important action. Obviously, the result is undertain but we want to try a new approach to the school problem. Please do all you can to give Bob, Nils and Lolis the necessary information.

I have asked Bob and Nils to set up a meeting if possible Sunday afternoon to meet with the lawyers and I would spend Monday with them planning the final arrangements on St. Tammany Parish.

With best regards and my love to Mattie,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie
Mr. Richard Haley
Dr. George Wiley
CR:hdl

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Dr. George Wiley March 16, 1965
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Marvin Rich
FROM: Carl Rachlin
RE: Legal situation in Jonesboro, La.

On Saturday, March 13, Marv Rich called me in the morning and told me that Jesse Stone of Shreveport wanted to discuss the legal situation in Jonesboro. I immediately called him and discussed several matters and instructed him not only to defend any arrests but as rapidly as possible with an action to enjoin the police, et al. from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

At this conversation nothing was said to me by anyone that people wanted a school action started. On Sunday George Wiley discussed this situation with Rich and me and told me that there was also a school action desired and that Dennis had spoken to him about it though Dave had not discussed this with me. In fact, I had written some eight or nine days previously to Collins, Douglas & Elie reminding them of the St. Tammany Parish school bond case with a copy of the letter to Dave but, unfortunately, I guess Dave was very busy and was not able to talk to me either about St. Tammany Parish plaintiffs, which he promised to locate, but also about the Jonesboro matter.

On Sunday, March 14, I tried to reach Jesse Stone both in his Shreveport office and home but, as I now know, he was, pursuant to my request, in Jonesboro, working with the people there on all these matters. I have now spoken to him again and discussed (a) defense of several people arrested and (b) an injunction against the police. He told me on this latter that he has advised Oretha Castle and Charlie Fenton what information he needs for supporting affidavits and hopes to have that very shortly. Also (c) a school case. He advised me of some complication on this but he thinks it is all clear now and I instructed him to damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead. I also advised him we would give him all the back-up help he needed by way of briefs, etc. and, if necessary, would send a volunteer down to work with him should that prove essential.

CR:hdl

March 16, 1965

John Due, Esq.
c/o NFCEP
Rte 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John,

I was hoping to have gotten a report from you by this time. I am sure you are very busy, but please take a minute out to keep me acquainted so that (a) we can discuss legal steps to be taken and (b) advise our sponsors who put up the money that their money is being well spent.

Please send me immediately a copy of the proposed complaint attacking the Jefferson County pupil placement regulation.

Also, please give us a rundown with regard to the $100 we gave you at the Legal Conference.

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: ✓Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon

CR:hdl

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: CORE - SEDF
Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Haley

March 15, 1965

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: Legal Program in Northern Florida - John Due, Esq.

I arrived in Tallahassee on Friday, February 26th and immediately met with Spiver Gordon, John Due, LeAnn Faucette and one or two others of our team there, and then had a meeting with some of the community leaders in Tallahassee to advise them of our new legal presence.

After integrating a large restaurant in Tallahassee, where there were some unpleasant looks but no problems, and clearly none from the management itself, we proceeded to a meeting in Monticello, Jefferson County, where I met with the local voter league further to explain and discuss John Due's presence.

During the course of this meeting an action program developed. A day or two previously the local power structure, in an unintelligent manner, had publicly announc4d the setting up of the institution to work with the Poverty Program in Washington. No Negroes have been invited nor, for that matter, any whites who might be acquainted with the problem of poverty.

In order to keep the matter moving a letter was dispatched that evening to Shriver, with copies to all the appropriate people. We made an additional point beyond that of merely indicating that Negroes had not been allowed to participate, but actually said in the letter to Shriver that under no circumstances were these people ever the proper people to participate in the distribution of poverty funds since they had been the very people who had perpetuated segregation in the area.

The second issue that arose very strongly was the condition of the segregated Negro high school and the question of the new pupil placement program of the education officials. Reading the program it is quite clear that the not too veiled policy of the program is to maintain segregation under a slightly different guise. Accordingly, the next morning I prepared a draft of a complaint, which I gave to John Due, to be ready to use for a legal attack on the pupil placement program.

I spoke to Spiver a few times after this meeting during the following week and there is no doubt that the letter made the power structure people nervous and they were issuing invitations. I told Spiver he should consider nevertheless pursuing his objections in Washington on the grounds that in no case were these people fit to run a poverty program, even if they should

./.

invite Negro participation, but that he should urge the calling of a good meeting under the sponsorship of the local Negro groups and CORE to which the white people would be invited to participate.

In any event, the next day, Saturday, we went to Gainesville and had a meeting with a student group at the University of Florida. I was favorably impressed with this group of youngsters and I trust they will develop some interesting programs. At their request I also advised with a teacher who from the school allegedly because of the "publish or perish" doctrine, but in all likelihood because of his association with civil rights activities in the area.

We also inspected the Freedom TV Shop in Gainesville where Steve McVoy performs three useful services: (1) he gives electronic repair work at very low rates to people in the ghetto community; (2) he conducts workshops to train young Negroes in the performance of electronic repairs; and (3) he is giving some of his profits to CORE. To my untutored mind this sounds like a good feature story for some magazine, but I leave that to some wiser heads to decide.

John Due, Pat Due and I that evening went on to Dunnellon, where we met with the CORE leader there and discussed an unpleasant legal problem in the area which, I trust, can be worked out by negotiation.

Early Saturday morning we had a very successful press conference in the State Capitol press rooms in Tallahassee and you may have seen stories in several Florida newspapers on this.

There is very little doubt in my mind that this new legal program can be of tremendous service in an area that has been legally neglected. I will keep you advised regularly.

CR:hdl

North Florida Citizenship Education Project - CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

March 30, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Enclosed you will find a complete copy of a petition to Sargent Shriver, Director of the War on Poverty. The petition is of those who have been excluded from the organization.

We hope this petition and alternate will have a far reaching effect to set a precedent for usage all over the United States in administrating the Economic Opportunity Act fairly.

Yours for the cause,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary - CORE, Florida

Enclosure

jlw/SWG

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 29, 1965

Stu Wechsler
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu:

Enclosed is some information on the Anti-poverty program, as it can be applied to farm laborers. Titles II and especially III should offer you a number of possibilities. Be sure to take advantage of the services offered by the Office of Economic Opportunity in setting up a program - you can write to them for assistance, and even request to have someone come to Florida to help you set up your program. The Department of Agriculture should be helpful too.

I do not have information on the Department of Labor program that you mentioned, but I will look into it and let you know what I find.

Let me know what you can develop under the Anti-poverty program, and how I can be of help.

Hope this material is useful.

Freedom,

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Enclosures

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

The Southern Office has received ten credit cards for Humble Oil & Refining Company; this is an Esso card. These cards are to be distributed among staff according to need. If I remember correctly, you are reduced presently to only one car in Florida--namely, your own. Since you are already operating on a seven cent mileage rate, you will not get a card for yourself. Since no one else is driving presently, no cards will be issued to Florida.

I hope the situation changes very soon and that more cars will be available for use in Florida. At that time cards will be issued.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/ gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

April 29, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

The Southern Office has received ten credit cards for Humble Oil & Refining Company; this is an Esso card. These cards are to be distributed among staff according to need. If I remember correctly, you are reduced presently to only one car in Florida--namely, your own. Since you are already operating on a seven cent mileage rate, you will not get a card for yourself. Since no one else is driving presently, no cards will be issued to Florida.

I hope the situation changes very soon and that more cars will be available for use in Florida. At that time cards will be issued.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/ gjm

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 27, 1965

Stu Wechsler
N. F. C. E. P. - CORE
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu:

What's with the "Dear Miss Nusbaum"? It seems to me that since we were raised in the same chapter and all that, that you can call me by my first name.

Attached are the voter registration figures you requested for the ninth congressional district of Florida. I will send the other information you requested as soon as possible.

The trip I had planned was cancelled because there is no money to send me. But I still hope to get out into the field eventually ... like, before summer. But keep sending little notes about it to help me convince Haley that I should go.

Hope all's well in Florida.

Freedom,

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Attachment

P.S. Before you panic over all the 100 % plus white voters, remember that the voting age population figures are from the 1960 census, and the registration figures are for 1964. This may account for some of the difference, but I'd still look into it.

FLORIDA (1964)

COUNTY	VOTING AGE POPULATION	NUMBER REGISTERED	PERCENT REGISTERED	PERCENT OF TOTAL VOTING AGE POPULATION REGISTERED
Calhoun				100. plus
White	3,434	4,606	100. plus	
Nonwhite	582	440	75.6	
Franklin				100. plus
White	3,186	3,510	100. plus	
Nonwhite	779	585	75.1	
Gadsden				39.4
White	11,711	8,015	68.4	
Nonwhite	12,261	1,425	11.6	
Hamilton				92.2
White	2,486	2,729	100. plus	
Nonwhite	1,621	1,056	65.1	
Jackson				76.5
White	14,087	11,518	81.7	
Nonwhite	5,390	3,382	62.7	
Jefferson				61.8
White	2,383	2,443	100. plus	
Nonwhite	2,600	638	24.5	
Lafayette				100. plus
White	1,536	1,889	100. plus	
Nonwhite	152	-0-	-0-	
Leon				66.9
White	28,241	20,783	73.6	
Nonwhite	12,322	6,334	51.4	
Liberty				100. plus
White	1,525	2,104	100. plus	
Nonwhite	240	-0-	-0-	

FLORIDA (Con't)

COUNTY	VOTING AGE POPULATION	NUMBER REGISTERED	PERCENT REGISTERED	PERCENT OF TOTAL VOTING AGE POPULATION REGISTERED
Madison				83.7
White	4,380	4,632	100. plus	
Nonwhite	3,067	3,067	52.2	
Suwannee				93.7
White	6,409	6,970	100. plus	
Nonwhite	2,149	1,046	48.7	
Taylor				94.6
White	5,454	5,911	100. plus	
Nonwhite	1,724	876	50.8	
Wakulla				100. plus
White	2,120	2,603	100. plus	
Nonwhite	753	552	73.3	

Personal
Master

Dedicated to the Free Community of Scholars

FREEDOM ~~PARTY~~ FORUM

1639 N.W. 1st Avenue
Gainesville, Florida
Phone: 372-1830

April 7, 1965

Attorney John D. Due, Jr.
CORE SEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

I finally received your letter re: summer project. I like your ideas, program and staff-wise. However, I do not consider myself the appropriate person to draw this up—I'm too out of touch with your situation there, and I'm tired of submitting elaborate plans which are hardly even considered, let alone even answered (not refering to you, of course). I would make one comment. Dana Swan is now employed by SCLC out of their Atlanta office. He is working specifically with SCOPE, which as you know, is a summer student voter registration project. When I spoke with H. Williams a few months ago, he mentioned that they expect about 500 students, mostly white, and they plan to move into North Florida, some of the counties presently being ours. Dana has recently confirmed this. Don't we need some communication with Williams on this?

I am writing to formally request that you draw up whatever papers are necessary for the Free University of Florida to incorporate. Also to apply to tax exemption. I heard from a foundation interested in funding us, and this is a must. I have no idea what the proceedure is—the law students will be in finals and then recreating until early in May, and I think we need to get to this pronto.

Heard from Toby—a lawyer from Neptune Beach will do the suit for us, as I understand it. If he doesn't comethrough soon, I wonder if you would be able to do this. The more I learn of the G-ville police department, the more I think we should sue- -they need to be taught something about their function in society.

It was nice seeing you. Please advise with regard to above. May see you Friday if I can make it to the march.

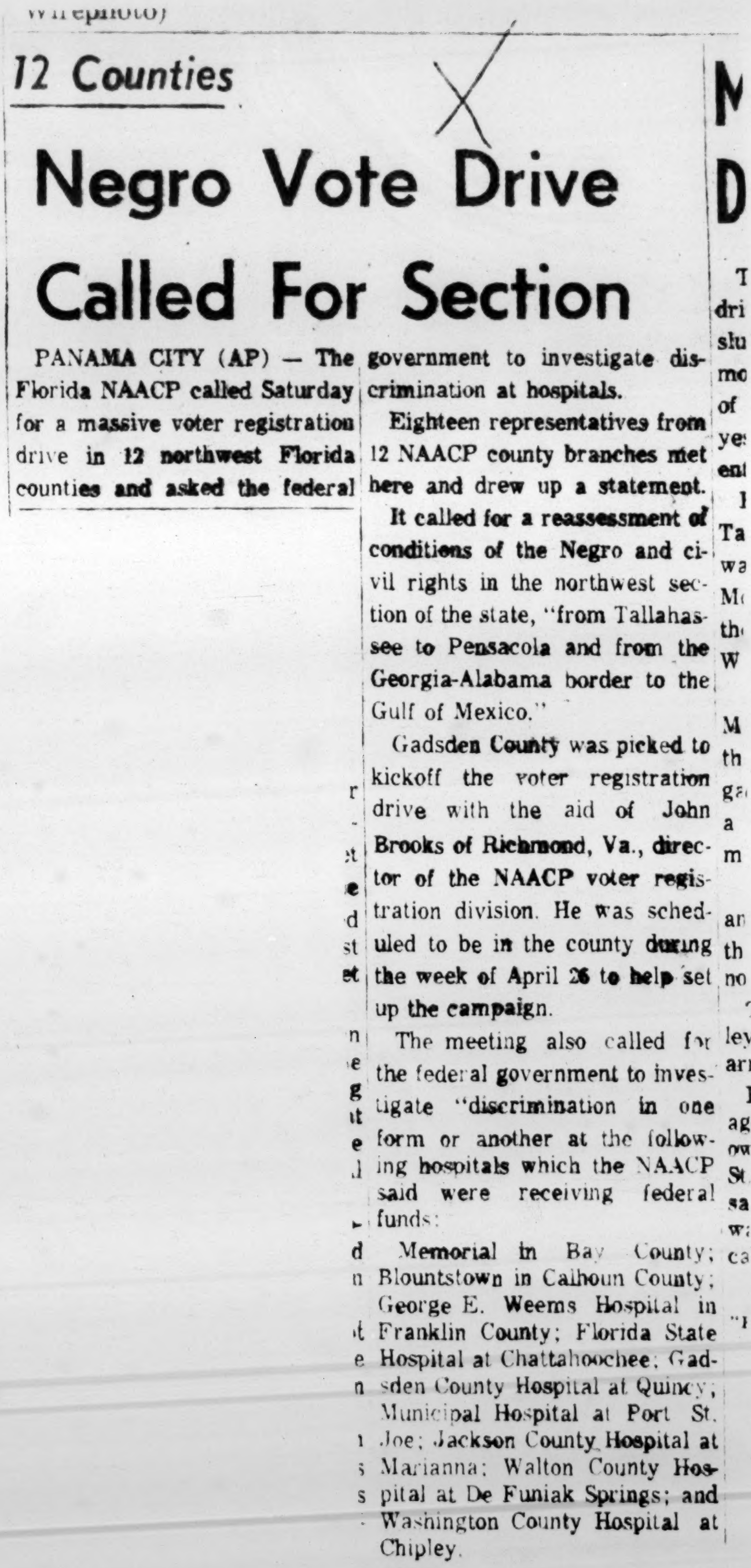
love,
Judy
Judy Benninger

James Farmer
George Wiley
Richard Haley

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317



Wirephoto)

12 Counties

Negro Vote Drive Called For Section

PANAMA CITY (AP) — The Florida NAACP called Saturday for a massive voter registration drive in 12 northwest Florida counties and asked the federal government to investigate discrimination at hospitals.

Eighteen representatives from 12 NAACP county branches met here and drew up a statement.

It called for a reassessment of conditions of the Negro and civil rights in the northwest section of the state, "from Tallahassee to Pensacola and from the Georgia-Alabama border to the Gulf of Mexico."

Gadsden County was picked to kickoff the voter registration drive with the aid of John Brooks of Richmond, Va., director of the NAACP voter registration division. He was scheduled to be in the county during the week of April 26 to help set up the campaign.

The meeting also called for the federal government to investigate "discrimination in one form or another at the following hospitals which the NAACP said were receiving federal funds:

Memorial in Bay County; Blountstown in Calhoun County; George E. Weems Hospital in Franklin County; Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee; Gadsden County Hospital at Quincy; Municipal Hospital at Port St. Joe; Jackson County Hospital at Marianna; Walton County Hospital at De Funiak Springs; and Washington County Hospital at Chipley.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Miss Judy Benninger
1639 N. W. First Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy:

I received a copy of your letter to John Due written early this month. One sentence in it struck me very sharply—painfully. "I'm tired of submitting elaborate plans which are hardly even considered, let alone even answered." I couldn't help but wonder if you were referring to some of your communication with the Southern Office in tha t sentence. If so, I am deeply sorry to have conveyed that impression.

Having sung that short paean of self-abasement, I should now be prepared to come forth with a dazzling offer of CORE help to Gainesville. Unfortunately, this is not the case. I have been told by Spiver and John, and possibly you, that Gainesville is anxious to have a task force worker stationed there. I am anxious to station one there; but we are hard pressed to pay those that we have, even though I must admit we are adding a few more and concentrating them mostly in Louisiana. We are presently working on a kind of priority system which places the Louisiana program first and sort of leaves the others to try to hold their own until we can get to them.

I could explain and explain, but it would it not change the present situation. I am sure you want change, not explanations. As much as I can say is, I'll do what I can, when I can. From what John has told me and you have written, I am very curious to see Gainesville and to meet some of the CORE people. I hear Steve McVoy's married, and I'd like to see how you yourself are getting along. All of that presently falls in the area of "fond hopes." Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Miss Judy Benninger
1639 N. W. First Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Judy:

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Florida

April 1, 1965
(dictated 3/31)

John Due, Esq.
540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

Thank you for your report dated 3/28/65. I have a great deal of confidence in you and I know that this project will be extremely useful. Just give us short weekly rundowns.

As I promised, I immediately called SEDF this morning and spoke to Ann Singer. You will have a check pronto. Let me know when you receive it.

SEDF needs to know (write me the information):

1. Is there a Florida Income Tax and is SEDF required to withhold;
2. Is there Florida Unemployment Insurance and what about withholding;
3. Are there any other items to be withheld for Florida?

Please keep in mind, without recriminations, there would have been no delay in your payments if I had been hearing from you. Obviously, your salary and the delay in reports were entirely correlated matters. John, let us now end all misunderstandings.

As to your relationship to other civil rights groups:

1. Because of the needs of organization, you will handle all legal activity developing from CORE programs in Northern Florida.
2. Obviously, when there is time, you can and should cooperate with and take care of other civil rights problems as they develop, whatever organization they stem from.
3. When you do anything for other organizations, it should be made clear to the people involved that CORE is cooperating with them. In all such cases you and I will be attorneys of record. (Of course, if there are others, in the area, involved, it goes without saying such local attorneys will be included).
4. We will give you all the back-up help possible by way of briefs, etc. Just ask! There are volunteers here who will be glad to work with us.

./.

John Due, Esq.
Tallahassee, Fla.

April 1, 1965

I can see from your report that you have been very busy. I will try to fill your needs as set forth in your letter to the best of our ability.

Let me know what litigation you think advisable.

In the meantime,

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Spiver Gordon
SEDF

CR:hdl

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

John Due sent a copy of an old news clipping concerning Ronnie Moore's visit to Daytona Beach. I think you and I talked about this sometime; have you ever been there, or have you any contact with the group? Yes, of course I know we already have more chapters than we can service, but there is still the possibility of finding a community leadership that is skillful enough to keep a movement going. I am not supposing that you go down there on a special trip, but I think it would be good for you to stop through if you have occasion to be in that area.

Too bad I can't give you some encouraging news concerning the North Florida project itself. Right now there is no news--no money, no man power. But I am not discouraged at all, and admonish you to keep the same spirit.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Fla.

NOTES TO STAFF

THURSDAY April 29, 1965 announcement of a local civil rights workshop in Tallahassee, Florida, set for Saturday May 8.

Have been in communication with social workers groups in St. Louis. Several have volunteered to spend their vacation working on civil rights in the South; anxious to apply their own training and experience in community problems to our projects. Comments on this would be welcomed.

Eric Mann, field secretary in the North East, writes of encountering stiff resistance from a union while trying to work out a problem of upgrading Negro employees in Trailways Bus Company. Conflict between unions and civil rights organizations in the South seems unavoidable because of the large number of segregated unions here. The Southern office is interested in any information you have concerning unions in your community; please forward.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 2, 1965

Miss Le Faucette
Secretary for John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Le Faucette:

Thank you for your letter of March 30, 1965. I will try to answer all your very pertinent questions.

1. Donations will be made to CORE SEDF, a tax-exempt organization.
2. Fees can only mean some personal legal work that John does. He and I have discussed this and John and I agreed that private work can be handled, since this itself will be of help to Negroes in this area,
8 granted, however, that the work done for CORE on Civil Rights generally comes first.
3. CORE SEDF, Inc. should be the name of our bank account.
4. No, I do not think it would be avisiable that any one other than John sign such checks.
5. Bank statements and checks will go to CORE SEDF.
6. Send all such bills to me whether for office or legal expenses and I will handle this matter with CORE SEDF.
7. There should be records kept in detail as to all financial matters, i.e. an entry for money spent and what for, an entry for money received, from whom and what for.

In addition there should be an office diary which will keep a record of John's appointments, what they are about, what happened, when they were held, who was present and the time involved.

This is terribly important in a law office, particularly in a busy one. Great details is not necessary, but a short summary. Many times in the furture you will be happy you have kept such a diary. There will be a disagreement about some meeting; Your diary will cover this.

8. I am not certain what you mean by personal funds. Salaries for John and you will come directly from CORE SEDF. Any funds you have used to set up the office should be sent and itemized when possible and they will be reimbursed.

Future expenses for items needed should be handled this way.

9. As to office procedures, John and I agreed as follows:

    1. All legal matters are referred to me. Emergency matters will be handled as the emergency dictates. John's name as Florida Counsel and mind as General Counsel of CORE will appear on all legal papers. If there are any local attorneys, who may be interested, their names may appear also.

John and I agreeded that his title is to be "Florida Counsel", CORE CSEDF" and letters, etc. should be signed that way.

Other records such as bookkeeping etc. we will advise you about shortly.

You are very important to John as any secretary is to a busy lawyer. It will be your job to make certain, since he will have lost of things in mind, that his appointments arek kept, his correspondence is answered promptly, and that the diary is up to date and files in order. A good secretary to a lawyer is invaluable. I am sure you will be of great help to him. If John is in the field, and a problem of importance arises please let us know immediately.

I hope to see both of you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel of CORE

CR/
cc: M. Rich, John Due, Spiver Gordon, Richard Haley

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ New York, N.Y. 10038

April 5, 1965

Mr. John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Thanks so much for your note and your proposed budget. I'm not quite sure which of the items on the budget is a one-time expense and which represents a monthly expenditure. The charge for photo-copy rental and paper seems very high. Also, $100 a month for telephone service is excessive. That is all we had budgeted for the national office.

Some items can and should be done from New York. Thus, Le Faucette will be paid from New York just as you are. We will print your letter-heads and envelopes from here if you send us a draft of what you want.

We will send you a check for $300 which you can use to open up an account. At the end of the month you will send us a bank statement, cancelled checks and vouchers supporting expenditures from the account and we will replace the amount spent during the previous month. This will allow you money to operate on and will also provide us with information necessary for the auditors.

All contributions for the legal program should be sent to this office rather than banked in your account down there. Your account should be under the name of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Major court fees including copies of transcripts should probably be paid from this office after getting Carl Rachlin's approval. If you get bills to us promptly, we will see that checks are issued promptly.

You should not put personal funds into the office.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

April 1, 1965

Mr. Spiver Gordon
N.F.C.E.P. - CORE
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver,

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the petition to Shriver. My general thought, which you and I talked about, is temporarily at least to push the idea that the other crowd not only did not invite Negroes to participate, but in no case are they even fit to participate in a poverty program, and we should object to their playing any role at all.

As to John, Spiver, I am sure you know that John did not once let us at the National office know what was going on. I am sure you kept him busy and he was not sitting on his hands. Nevertheless, it was wrong not to give us a short report every week.

The reason I bugged him was because I am so anxious to make this program a huge success for CORE and the movement.

We will have a complaint to the Federal Court to repoen this swimming pool in a couple of days.

Please tell John to send me a copy of that draft complaint I wrote in Tallahassee attacking the pupil placement law.

I am pleased that John has gone ahead and filed those papers regarding Gadsden Community Action with Shriver. But here again, we should not have to learn about it from a set of papers you send me, but John should have been in touch before they were filed so we could have gone over them before filing so as to make them even stronger.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

bcc: Mr. Richard Haley

No. Fla.

April 22, 1965

John Due, Esq.
540½ W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John and Spiver:

John and I talked yesterday about a swimming pool case in Tallahassee. John tells me he is ready to proceed and I said "fine".

As to a pupil placement case, John has a draft of a complaint done hastily by me and which probably needs correction, but if you are agreed John can proceed promptly there also.

These are the kinds of matters that are included in our budget and if they fit in with our program should go into action promptly.

I also enclose a copy of a letter to David Norman Chattahoochee movie as per Stu Wechsles report.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

enclosure

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Haley

N.F.C.E.P.-CORE
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
April 26, 1965

Mr. David Norman, Esq.
Department Of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Norman:

We request your attention to a matter concerning the Greyhound Bus Station in Chattahoochee, Florida.

The station is operated by a Mrs. Byrd, who on several occasions have refused service to Negroes. We feel this to be a clear violation of the I.C.C. ruling in regard to interstate travel and surely it is a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Law.

If you are in need of added information concerning this matter, I am at your service.

Yours for ACTION NOW!!

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretary, CORE

Eclosure:

cc: Greyhound Lines
Interstate Commerce Commission
Attorney John Due
Attorney Carl Rachlin
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. L. L. Mitchell

SWG/eg

Master

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
CORE Western Regional Office
2085 Sutter Street
San Fancisco 15, California

Dear Ike:

Thanx for the Word on Bay Area FSNCC. More on screening: we have been talking about the possibility of getting chapters and field personnel in the North (and West) to set up some kind of machinery for screening applicants from their respective areas. Could you do something like this in San Francisco? Many applicants are from that area, and perhaps you could arrange to hold interviews or some such thing. Suggestions?

English and science books: no. Literacy and remedial reading programs have as little use for standard English texts as the urban ghetto schools. The nice little blond, blue-eyed boys and girls skipping across beautiful playgrounds and being friends with the policeman just doesn't make it. If you can get ahold of the new "integrated" texts (which I doubt), they would be helpful. So far, our program will not be extensive enough to make use of technical material, except perhaps a limited amount to use in libraries as reference material (meaning maybe 20 at the most). Tutorials, which are a possibility, would make use of whatever texts the students work with here.

Ike I miss you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND

540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

April 9, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director, CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

The enclosed is a copy of a clipping which I ran across while cleaning out my files. I thought you would want a copy of it for your files.

See you in Atlanta, perhaps.

Yours truly,

John D Due Jr

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

enclosure

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Spiver:

John Due send a copy of an old news clipping concerning Ronnie Moore's visit to Daytona Beach. I think you and I talked about this sometime; have you ever been there, or have you any contact with the group? Yes, of course I know we already have more chapters than we can service, but there is still the possibility of finding a community leadership that is skillful enough to keep a movement going. I am not supposing that you go down there on a special trip, but I think it would be good for you to stop through if you have occasion to be in that area.

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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Master

Comment to Sp. Gordon

FILE

New CORE Chapter To Demonstrate Today

9-4-64

An infant chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) will demonstrate here today.

Ronnie M. Moore, CORE Louisiana Field Secretary, told the Citizens Taxpayers Assn. last night at the Allen Chapel AME Church that "waiting can bring only one thing — old age."

Moore announced that a CORE chapter was in the process of being formed. He later said membership will be drawn from the CTA, an anti-urban renewal group.

3:30 p.m. Meeting Set

Horace Hill, CTA President, picked up Moore's call for action and said schoolchildren and adult pickets will meet at 3:30 p.m. today at Allen Chapel Youth Center to plan a demonstration for this afternoon.

Hill said he didn't know where the group would demonstrate, but he did say they would demand a referendum on urban renewal.

Enlisting a dozen recruits from the audience of about 75, Hill also began organizing a telephone team to round up pickets.

Moore, a youthful veteran of sitins and 15 jailings in Louisiana, told a Morning Journal reporter that Daytona Beach offered numerous targets for demonstrations, including employers who refuse to hire Negroes, and motels and restaurants which haven't desegregated.

CTA Asked For CORE

Moore said Hill and the CTA had asked CORE to send a field secretary to Daytona Beach to organize demonstrations against urban renewal.

To make the CORE chapter active, Moore said "bodies and bucks" would be needed. By "bodies" he said he meant demonstrators and workers. By "bucks" he said he meant not only contributions, but dollars withheld by boycotting merchants who don't comply with the Civil Rights Law.

Daytona Beach, Fla.

9/3/64

CORE

[redacted]

NEW YORK

ADVIS

April 23, 1965

Honorable LeRoy Collins, Director
Community Relations Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
Main Commerce Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Governor Collins:

Recently, I had the occasion while in Bogalusa, Louisiana, to meet two of your staff members, Messrs. Heilbron and Draper. I am sorry that my departure did not afford me the opportunity to discuss with them the points which I want to raise with you now.

To begin with, I am no longer clear on the philosophy of CRS. Originally, my thought was that CRS was to play the role of mediator or conciliator in areas which were either potentially critical or in fact critical. To me, this meant that CRS would attempt to seek out opinions and facts on both sides, and then to try hard--and I know it is a hard job--to reconcile. The four days spent in Louisiana no longer justify my believing that such is the case.

Presuming that the federal government is interested in actually erasing the inequities which exist because of racial discrimination, and that the government is interested in facilitating the removal of the causes of racial strife, let me set up a few rhetorical questions:

Since there is rank discrimination in every facet of life in Bogalusa, what should be the ultimate goal of CRS? If Crown-Zellerbach, the de facto power in Bogalusa enhances discrimination, what should be the goal of CRS? If federal agencies in Bogalusa allow discrimination within their agencies, what should be the role of CRS? If the Negro community is rebelling at the conditions which exist--no matter who the leaders are, or even if the community is leaderless--what should be the goal of CRS?

continued --

I could ask many more similar questions, and my answer would be as follows. CRS should consider conditions which cause discrimination and demonstrations, and go about convincing the Bogalusa City Administration to rectify the conditions. Instead, from my brief experience there, it seemed that Messrs. Heilbron and Draper were more interested in assuaging the conscience of Mayor Cutrer. I am not at all convinced that this was contrived or conspiratorial on their part. I suspect, rather, that their sensitivities lay closer with the Mayor and the "power structure" than with any other element of the community. This, it seems to me, negates the possibility of their being able to arrive at any rapport with the Negroes who are stating their grievances.

This was evident to me for several reasons. During the few days I was in Bogalusa, the CRS men seldom had a meaningful dialogue with those in the leadership of the movement there. To be sure, they were affable, friendly, and even hospitable; but that has little to do with meaningful dialogue. I state quite frankly that those in the leadership of the movement in Bogalusa have little or no confidence in the ability of CRS to do any real mediation; they are pictured as part of the "power structure" whose only goal is to stop demonstration at all costs; even at the cost of maintaining the status quo--and that is out of the question. If this impression is correct, and I think it is, CRS is creating a tragical situation which can do nothing but deteriorate.

If it is true that CRS suggested to Mayor Cutrer that he conduct a "survey" of the Negro community (and Cutrer said this on television) to discover the real leadership' that is not only tragical, it is a gross error and a misconception of what people expect from your agency. This kind of folly not only adds to the growing mistrust of CRS as an arm of the federal government, but it will also increase the possibility of further and larger demonstrations.

To presume, as Mr. Kytle did, that there was no firm community support of the Bogalusa Voters League simply because there were few adults in the demonstrations is historically nonsensical. As you well know, most action in the movement has been sparked by young people. The fact that the Bogalusa Voters League--an adult group--was the catalyst in this instance is of great importance. That notion is reduced further to twaddle when you consider the terrorism which is rampant in Washington Parish, and the fear on the part of adults of reprisals--economic and physical--for "bucking the system."

Somewhere along the line, the philosophy of CRS seems to be that the primary thing which must be considered is the mind of the white Southerner. This is certainly a desirable goal. However, the same diligence does not seem to apply to their attempt at understanding the "mind of the movement," and I think this is equally--if not more--important. Unless CRS can do this, it seems that its efforts will always be one-sided.

continued --

This letter is intended mainly to open some kind of philosophical dialogue between your office and those of us working directly on the side of full and complete integration. It is not intended as a final judgement on CRS, but a basis for further conversation. I hope that some time in the near future some of your staff members can get together with some of us--outside the areas of crisis--so that we can discuss these things in more depth. In talking with Mr. Kytle, he agrees that such a meeting may be very helpful to all of us Perhaps at such a meeting we can at least begin to grapple with common problems.

Sincerely,

Robert Brookins Gore

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Organization Department

Dave, give this to
Ed Hollander

Master

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 1, 1965

Mr. Stuart Wechsler
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu:

I discussed your letter with Spiver on Thursday. I tried to get in touch with you immediately thereafter but was unable to catch you.

I suggested these things to Spiver. 1, I will get in touch with Jim McCain in South Carolina and see if he approves of your coming over there. 2, Spiver will interview a potential applicant on Saturday to see if he could take your place in Chattahoochie. 3, I will talk with Spiver and/or you early next week so we can exchange information on the above. If we get positive results on both points, then the exchange could be effected very quickly. If McCain cannot absorb you in his operation at present, I will try to find a place for you in Louisiana. If Spiver cannot get a replacement for you right away, I'd like to ask that you remain a little longer in Florida, in hopes that a replacement can be found fairly quickly. In any case I would like for you to remain in Florida until the beginning of your vacation; it would be more confusing than anything else for you to move to a new project for a few days, then leave for vacation. It will be much easier if you return to the new project for the first time after the vacation.

I think the organization itself--CORE--must take some of the responsibility for your general discouragement concerning the Florida project. We have not been able to support it very well; it is remarkable that all staff members there are not infected with the same virus. I can't presently make any promises of great change there; our finances are even worse. Whatever other difficulties developed probably resulted from personal problems with which I am not familiar. At any rate, I have great confidence in your ability--I believe Spiver does, too. Keep a-goin'.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 1, 1965

Mr. Stuart Wechsler
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Stu:

I discussed your letter with Spiver on Thursday. I tried to get in touch with you immediately thereafter but was unable to catch you.

I suggested these things to Spiver. 1, I will get in touch with Jim McCain in South Carolina and see if he approves of your coming over there. 2, Spiver will interview a potential applicant on Saturday to see if he could take your place in Chattahoochie. 3, I will talk with Spiver and/or you early next week so we can exchange information on the above. If we get positive results on both points, then the exchange could be effected very quickly. If McCain cannot absorb you in his operation at present, I will try to find a place for you in Louisiana. If Spiver cannot get a replacement for you right away, I'd like to ask that you remain a little longer in Florida, in hopes that a replacement can be found fairly quickly. In any case I would like for you to remain in Florida until the beginning of your vacation; it would be more confusing than anything else for you to move to a new project for a few days, then leave for vacation. It will be much easier if you return to the new project for the first time after the vacation.

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Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

Stuart Wechsler
Route 3 Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

As Spiver has told you I am requesting a transfer. It is a descision that I should have mede some time ago, but for a variety of reasons, some professional others perrsonnel I have delayed making it.

Spiver has said that he could not in good faith reccommend me for another project since it would not be fair to foist me off on another project. I cannot in goodf faith continue to draw my salary on this one. I do not wish ot become reengaged in the accusations and recriminations that have plaqued the project from the start, therefore this will be my only correspondence on the matter in the hope that by such action any bitterness will be kept to a minimum. I will trust to your judgement and past knowledge of me to make a suitable desision .

I would specifically like to be transferred to South Carolina. Since as you probably know I was planning to take a short vacation starting the second week of May I would like an answer as quickly as possible so that I can guide myself according to your decision.

Yours truly,

Stu Wechsler

Stu Wechsler

cc: Spiver Gordon

ASTER
Fla legal

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 13, 1965

Mr. John Due
Attorney at Law
540 1/2 West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

You mentioned that two of the bomb cases involved the Tallahassee liberal forum rather than CORE. I hope you passed this information on to Mr. Smith. If not, that seems to me to be the practical thing to do.

I remember an occasion two years ago when we were able to get a bus station restaurant desegregated through a letter to the regional office of the company. I would suggest that you tey this in case of Chattahoochee before going through the lengthier procedure of a law suit.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gnh

Legal
Fla.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 13, 1965

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Attorney at Law
540 1/2 West Brevard Street
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Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gnh

August 3, 1965

We of the Jackson County Civic Interest Group, representing Marianna, come before you to strongly request that these proposals be considered and acted upon in the immediate future.

1. All city departments should hire on a non-discrimnatory basis. As a result of this practice, it would be reasonable to expect a prompt increase in the number of Negroes employed by the city, and that they be included in all departments on every level.

2. There should be an increase in the number of Negro policemen employed by the city in proportion to the Negro population of the city. These men and the policemen presently employed should be given full powers of arrest and protection ogof the general public equal to those of all ther men on the force. They should also be provided with cars by the city, with the right to patrol any area, rather than being restricted to Negro areas.

3. All streeets in the city should be paved and provided with adequate drainage and lighting. Roads in the West End have been particularly neglected, and we feel it is unjust that taxpaying residents be forced to lived on roads made impassible by rain, and that the upkeep on their cars be made higher and the value of their property be reduced by these conditions.

4. The city cemetaries should be open to anyone, regardless of race. The cemetary which is presently restricted to Negroes should be provided with equal maintaintenance.

5. All city employees should treat Negroes with the respect due any citizen, addressing them as Mr. Mrs., or Miss (as appropriate) and their last name, instead of calling them by their first name.

6. A city recreation director should be hired so that a more extensive recreation program might be developed and city residents have more direct control over funds allocated for athletic programs.

We regard these proposals as extremely important, and believe that their enactment would improve both the general civic well-being and the relations between the races in the city of Marianna.

Regrets - Florida

Nov
Oct

REPORT ON THE MARCH ON TALLAHASSEE

403 North Macomb
Tallahassee, Florida
April 1, 1964

The following is a detailed and hopefully objective report on the entire situation regarding the March on Tallahassee, which took place on the 27th of last month. Because the march and its ramifications have produced a great deal of publicity, reflecting adversely on the civil rights movement, because the field staff of CORE and its Florida chapters are so intimately involved, and because we feel that this incident is either a symptom of or beginning of a serious split in the Florida movement, I do consider it necessary to present this particular view of the situation. As the report will show, this dissension is not really inter-organizational as the newspapers would indicate, but rather it reflects a basic division between those members of all Florida civil rights groups regardless of their very strong organizational ties. Many groups in the state have already entered requests that certain leaders in the NAACP be removed, as these groups feel that these certain leaders are responsible for the very unhappy events surrounding the march. However, this report seeks only to present the facts as we see them. We are presenting these incidents in a chronological order in hopes that the report will indicate something of our reaction to the unfolding of events.

March 2nd, 1964--Monday

A brief announcement appeared in most newspapers stating that the Church Work Committee of the NAACP State Organization had just formulated, over the weekend, plans for a March on Tallahassee to occur on March the 27th. Rev. C.K. Steele of Tallahassee (who was not present at this meeting) was named state chairman for the march.

March ~~1~~8th, 1964--Sunday

Rev. Steele announced in Intercivic Council meeting in Tallahassee that he had been appointed state chairman of the March on Tallahassee and that a meeting of the state committee would take place that following Tuesday at 11:30 A.M. at his church.

March 9, 1964--Monday

Frank O'Neill, President of Tallahassee CORE was informed that his presence at the committee meeting to be held Tuesday was unecessary.

March 10, 1964—Tuesday

By calling several churches, Frank ascertained that the aforementioned meeting would take place at noon at the Parish House of the Episcopal Chapel, Father Brooks being the priest there. Uninvited, Frank entered the meeting. The first person he encountered in the meeting drew him aside and said, "We really have to work in order to make this march a success. CORE has been getting all the publicity in this state lately, and we have order to make this a successful NAACP march." Frank then introduced himself as president of the Tallahassee Chapter of CORE, much to the embarrassment of his informant. At this meeting it was revealed that Father David H. Brooks, NAACP member in Tallahassee, had been appointed local chairman of the march. All persons at this meeting were members of the NAACP Church Work Committee except Mr. O'Neill.

March 11, 1964—Wednesday

A front-page article appeared in the St. Petersburg Times announcing the march again. A picture of Rev. Steele and Father Brooks was including, naming them as state and local chairmen, respectively. The march was billed as an NAACP Church Work Committee project.

March 13, 1964—Friday.

Father Brooks, as chairman of the local committee for the march, called a meeting of leaders of the active civil rights groups in Tallahassee. At this meeting were myself, Frank O'Neill, Judy Benninger (Task Force), Rosemary Dudley (Sec. Tallahasseee CORE), Rev. Daniel Speed (local NAACP), Daisy Young (local NAACP), Rev. Steele, Rev. Loften (local NAACP and Midway CORE), and Rev. Goodan (NAACP). Liberal Forum, a group which was to come in shortly, was represented in that Miss Dudley is also secretary to that group.

This was the first meeting to which members of any group other than the Church Work Committee of the NAACP had been invited. Naturally, we had many questions regarding the March. We wanted to know the following things: (1) Is the march to be a coordinated effort of all Florida civil rights groups? (2) Will these groups be included in the planning and the program of the march? (3) Have leaders of these groups been contacted heretofore? Rev. Steele assured us that it was his impression that the march would be a coordinated effort, similar to the March on Washington. He further stated that a representative from each group would be on the program. To meet the question raised in (3), we decided to call a meeting on the following Tuesday, March 17, in Tampa, to continue planning of the march. We asked Rev. Steele to invite leaders of all groups in Florida to this meeting, and to make them official members of the state committee. Right at this meeting he called Mr. Robert Saunders, Field Secretary for the NAACP in Florida and gave him the names we had suggested and asked that telegrams be sent inviting these persons to the Tampa meeting. He agreed to do this.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to assigning to ourselves the many tasks involved in preparing for such a march. Upon considering all of the work which needed to be done, the lack of statewide coordination, the short time in which to obtain nationally known speakers and entertainers, the local committee decided to reccommend that the march be postponed at least a month in order that it realize an optimum in success and effectiveness. Rev. Steele appointed myself, Frank, Judy, Rosemary and Father Brooks as members of the state committee and urged us to come to Tampa to present the opinions and suggestions we had raised. Finally, we decided that we would need at least $1,000 to prepare for the march. Rev. Steele indicated that the local Intercivic Council would probably provide $150 and the local NAACP branch $200. I mentioned that I would contact national CORE for funds, and Rev. Steele noted that the state NAACP would undoubtedly be willing to provide a large sum. We were certain that Miami CORE and local groups in Miami would provide some money were they invited to participate in the planning of the march. As Marvin Rich indicated to me by phone later that evening, national CORE could not at that time provide any funds, but with sufficient time to consider the proposal and build up funds, some contribution could be counted on. We also felt that there was insufficient time between that day and the 27ths to adaquately involve the Miami groups to the extent that they would contribute and be able to participate fully.

March 17, 1964--Tuesday--Tampa

In arriving at the state NAACP office in Tampa Tuesday morning, we found that the State office was just at that time sending out the first letter notifying its branches of the march. We noticed that the letter was sent under the title of the NAACP Church Work Committee, and not the state-wide committee on the March on Tallahassee, as Rev. Steele was assured by Mr. Saunders it would be.

At the meeting, in addition to the Tallahassee contingent mentioned above, were Steve Jones of Miami (Executive Secretary of the Florida American Civil Liberties Union), Dr. Marshall B. Jones (executive committee member of the Gainesville NAACP Branch) and members of the Church Work Committee. Father Theodore Gibson of Miami NAACP was there; Father Gibson had read in the newspaper that he was chairman of the committee for the program of the march, and had come to the state committee meeting to ascertain his responsibilities in this regard.

The local committee from Tallahassee immediately raised the proposal that the march be postponed, explaining that it would be almost impossible to carry out the duties assigned to it in the short time remaining for the march. Immediately the president of the Church Work Committee, Rev. McKissick, stated that the state committee there in attendance was actually "the child " of the Church Work Committee, and only the Church Work Committee could make such decisions. This raised the question of whether or not the march was, in fact, to be a coordinated effort with representation from all civil rights groups, or whether it was to be an NAACP march. Rev. Steele asked Mr. Saunders about this in the presence of the group, and Mr. Saunders indicated that it would be a coordinated effort and that we did, in fact, have the right to vote on such matters of policy. In order to help the group to decide, the local committee presented its report to the state committee, and each area of planning, such as rest facilities, program, etc. as reported, indicated that not sufficient time remained to effectively carry out committee duties. Mr. Jones (ACLU), Father Gibson (MIami NAACP), Father Brooks (Tallahassee NAACP) myself, Frank O'Neill and Judy and Rosemary voted to postpone the march. Dr. Jones of Gainesville Abstained. The remaining eight persons, all members of the NAACP Church Work Committee (none from Tallahassee), voted against postponement. Thus the march was to go on as scheduled by a vote of 8-7. At this point a member of the Church Work Committee indicated that since the entire Tallahassee delegation voted against the 27th, perhaps it would refuse to cooperate in helping to make the march a success. Most people there were appalled at the suggestion, and we restated our interest in and support of the march. We said that we would do everything in our power to make it a success.

We asked Mr. Saunders to change the title of letters sent to branches, and we further asked that all subsequent press releases be from the "State Committee on the March on Tallahassee, including all the civil rights groups". We gave him a list of civil rights organizations and sympathetic groups such as the American Jewish Congress, labor groups, etc. We further asked that each of these groups be contacted and asked to suggest one member to represent their group on the program. Mr. Saunders assured us that this would be done.

Therefore we left the meeting feeling that we would have to work day and night to complete the preparations effectively (all of which had been left in the hands of the local committee, i.e. CORE), but we felt that the march would be an all-out effort, representing the entire movement in the state.

March 20, 1964--Friday--Tallahassee

A local meeting of the NAACP in Tallahassee, at which Mr. Saunders and members of the local committee for march arrangements were present took place. The local NAACP branch refused to advance us any funds--Mr. Saunders had no idea of where money would come from. Mr. Saunders refused to discuss march preparations with any of the local people.

March 21, 1964--Saturday

The local committee for the march met. Duties assigned to various groups were discussed, and each sub-committee made a report. Dr. Jones had sent a graduate student from Gainesville to Tallahassee to work full time on the march, and he acted as coordinator. The progress in obtaining such items as the P.A. systems, rest facilities, first aid facilities, etc., was reported, and at that time we felt that we had all preparations pretty well under control. In good faith, the Miami people had gone on t.v. announcing the march and urging groups to come. At this meeting we learned that several thousand people were planning to attend just from that area. We were disturbed that Mr. Saunders had continued to issue press releases in the name of the NAACP concerning the march. However, on Saturday night before the march, it seemed that we had most things ready, pending the final day-today work still ahead.

Tallahassee CORE volunteered to make 500 picket signs, Liberal Forum was arranging public address systems, platforms, etc., and the Miami people were getting together entertaining groups. I volunteered the Quincy CORE Freedom Choir. All national speakers had declined invitations to speak saying that there was not time enough for them to fit the march into their schedules.

March 22, 1964--Monday

Mr. Robert Saunders came to Tallahassee and ordered that all local committees were relieved of their duties and that they should discontinue any plans made and cease to function. Father Brooks was relieved of his position as local chairman. This was not said to us personally, and we spent the day looking for Mr. Saunders trying to find out if this were really true. Large sums of money had already been tied up in these preparations, including phone calls, money promised for posters, P.A. systems, etc., and we were very disturbed that all of the time and money would be wasted. On this day we were in constant contact with Miami people who stated that they had not been invited to the march, that they had heard nothing about it, and they were cancelling all arrangments to come. I spoke with Rougeau and A.D. Moore who were very disturbed about the situation and wanted more information. People in Quincy were also concerned, and Judy's friends in the Gainesville NAACP were also wondering what was happening.

James Farmer came to Tallahassee that day, and for the benifit of the march he spoke favorably of it at this press conference, and he stated that CORE was working in coordination with the NAACP for the march. By midnight, no one from the local group had been able to contact Mr. Saunders for clarification. In a desparate effort to communicate with Mr. Saunders, who refused to return our calls, a group of Tallahassee CORE people and the coordinator from Gainesville went to Mr. Saunder's hotel and woke him up, begging to be informed of what was happening in connection with the march. Specifically, they wanted to know (1) why groups other than CORE hadn't been notified of the march. (2) why the local committees had been relieved of their duties. (3). If the program would include all civil rights groups, and who exactly was to be on the program. (4) an objection to the route of the march was raised. The governor's assistant, we found, had planned the march route when he heard the initial announcement about the march, and the NAACP had accepted this route. The route began at Florida A.& M. University, went through a Negro neighborhood, through an underpass under the main road in town to a usually segregated ball park, running three blocks from the capitol itself. A contingent of 300 would be permitted to come to the capitol itself for a brief program. We felt that the entire group should go to the capitol. Mr. Saunder's answer to all of these questions and objections was that he had everything under control--he offered no concrete answer.

Tuesday morning we read in the newspaper that Mr. Saunders and members of the executive board of the NAACP had held the meeting with the governor which was to have taken place the day of the march. Rev. Steele was not invited to attend that meeting with the governor, and Father Brooks was called at 8:15 in the morning, fifteen minutes before th 8:30 conference. We were upset that he had not informed us of this meeting the previous evening, and that the civil rights contingent was all-NAACP and all-Negro. During Tuesday we heard that much of our work was being duplicated by Mr. Saunders. We tried fruitlessly to reach him all-day Tuesday, and finally, Tuesday night around midnight we decided to go again to his hotel and try to get some satisfaction from him.

March 24, 1964--Tuesday

At this midnight meeting Mr. Saunders was quite angry that we should bother him at such a late hour. He said, "I will be frank with you." He said that the march is an NAACP march, "persons other than" himself are in charge of the program, and he didn't know who would be on it, and if we had any suggestions, we could take it up with Rutledge Pearson (state president) or Roy Wilkins.

March 25, 1964—Wednesday

A local committee meeting for the march, which had been previously scheduled, was held. We had invited Mr. Saunders to attend. We again posed to him the questions we had been attempting to gain answers to. In answer to the question, "can you tell us who is on the program?", Mr. Saunders replied to me "Well, if you want to be on the program, you can." Mr. Saunders informed us that he felt the state government had been "generous" in allowing us to walk through the Negro neighborhood to the segregated ballfield. We further asked that a white person be placed on the program in order that the state officials understand that the Florida movement is integrated. He assured us that this had already been taken care of. Father Brooks then reported that it was his considered opinion that the march route should be changed because he believe that marching the people within three blocks of the capitol, where they could see it but not approach it, under an underpass with police undoutedly standing on the bridge above, would so incite the people that we would lose control of the crowd. He said that we should send a letter to the governor telling him of the change in route. Mr. Saunders said he was to see the governor in the morning, and he would elaborate on our telegram letter.

Later in the evening, Mrs. George Lewis, prominent white wife of the president of a local bank, and who has been very helpful in the Tallahassee movement, was called by Saunders. He wanted her to "find a white minister"

In order to again attempt to ascertain what plans were, the Tallahassee CORE nucluus and Rev. Steele and Father Brooks, as an evening of further discussion, decided at 1:30 a.m. Thursday morning they should try to see Saunders.

March 26, 1964--Thursday

Mr. Saunders refused to see the delegation, but one of his assistants suggested that the nightly visits were similar to "Gestapo" tactics. However, we were assured that Mr. Saunders would see the governor and tell him of the change of route. The telegram was then sent to the governor. When Mr. Saunders saw the governor in the morning he was informed that the state could not accept the new route. Mr. Saunders accepted this non-acceptance, and did not tell the governor that the march would take the new route regardless, as he had promised us. Greatly confused, the governor's office called Father Brooks for clarification (since both he and Mr. Saunders had signed the telegram). Father Brooks told the governor's assistant to ignore anything Mr. Saunders might say and to consider the route changed. Father Brooks promised the governor's assistant that Saunders would call him later in the day, expressing concurrment with the new route. The governor's office was satisfied.

Later, that evening, the pre-arranged state committee meeting on the march was held as planned. Some members of the NAACP Church Work Committee attended, including all the of Tallahassee people formerly on the committee. Mr. Saunders refused to come to report to this committee, and he was holding a closed meeting in his hotel at the time of our meeting. We reported the deceit and confusion to the state committee and left in utter confusion. The Tallahassee people went to Rev. Steele's house. Rev. Goodan, a friend of Rev. Steele's, was in the secret meeting with Saunders. He came to Rev. Steele's house and reported to us what had transpired. First, he said, Mr. Saunders had contacted the governor, insisting that the telegram (which he had signed) was out of order, that any persons who attempted to deviate from the march route and who tried to go to the capitol should be arrested. Second, Ruby Hurley, who had been in the background all the time, saw Rev. Steele's name on the program to bring greetings from the local NAACP chapter, and she said, "scratch his name from that program, he wears too many faces."

At this point, we were all throoughly disgusted, and decided to notify all Tallahassee groups of these developments.

March 27, 1964--Friday

At 3:00a.m., a meeting was held of leaders of all Tallahassee groups. We decided to pull our people out of the march, but we continued the policy of refusing to issue press releases in order to maintain a good public image, for the entire civil rights movement.

At ten in the morning we had an observer on the field where the march was to gather. By noon all who were coming had assembled. An announcement was made on the P.A. system that "all NAACP groups should line up". The Gainesville NAACP Youth Council (the only really integrated group) had been informed of the events leading up to the march, and when they heard this, they took a vote on whether or not to participate. They decided unamimously to withdraw. They dropped their picket signs and walked to a corner, joined hands, sang "We shall overcome", and left the area. This left about 1,500 people for the march. The 500 signs provided by Tallahassee CORE were distributed, and the march began, with Mr. Saunders and Miss Hurley leading the march in a police car. Hundreds of policement were on hand, guarding all possible entrances to the capitol grounds. Persons in the march were becoming disgusted as they realized that they were not going to the capitol after all. By the time the group had "marched" the few blocks to the ball field, about 1,000 were left. The program began with the master of ceremonies announcing that "here we~~re~~ are at the capitol". About ten people spontaneously asked "when are we going to the capitol?". At this point the younger people began getting up and tearing their pickets signs offf the sticks and walking out. Shortly after, a collection was taken, and all but about 300 people got up and walked out in disgust. Several hundred towns people had gathered around the capitol itself waiting for the march to come there, and they left that area shortly.

The program itself included four NAACP speakers, one of which is a Tallahassee man who has been termed a thorough "uncle Tom" here. There was one solo. Outstanding "civil rights leaders" were cited--mostly obscure NAACP people, some of whose deeds were done up to 20 years ago, none of whom had been arrested. No person~~s~~ from any other civil rights group was on the program, and it was all-Negro.

CORE is being held responsible for the failure of the march. However, this report should indicate where the blame really lies. We worked untold hours preparing for the program and attempting to make it an all-out effort. CORE refused to issue any press statement condemning the march, and even though Rev. Steele and Father Brooks have held press conferences condemning the march and its leadership, we have refrained. However, we are very disturbed about this failure, and will do everything we can to avoid such an occurance in the future, although it seems that it was impossible to avoid this one, regardless of what we may have done. Many NAACP branches are upset about the march and have individually condemned Mr. Saunders and Miss Hurley. We know that it will be years before a march can be called again in Tallahassee because people will no longer trust such an effort.

Unfortunately, although the march was 100% exclusive, as we attempted to explain to Mr. Saunders, the ill effects of a failure would hurt the entire state. This is the case.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

April 23, 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Director of the Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, CORE.

SUBJECT: Dunnellon CORE, a report.

On April 21st and 22nd, at the request of Patricia Due, Field Secretary in Florida, I attended an executive meeting and mass meeting, respectively, of Dunnellon~~g~~ CORE in Dunnellon, Florida. Because of the peculiar nature of the Dunnellon group and my own personal interest in the group, I feel that I should send in this report immediately. The president of Dunnellon CORE, Mr. John Bostick, will be sending Mr. McCain a check for $10, a list of officers, and a request for affiliation this week. For this reason the report seems relevent.

Dunnellon, Florida is a small town of approximately 500 Negroes and 500 whites, located about 170 miles south of Tallahassee, 40 miles east of Gainesville and 25 mileseast of Ocala, Florida. Last summer Betty Wright, a FAMU student and member of Tallahassee CORE returned to Dunnellon (her home town) after the first summer session and personally organized a group she called "Dunnellon CORE". She organized the group along the lines of Tallahassee CORE, conducted meetings in the manner of a southern CORE mass meeting, and assisted the group in planning projects geared to the CORE program. CORE Rules for Action were strictly adhered to, and the spirit of the group was the CORE spirit, as I interpret it. At the time I was living in Gainesville, and through Zev Aelony met Betty Wright and began commuting to Dunnellon with friends to attend meetings there, social events, etc. Zev's arrest in Dunnellon prompted Pat to go to Ocala (site of the Marion County Jail) to protest this arrest. Zev was observing, as you know, a Dunnellon CORE picket line in Dunnellon.

Dunnellon is in the same county (Marion), as Ocala where the NAACP, under the leadership of Rev. Frank G. Pinkston, has been a very strong and consistently powerful force in Ocala with ramifications in the county. Ocala NAACP, however, although lending great moral support to the Dunnellon movement, restricts its activities to Ocala with the exception of its voter registration drives, in which Dunnellon CORE participates in Dunnellon.

During the summer Dunnellon CORE undertook the following projects:

(1) the only theatre in town seated Negroes in the balcony and whites below. Dunnellon CORE instituted a 100% effected Negro boycott. The theatre depended on the Negro community for at least 50% of its revenue, and thus closed down for a month. It reopened on a limited scale, showing only three nights a week instead of seven and with poorer quality pictures. To this day, Negroes refuse to patronize the theatre.

(2) The group picketed all drug stores with lunch counters. As a result, all stools and booths have been removed from all drug stores, and Negroes and whites may eat standing up only in these establisiments.

(3) The white restaurant picketed last summer continues to follow its policy of segregation.

(4) The group attempted a "swim-in" at a municipal beach located on a river in Dunnellon. As a result the beach is now closed to all. The mayor is now attempting to get Negroes to agree to building a private swimming pool at the Negro high school—financed partly by CORE-raised funds and partly by city and county funds. CORE has refused it on two grounds—it would be segregated and it would be an unusual way of financing a semi-public ppol.

(5) The group is presenting participating in the voter registration project. Two Negroes are running for county offices, and CORE aids in the distribution of campaign materials. A workshop was given this week on how to use the voting machines, sponsered by CORE.

During the summer, the mass meetings were attended by practically every Negro in Dunnellon with the addition of Negroes from outlying areas, Ocala, and integrated groups from Gainesville. Mass meetings often totaled 700 to a thousand people, and weekly collections ranged from $100 to $300. The group sponsered civil rights speakers, both white and Negro. Despite the all-Negro membership and the very oppressive white reactionaryism in the area, the group has always been very receptive to whites in the civil rights movement, and have welcomed whites in a spirit very unusual to these circumstances. This is due, I think, to Betty Wright's acquaintance with the interracial movement in Tallahassee, and her insistence on the interracial nature of CORE, plus the wonderful example of non-violence and brotherhood which Zev Aelony provided while in Dunnellon.

On several occasions Mr. Bostick expressed a desire for affiliation and servicing from national CORE. On Tuesday I went to Dunnellon to talk with him. That night I also attended an executive committee meeting. Mr. Bostick and I discussed with the group the advantages of affiliation and the discipline imposed upon a group which does affiliate. We discussed the financial arrangements with the treasurer, and the group understands that 10% of its yearly income is to go to national Core. The executive committee unanimously accepted Mr. Bostick's recomendation that the group request affiliation.

Wednesday evening a mass meeting was called. Mr. Bostick explained to the group the essence of our conversation and the executive committee recomendation that the group seek affiliation. I was asked to address the group, which I did, commenting on certain aspects of CORE, the World's Fair protests of that day, etc. The group seemed very receptive to the idea of affiliation and accepted Mr. Bostick's request that he be permitted to write to national CORE this week and begin affiliation procedures. I might add that the mayor attended this meeting. I had heard a number of expressions of hostility toward him before the meeting, and as a part of my speech I indicated my opinion that he should be welcomed, that we wanted everyone to hear our message, and that we were willing to hear anything he might have to say to us. (Previous to this time, the only hostile whites in attendance sat outside the church with guns or tape recorders--they had been repeatedly invited to come in and take a seat. I refered to those invitations and finished by saying that we had nothing to hide, our stand was clear--Freedom, etc.) The group then asked the mayor if he had anything to say. He offered the swimming pool idea which the group politely rejected.

These are the events and circumstances of Dunnellon CORE. There are a few other circumstances which I think I need to mention. As stated before, the initial orientation of this group was completely CORE. Miss Wright conducted workshops in non-violent reactions and stressed the peaceful direct action protest as the best means to attain the goals we are striving for. In general, the group has maintained this attitude. However, Miss Wright left for school in September, and the group has since been led by persons whose experiences with CORE are limited to the Dunnellon experience. No CORE field worker has been to Dunnellon since Zev's time there until this week. As a result, the group has continued during the winter as best it could without outside direction. Until a few weeks ago, those attending meetings had dwindled to the least militant group--the younger people preoccupied with school and lacking identification with the leadership group which is, in general, a middle age group. However, those in leadership positions are very important people in town. Mr. Bostick is a highly respected deacon, and he attends a different church each Sunday bringing news of CORE activities and positions. There are county employees in the executive committee, and also the woman social leader in town. Winter activities have been non-direct action boycotts, which are very effective in Dunnellon. Word spreads quickly there, and Negroes observe any boycott called by the CORE group. As a result, one grocery store is considering hiring some Negroes, and other stores are very upset and now willing to negotiate through the mayor.

However, there is a very violent element in the town which sometimes seeks to support CORE activities through violent short-cuts. Thus Negroes who may be reluctant about participating in a boycott or displaying campaign stickers are often "persuaded" to do so through rough-house techniques. There is a group of young men called the "red shirts" who are attend CORE meetings which acts as a sort of protection agency tolocal Negroes and out of town whites who are sympathetic. One member of the of the executive committee operates a very successful Bolita business which provides her with extraordinary power in the white community as well as certain influential "connections" in the Negro community. She does carry a gun, and is very militant. A policeman in Dunnellon who attempted to intimidate her was severely beaten by an unknown group of Negro men and has henceforth restricted his activities with regard to CORE people there. Nonetheless, as a group the spirit is non-violent, and the group is verbally influenced to a great extent by the "brotherhood and love" message of Rev. Pinkston in Ocala. So perhaps the situation is really very common.

Mr. Bostick is going to write a letter to Mr, McCain, as I have mentioned. He asked me to request of Mrs. Due that field workers in program and direct action be sent to Dunnellon immediately. He also wants a workshop program in nonviolence which will be effective before the high school students get out of school for the summer (around June 1st). It is my personal opinion that we should accept Dunnellon CORE and give any assistance we can, if this is within the realm of financial probability. Some immediate servicing would be necessary, however, were we to accept this group as an affiliate. It has so far been a very effective and exemplary group to use the name of CORE, and would be a credit to the organization. In Pat's absence and incommunicado status (Women's Detention Home—NYC), I feel obligated to make this report so that you will have some background information when you receive Mr. Bostick's letter. He is anxious for immediate affiliation, and he wants members of the group to be able to attend the national convention. Therefore I would like to suggest immediate acceptance of this group and subsequent servicing, if financial circumstances permit both.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, CORE
VEP

April 8, 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE; VEP.

Subject: Project report covering 3/28/64--4/8/64. General outline of future plans.

The past week and a half has been devoted to a very concentrated effort to register as many people as possible before the April 4 closing of the books. In both Leon and Gadsden Counties the community organizations have shown greater development and effectiveness--Leon County is really running itself in the form of the community group heretofore described. In Gadsden County we hope that our efforts will culminate in a similar strong and highly organized group, although at this time there is still great dependance on our encouragement and suggestion.

VEP has asked for a detailed terminal report. Although the books have closed, voting statistics will not be released until near the late mid-month. We have asked a professor of government to see if he can't get these statistics for us earlier, but if he can't, a really good report will not be forthcoming until late April.

(I have enclosed the cancelled check which the community group sent in for rent on the office as I understand there is some possibility of reimbursing the local fund for this amount. If this is possible, the check should be made out to the "Big Bend Voter Education Campaign" and mailed to our office here at 403 North Macomb Street--Tallahassee, Florida.)

In lieu of any specific instructions about the continuation of the project in Leon County, we are doing the following during the next six weeks before the reopening of the books. The information on this six-weeks plan will be general, but on April 13th we will be sending out a very detailed study of 16 counties in North Florida. This research is being done by faculty of both FAMU and FSU, and it should indicate the situations and needs of these 16 counties which we think can use voter education projects.

First, we are engaging in voter education plans now. We will circulate leaflets describing the positions of the various candidates with regard to the specific problems of the people we are working with. We expect to conduct workshops in both counties on (1) how to use voting machines (2) problems of the state and counties (3) issues involved (4) platforms of various candidates; professors and VEP volunteers will conduct the workshops in both counties.

Second, we are compliling data on these 16 counties. Further, we will attempt, in this period, to make personal contacts in the counties. And, we will gather information about particular registration procedures in the counties. We would like to see these counties involved in a summer registration project to be conducted by CORE staff. Most of these counties are more similar to Gadsden County than to Leon County--that is, they are 100% segregated in public accomodations, employment and education. According to the 1962 Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Florida Counties, they have population ratios of

6/1 (white/Negro) in Calhoun County for example, or in Madison County 7/6 (white/Negro). They range from 17% registration among Negroes in Jefferson County to 76% in Walton. The detailed report will contain population and registration statistics—as of April 4th, we hope. However, all of these counties belong in what we call the "Porkchop" area, and all have gross~~ly~~ overrepresentation in state government. Further, the area represents, in general, the least enlightened area of the state, and the most hesitant with respect to civil rights. None of these counties is over two hours from either the South Georgia or the South Alabama lines.

Further, it is our experience in Gadsden County, which may be the worst of all of these counties, that a successful voter registration drive is greatly dependent on factors other than the actual merits of a strong Negro voting force. Although registration is a new thing for 96.3% of the Negroes in the county, and although it is almost a form of direct action in Gadsden County, we found that registration was most significant after certain very easily definable events had taken place. For example, the heaviest registration took place three days after the arrests of an interracial team of registration workers. Although we had been doing a great deal of talking and leafleting, this seemed to be the impetus which actually brought people to the registration office. Likewise, when we collected a large gathering of people on the streets by being an interracial group, great enthusiasm for registration was exhibited. Also, the promise of ~~driect~~ direct action projects by the local CORE group which we formed seemed to stimulate teenagers to work in voter registration, and these teenagers went around encouraging adults to register.

Therefore, we feel that the best approach to registration may be two-fold—setting up direct action units and registration steering committees. For this reason we hope to be able to have the staff and support to pick out central points in the counties or county areas for either or both programs, depending on the situation in the county or county area. In some counties among the 16 a direct action program may stimulate a registration program in an adjacent county, etc. We will devote some time in the following six weeks then to ascertaining which counties should have what program. If possible, we may attempt to initiate ad hoc groups for these programs, and if we can obtain the necessary staff (we feel that at least ten persons would be necessary for a good summer program) we will be able then, in the middle of May, to move into these counties with a strong program.

There will be considerable voter registration work across the state this summer. However, the recent events in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and the direct action responses to candidates in the form of mass demonstrations in Miami, Gainesville and Tallahassee indicate that the registration programs and direct action, and direct action in a very strong and serious form, will be the program of the summer. The example of Marion County last summer and Gadsden County during the winter will probably be repeated over and again where registration is concerned. In Marion County a very strong movement was initiated with thousands of people attending two and three mass meetings a week. There it was possible, because of massive arrests and oppression to simply suggest that people register—the outcome of this form of registration campaigning is significant—registration jumped from around 3,000 persons to nearly 7,000 in a few months. Likewise in Gadsden County, with a stronger registration program and a weaker direct action response, a considerable interest in registration has been evoked.

We further feel that one or two persons should be involved in full time work with colleges and universities. A detailed prospective of these situation and need will be included in the April 13 report. In Gainesville, Fla., for example, about 100 white students worked with about the same number of Negro high school students and adults in a very successful registration drive wherein about 1,000 additional Negroes were registered in two weeks and the candidate chosen by this group elected city commissioner (by 46 votes out of around 9,000 cast). This was the first time a commissioner ran on a civil rights program in the county, and such groups could be organized on other campuses. This group in Gainesville is seriously considering organizing as a CORE group, and have expressed a desire for field service.

This generally then, is the program for the following six weeks in preparation for the summer. We hope that the detailed program with the study being made will be approved as an all-out summer program for Florida.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger
Task Force, CORE
For: →

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project
Big Bend Voter Ed. Proj.
403 N. Macomb

April 27, 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, Congress of Racial Equality.
Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, Congress of Racial Equality.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality.

SUBJECT: Report on voter education project for Leon and Gadsden Counties as of closing of books on April14, 1964.

In this report we intend to summarize activites leading to registration results as of April 4, 1964. Included please find newspaper clippings from the *Tallahassee Democrat* which reflect registration changes in these two counties from November, 1963, to April, 1964. Also, we include tabulated results in this report.

ACTIVITIES WHICH CONSTITUTED CAMPAIGN

LEON COUNTY

In Leon County the campaign consisted of many sorts of activities. We began there by contacting Negro and white leaders, by speaking in many churches about the proposed campaign, and by having discussions of it in civil rights meetings. We formed an integrated steering committee which aided in obtaining an office, funds to run the office and which set the policiy fort the campaign. We then opened an office in the Negro business area of Tallahassee, the county seat.

The campaign began with a number of projects and activities. We spoke every night for weeks in Leon County at labor union meetings, lodges, churches and civil rights meetings. We held a number of musical benifit programs which provided funds and an audience for registration encouragement. We canvassed from door to door. In Frenchtown, the Negro business area, we talked in restaurants and poolrooms, bars and barbershops. People came into the office and were taken to register from there.

We found volunteers from many areas. White and Negro college students helped in speaking, canvassing and manning the office. Unemployed Negroes who had registered under our guidance came back to sign up for office time and to canvass—some aided in the speaking engagements and fund raising. Adults in the community similarly aided our efforts.

Shortly after the opening of our campaign, a group was formed in conjunction with ours called the Community Awakening Crusade. The chairman of our steering committee is also president of that group.

Through the Community Awakening Crusade manny Negro teachers, businessmen and other leaders, about 100, were brought into the campaign. This group broke the county down into precincts, areas and blocks, and proceeded to do a concerted canvass of the county. We aided by providing clerical help, further canvassers, and the speaker's bureau.

Participating in the drive in Leon County are every civil rights group, including the NAACP, SCLC, CORE, Unitarian Liberal Forum, churches, the AFL-CIO, The Tallahassee Business League, the Ministerial Alliance, civic groups and clubs and many individuals. The group is now carrying on very well, and plans to continue the effort until every Negro in Leon County who can register, is registered. Detailed lists and block-break-downs are being kept, and we know exactly who is and who is not registered.

The group has, through the ministerial Alliance, begun to support candidates. Concerted campaigning is now under way for the May primaries. Many cars and offices will be ready to provide transportation for Negro voters in all elections. We feel that the establishment of this permanent organization which seems to be working effectively is a major result of the campaign, along with the addition to Negro registration in the county.

Gadsden County

In Gadsden County we began by speaking individually to a great number of leaders in the community. A steering committee with representatives from each of the ten areas in the county was formed, and this steering committee is responsible not only for p;olicy but divides up the work to be done. We also spoke in churches and a few civic groups there. We have formed Quincy CORE which is carrying on much of the speaking, leafleting and person-to-person contact. This group also provides a very large Freedom Choir which sings at meetings on voter registration and civil rights, and has a number of invitations to appear in Gadsden and Leon County.

Leaders in the county areas provide some transportation to the registration office. We also have a small office in a church there, with a phone. Members of Quincy CORE keep this office open at times when people can register, and after school.

A number of elements have contributed to what we consider a very significant rise in voter registration in the county. Negroes in Gadsden County were initially interested in the campaign when interracial groups were harrassed and jailed for simply being together in the county. Much interest was shown in registration immediately after these incidents, for example, the registration of about 200 Negroes on the Monday following the Saturday night arrests of 4 CORE workers--an interracial group.

We further feel that the involvement of teachers and other leaders in the community has given many Negroes confidence that they can register. Gadsden County is a very oppressed area, and this sort of involvement is very encouraging, as evidenced by the events of the evening where James Farmer spoke.

As a part of the campaign we held several mass meetings in Gasden County. The most successful meeting was the one at which James Farmer spoke. We did a great deal of advance preparation for this meeting in the form of leaflets and the composition of the program. We were able to get a number of important people in the community to appear on the program, including several teachers and a school principal. When the principal concluded his remarks, for example, the crowd went wild in appreciation of his stand. We consider this very significant.

We feel that a concentrated effort should be continued in this county because of the great need and the great potential there. Negroes can effectively control and improve politics in the county if they are registered, and as the statistics indicate, there is a registration potential remaining of over 10,000. People in the county have begun to openly question many of the visible symptoms of discrimination there, and candidates for office are, for the first time, beginning to come to Negroes to ask them what they want.

The present organization in Gadsden County can be expanded and when the students get out of school, around May 1st, a very intensive registration drive can be conducted, as well as many direct action projects.

REGISTRATION CHANGES IN LEON AND GADSDEN COUNTIES

COUNTY	NOVEMBER, 1962 ELIGIBLE	REG.	% REG.	APRIL, 1964 REG.	% REG.	NEW REG.	REG. POTENTIAL
LEON	12,322	5,752	45.2	6,349	51.5	771	5,973
GADSDEN	12,261	452	3.7	1.327	10.8	875	10,934

Tallahassee Democrat
Thursday, April 9, 1964 Section Two 13

Tallahassee Democra
Thursday, April 16, 1964 Section Two 13

Leon Voter Rolls Increased 1,242

Total Of 27,250 Residents Are Registered For May Primary Vote

Voter rolls in Leon County increased by 1,242 people since the November general election with a total of 27,250 residents registering to cast a ballot in the May primary election, Supervisor of Registration Hattie Coles said today. November registrations totaled 26,008.

Democratic and Independent voters increased their number before the roll books closed April 4, but Republicans registered decreased.

Democrat registrations reached 26,171, compared with 24,906 on the rolls last year, an increase of 1,265. Independents were up 16 with a total of 133, compared with 117 in 1963.

Republican registration dropped by 39 for a total of 946 registered for the May primary, compared with 985 who registered for the November election.

The most significant increase was found among Negro voters, with 771 more registered for the May election than were on the rolls last November, apparently the result of a Negro voter registration drive conducted last month. Negro registration totaled 6,349, compared with 5,576 last year.

A break - down of voter registrations recorded for April and November follows:

1963 — Democrats: white 19,564, Negro 5,342 —a total of 24,906. Republicans: white 755, Negro 230 — a total of 985. Independents: white 111, Negro 6 — a total of 117.

1964 — Democrats: white 20,026, Negro 6,145 — a total of 26,171. Republicans: white 757, Negro 189 — a total of 946. Independents: white 118, Negro 15 — a total of 133.

9,459 Qualified For Quincy Vote

QUINCY — With voter registration books closed, there are 9,459 qualified voters in Gadsden County, J. Love Hutchinson, said today.

He reported that since last October white registration has increased from 6,992 to 8,032 and that Negro registration has moved up from 452 to 1,327. There are now 195 registered Republican voters.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Congress of Racial Equality
Voter Education Project
April 27, 1964

TO: Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE

FROM: Weekly Report of Big Bend Voter Education Campaign--May 7, 1964

SUBJECT: Excerpt fromabove report relating to financing summer project.

DATE: May 25, 1964

Summer Program

I understand that the national office has not yet requested funds for the summer program. For this reason, I will outline the needs we have again with regard to people, and try to include some estimate financially. The program should run from June--July--August. We need at leas 12 people. The salaries for Task Force would total $3,600. Adding gas, supplies, other expenses and one central office, the total cost would be something over $10,000. This would be minimum. These figures doe not include present staff. It is imperative that someone be kept in Gadsden County. The 10,800 unregistered Negroes could easily be loweredduring the summer registration period, and we cannot let up in that county. We need these new people no later than June 1st, as program will be ready for them at that time. We are certain that a very important and fruitful project can be conducted in this area. As the map indicated in an earlier report, most of the 16 counties included arereally "Southern Georgia" and "Southern Alabama" counties, many bordering on Georgia and Alabama lines. These counties have excellent registration potentials but no leadership to date. We must get a good program in these areas. I understand that our request for funds should be received by VEP soon in order to be considered in allocation of funds.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

(Mr. Haley--in looking over this report I notice that it has a cc: Richard Haley, on it). I am pretty sure we sent you the complete report from which this is ex cerpted--maybe it was lost in the shuffle there or Pat saved it thinking she would see you). If she still has it, we'll send you a copy.

5/29/64

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, Florida.

SUBJECT: "Gainesville CORE"

On April 23, 1964, Pat received a letter from Mr. Richard Haley suggesting that she visit Gainesville in response to a letter from Ed Richer of Gainesville to Mr. McCain expressing a desire to have a CORE group there. Previous to Mr. Richer's letter there had been many other expressions of interest in CORE due to speeches there by Pat, some participation in Dunnellon CORE by Gainesvillites and my own acquaintence with the people interested in CORE.

As a result of Mr. Haley's letter, Pat contacted several people in G-ville and suggested that they call a small meeting of interested people to discuss CORE and whether or not they would like to form a chapter there. We went to G-ville on May 1st for this meeting, discussed CORE philosophy and handed out literature. The group decided to invesigate discrimination in the area of city and county hiring and perhapa discrimination in the municipal hospital. They decided not to work on public accomodations for two reasons: (1) 90% of restaurants, both theatres, and the majority of motels were desegregated. Other groups were working on city city recreation facilities rather effectively, and a plan for school desegregation is under way. (2) they felt that more support might be gained from the uninvolved non-skilled or semi-skilled Negro workers who are not significantly affected by the rather middle class movements now established there.

Mike Geison, chairman, told me that he had forwarded to Mr. McCain a list of officers, a constitution and a request for affiliation.

I was in G-ville yesterday on personal business and had an opportunity to talk to Mike, Mr. Richer and several other members of the group. They have a number of problems which arise, I think, from a lack of sufficient understanding of the rules for action and from a lack of proceedure know-how. Also, leading members of the established civil rights groups often counsel them to do nothing at all for fear of upsetting the so-called racial harmony in G-ville, and on other occasions counsel them to do things of a radical nature without counseling them to exhaust all other steps they could take. At present the group is confused and unsure, although I expect that a hard core of that group will continue with the hiring demands "no matter what".

Second, I personally feel that this group needs some work in non-violence. The prevailing attitude of the established civil rights groups is that non-violent workshops are uneccessary since they don't ever plan to be in a situation where a non-violent response would be required (because they think they have such good relations with city police and government, etc.) As a result, few of the members of the CORE group have practice in non-violence. If the group follows its announced schedule of steps to achieve the goals they have set, and if the city and county do not comply with their demands, the group may have fairly immediate use for non-violent training, aside from the other reasons why they should have it.

Mike asked if Pat could come to G-ville for the meeting this Sunday night and stay a few days to conduct workshops and help them get rolling. This seems unlikely--that she will be able to do it.

Despite the problems the group has, it has managed to bring the question of hiring before the public. The established civil rights groups are reacting either by censureship of CORE or by beginning to plan more effective programs of their own in competition. I have enclosed several clippings which relate to their activities in G-ville. Below is a brief outline of the demands they are making and the schedule of their program.

1. visits with city manager and Mayor to request the following:
    a. no discrimination in city hiring.
    b. recognized place in city hall for announcing job openings, including requirements for the job, base payand job description. Also, who to see to apply.
    c. central hiring office for all departments of city
    d. fair promotion practices.
    e. reasonable firing practices (outgrowth of firing Negro recreation director after a number of integrated dances and picnics where he refused to exclude whites).
2. Formal request to be made before city commission concerning above demands. They asked for either granting of their requests--some immediately as a show of good faith, or the setting up of a committee to investigate the allegations and report with reccommendations to city commission or a specific date given by which time these demands would be met.
3. If the above is not complied with, the group plans a series of demonstrations beginning with picketing, then constant questioning in city commission until an answer is given and perhaps mass deomstrations.

4. I have suggested to them, and they agree to try it, that they go a great deal of leafletting and talking in the Negro community about the discrimination in the city hiring. They also plan to issue press releaeses.
5. Finally, the group plans to ask for MRTA programs in the vocational schools of the county to train people for the industries which are in the area, particularly in connection with GE and Sperry and clerical work at the University. They hope to be able to draw in unemployed Negroes to participate in planning for this, in picketing, etc., and as manpower to supply sufficient applicants for whatever opportunities they can open up.

This seems to be the situation in G-ville at present.

Sincerely yours,

Judy Benninger
Field Worker, Florida

Gainesville Sun

88th Year; No. 273 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1964

CORE to Protest City Hiring Setup

Hiring and promotion policies in Gainesville City Government are being challenged by a newly organized chapter here of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The group will hand a grievance report to the City Commission Monday night.

"If the demands for equality in city job opportunities aren't met, demonstrations will occur," Chapter President Mike Geison promised. "But everything will be within the law and there will be no civil disobedience," he added.

County and some private racial issues also will be challenged.

"For the future," declared Geison, "We have in mind equality of job opportunity at the county level, ending discrimination at Alachua General Hospital and improving Negro housing in east Gainesville.

He said CORE thinks the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here has moved too slowly.

He said most of its work has been done by its youth council.

"There's an age limit on membership in the youth council and we feel that there's room for more participation of adult working class Negroes in CORE," he told The Sun.

According to information received by The Sun, CORE organizers will begin arriving here soon to coordinate the drive.

The group also is trying to line up a list of nationally known speakers for this summer.

Officers of the chapter here formed during the last two weeks, are Geison, who works at the J. Hillis Miller Health Center; Arrago Welch, also of the Health Center; first vice president; Paul Newman, a sophomore at the university, second vice president; and Julian Brown, an English student, secretary.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 196

Protests Heard By City

Although the [illegible] sions by audience members centered around the Acosta [illegible]ter, questions began centering around the city's employment and personnel procedures.

Mike Geison, a spokesman for the newly-formed CO group, asked for immediate action by the commission to establish a uniform set of qualifications "that should posted so all can see them."

"Segregation and discrimination are still prominent Gainesville," the University sophomore said, "It's just not as obvious as in Birmingham."

The city manager said Geison apparently misunderstood part of a conference that a CORE delegation and Green had a week ago.

He said he explained that the city has been interested in forming a central personnel department for some time but the first stage that was budgeted this year was struck from the budget by commissioners during summer budget

May, 1964(?)

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To: CORE Southern Office
CORE National Office
CORE National Action Council

From: Florida Staff
Regarding: Florida Summer Staff

Summer Project Emphasis

The emphasis of the Florida Summer Project is to continue the Voter Registration project started in 1963, but to expand in terms of program geographical area. The emphasis of this program could includethe following areas. 1. Voter registration, 2. Desegregation of public facilities, 3. Implementation of the public facilities and accommodations portions of the civil Rights Law. 4. Develop stronger community organization by use of the Anti-Poverty program. 5. Fair hiring program.

The above areas of concentration, of course, must meet with the approval of the local people in each community. It is the opinion of staff that the above program would meet the approval of each community in the 9th Congressional District, due to extensive scouting.

VOTER REGISTRATION

In terms of voter registration in the 9th Congressional District the following counties have been chosen by staff: Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Liberty, Leon, Suwannee and Hamilton.

Gadsden County which has a Negro Potential of 59%, is a Senatorial District. Because of its large Negro potential and being a Senatorial District staff has decided to place greater emphasis on Gadsden County. Also because of this potential and the fact that it is a Sentatorial district the possibility of electing a liberal or a Negro State Senator is feasible. In addition, the staff feels that Leon County should be a priority project also. Leon County, although the Negro population makes up only 31% of the population, the increased sophistication of the Negro electorate, due to many factors, including the presence of Florida A & M University and the presence of a fairly organized liberal element among the white electorate, produces the possibility of a coalition.

The 9th Congressional District is the district with the highest per cent of Negroes in the state. Because of a lack of political organization in the 9th, the power of the Negro vote has never been developed to its fullest extent.

Gadsden County	Madison County	Jefferson County	Suwannee County	Jackson Count
59%	47%	59%	27%	31.1%
Hamilton County	Leon County	Liberty County		
44.5%	32.9%	15.2%		

roughly 39.5% for district

Desegregation of Public School System

Each county in Florida has submitted a "Free Choice" pupil placement plan in order to comply with the federal law. Although it is the feeling of many that the Federal government will reject the plan, there is also evidence that the community will further reject the plan because the burden of desegregation of schools will fall on the shoulders of the parents, rather than on the school board officials. Criteria have been established which will create an additional burden upon the students to pass the

the test. These tests and criteria are of course designed to impede desegregatic Since the same pattern is being followed generally in each of the 67 counties, it is therefore realistic to suggest a statewide suit to be filed without delay.

Implementation of Desegregation of Public Facilities and Accommodation

A recent survey taken by ex-Governor Leroy Collins regarding Public Facilities and Accommodations, showed that 99% of Florida's Public Facilities were complying with the law. Unfortunately, Collin's survey does not reflect the existing situation in North Florida.

A more accurate survey would show that 50 to 75% of the Public Facilities and Accommodations are not in fact complying. Direct action tactics i.e. picketing, sit-ins, eat-ins, and boycotts coupled with legal action designed to force the federal and/or local government to seek compliance are necessary to accelerate implementation of the law.

Areas - Eight (8) Counties of the 13 Counties in the 9th Congressional District will be worked.

Projects -
1. Jefferson County Project
2. Madison County Project
3. Hamilton County Project
4. Gadsden County Project
5. Liberty County Project
6. Jackson County Project
7. Leon County Project
8. Suwannee County Project

Training Session - Place Quincy, Florida;
Arrival of workers, June 6, 1965
Length of training, June 6-9, 1965
Agenda - General

FEPC

Pressure will be put upon the legislature for a statewide FEPC Law. Several of the downstate senators have already echoed such a plan. With fear of the 1966 electic booming in the background, several of the "porkchoppers" might possibly be induced to support an FEPC.

It is not known how much effect Title VII of the Civil Rights Act will have in Northern Florida, All indications however, are that the effects will be minimal until coverage is extended to employers with twenty-five workers or more in July, 1968.

The type of bill needed in this area is one concerned with employers with twenty-five workers or less. There are few if any large scale ~~of~~ employers in this area.

STATE EMPLOYMENT:

Although State employment is supposely under Civil Service, the vast majority of the state employees are white. The percentage of Negroes with jobs as typists, secretaries, and receptionists, of which there are none now, can be increased through recruiting of qualified personnel. One of the major reasons that Negroes have not taken advantage of government jobs is because they are not aware of the job openings. This situation could be rectified through the use of a well-planned publicity drive.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT ON A COUNTY LEVEL:

In Practically all cases local businessess and industry follow the practice of discrimination. Employers of Negroes usually hire them for themenial positions. Surveys will be made in counties to determine specific hiring and employment figures.

In conjunction with job surveys, training classes will be conducted whenever possible. They will be operated along the line of the Quincy program in which potential job applicants are being given training in cash register operation and then encouraged to apply for positions in uptown stores.

The possibility of resistance on the part of businessmen is not remote. In such cases the traditional tactits of the Movement can be called into play, boycotts. picketing, and demonstrating-also capitalizing upon community support built up in various operations.

COMMUNITY ACTION

The North Florida Project will put the real meaning into the trite phrase of community action. As an educational technique, Non-violent direct action will be used in communities for the purpose of developing a mass movement around the issues which affect the communities. The staff and volunteers at no time shall consider themselves an elite who must establish policy or control community action. At all times, the project's role shall be to assist and advise. In public relations- at the will of the communities, the project may represent the communities--but only in a cooperative and support manner; keeping in mind the goal of developing local leadership.

We have found that areas of concern in North Florida are: (1) Economic Opportunity Act implementation, (2) Titles II and IV of the Civil Rights Law, (3) desegregation of public schools, public facilities, (4) employment and (5) political action.

Our technique of Community Action shall be from our own experience; some use will be made of the materials and from treaties by Saul Alinsky. Without going into detail, suffice it to say, assistance from the National Office will be necessary to complete the most important phase of our community action i.e. "the Community Survey for Action".

The Community Survey for Action, is in some ways, similar to "Operation Dialog initiated by Charlotee, North Carolina, CORE and adopted last summer by the North Florida Project. The Community Survey for action shall be an attempt to reach ever person in North Florida. It will be an attempt for a face-to-face encounter by the organizer. With the individual. Although the purpose shall be to find necessary survey information, we shall seek to avoid the negative which suggests invasion of privacy. In a person-to-person exchange we hope to find out what each person wants, what he has, and to explain how he can get that which he wants, (community action in self-help).

Assuming the basic realities of the custom of segregation, our organizers shall in general be rebuffed by 80% of the whites and 20% of the Negroes-which leaves abou 50,000 people for a meaningful person-to-person dialogue. In Northern political organizations a precinct committeemen usually is able to handle 1000 people in a precinct. Therefore, we need at least one volunteer organizer for every 1000 of the 50,000 people.

The next phase of our community action program is leadership development and community organization development. We need some volunteers who have some knowledge of the new school of community action-two for the western area, two for the Gadsden County area and two for the eastern area, of the project.

They will find the develop indigenous leadership, develop local organizations to give mass protests in the areas of their concern and will advise them how. to remedy and resolve their problems.

The Legal Programs shall be in a supportive role to community action.

Project Essentials - Fourteen (14) self-supporting volunteers, preferably with own cars.

6 Cars

Budget - Office supplies for 6 projects; $20.00 per project per month for 82 days-$120.00; Telephone, $100.00 per month for 82 days, ($300.00); workers' housing to be paid for by workers if not by community group: for food and housing $2.50 per day for 82 days ($3270.00)

6 cars - provided by colunteers or rented by National CORE for a a period of 82 days.

6 cars - gas and care of cars to run $5.00 per day per car totaling $30.00 per day - 82 days period ($2560.00)

Miscellaneous - Traffic violations, fees, bail bonds - $900.00

Budget grand total---$6,250.00

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. C. E. P.
Spiver W. Gordon

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times Saturday, May 2, 1964
B

GADSDEN COUNTY TOTALS 1425

Registration Of Negro Voters Called Success

Times Correspondent

TALLAHASSEE — A dramatically successful drive to register Negroes in Gadsden County has resulted in more than 1,400 Negroes on the rolls of that county. The figure contrasts with six registered Negroes a decade ago.

Registered to vote in next week's elections are 1,325 Negro Democrats, 100 Republicans. White voters total 7,920 Democrats and 95 Republicans.

The Republican total — which gives five more Negro voters than whites indicates that the drive to register Negroes in Gadsden County has been somewhat more successful than a drive by white supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater to register more white Republicans in the county.

THE TOTAL of voters registered is also in excess of any previous Gadsden County total.

In 1952 there were 5,532 registered voters in Gadsden County — including five Negro Democrats and one Republican. In 1954 eight Negroes — six Democrat and two Republican — were registered out of a total of 6,019. In 1956 there were just five Negroes on the voter rolls — three Democrat, two Republican — out of a 6,398 total. The total for 1958 was 6,341 — with four Negroes registered as Democrats, three as Republicans.

In 1960 a drive to register Negroes resulted in 254 Democrat registrations, 80 Republicans. That year there were 7,237 registered voters in the county.

In 1962 there were 7,638 registered voters in Gadsden, including 287 Negro Democrats and 86 Republicans.

SPEARHEADING the drive for Negro voters have been Patricia Stephens Due, a Negro, and a group of CORE workers who setup an office in Tallahassee and made daily trips to Quincy, the seat of Gadsden County. Most of the voter registration meetings were held at Gadsden Negro churches — with the CORE workers talking to middle-aged Negroes who had never before voted. Several times the CORE workers also talked to youngsters and asked them to plead with their parents to register.

One trip resulted in several arrests. The CORE workers — including a white Florida State University freshman and two coeds, also white, who had dropped out of school at FSU and the University of Florida work for CORE — were apprehended at a Negro nightclub and spent the night in jail. They were later released and are appealing their arrest in appelate court.

Many white Gadsden Countians have been sharply critical of the increased interest in Negro voter registration — especially at the national level. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy was notified of the arrests of the CORE workers and the Justice Department recently included Gadsden County in a list of Southern Counties which have impeded Negro voter registration. This has brought denial from voter registrar J. Love Hutchinson, who said recently that "we don't put anything in the way of Negroes who want to register. But we sure don't go out on the street and drag them in. I wish these people would leave us alone — especially these misguided young white university students. They just stir up trouble."

May 7, 1964

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Wiley A. Branton, Voter Education Project.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

SUBJECT: Voter Education Project, Leon and Gadsden Counties.
Preliminary action on summer program.

Enclosed please find clippings from the St. Petersburg Times which indicates a slight error in our report on the number of registered voters in Gadsden County. In our report we neglected to include the 100 Republican voters who are Negroes. This will change the figures we submitted to a small extent.

As suggested, I made a trip to Gainesville to speak with the group of people who want to start a CORE chapter there. They are investigating certain aspects of discrimination in city and county jobs and will make a report to you with a suggested program. They told me that when they have completedtheir research and decided on their form of organization, they would write Mr. McCain a letter requesting field servicing in setting up the chapter and beginning the program. When I hear from them I will go to Gainesville for this work.

In Leon and Gadsden County we have been preparing the voters for the May 5th primary. In Gadsden County we formed car pools and transportation centers. We circulated thousands of leaflets in Gadsden County which are enclosed. In Leon County we are cooperating with the Ministerial Alliance in getting out the vote and supporting candidates who favor a civil rights program. Today we have six cars leaving from the Tallahassee office.

In Gadsden County we have encountered a certain amount of very significant resistence to voting. Only five days before the election were the polling places released. The sheriff is in charge of voting (he is running for office). There are 15 precincts. Jamieson, precinct 2, was listed in the paper as "dustomary polling place". When we attempted to ascertain where the customary place is, we were given the information included on the sheet. The registrar didn't know where the polling place is, and the sheriff refused to return my calls to him.

Despite this resistence, we are certain that a very large percentage of the 1327 Democrats turned out to vote on election day. Gadsden County is very much pro Scott Kelly (a segregationist cadidate for governor who was raised in Quincy). Despite this, Robert King High polled 903 votes in Gadsden County, running second in a field of six. High is, for Florida, a radical liberal, advocating a strong civil rights bill (only candidate to even support such a bill), federal aid to education, pro--Kenneday-Johnson, and pro-reapportionment. High ran with less money than any other candidate ($150,000 less than the 5th highest spender). He has, for many people, the image that Kennedy has, and his strongest support has been a state-wide Negro campaign for him. We are certain, therefore, that at least 900 Negroes voted, not counting Republicans, perhaps more. Furthermore, in cases where the registration of Negroes was in question on election day, the registrar, despite the rude and unhelpful attitude of his office help, very cordially overruled them and permitted these people to vote. We are very pleased with the turn-out and interest in this election. A further interesting thing happened in this county election. As indicated on the sample ballots, of which we distributed thousands in Gadsden County, the steering committee endorsed certain candidates. Checking these against election results, and assuming that Negroes followed this suggestion (which is a very fair assumption), most of the candidates supported by the Negro group won, some by margins less than the Negro vote for them--in short, in the cases indicated below, the Negro support was ufficient to put the candidate in--we hope this will be felt in Gadsden County, and with increased registration, there is no doubt that it will be.

State Representative

Blackburn	2,355	
Inman	3,448	(sterring committee candidate)

State Attorney

Hopkins	4,407	(steering committee candidate)
Strickland	1,344	

Circuit Court Clerk

Baur	4,121	(steering committee candidate)
Hanna	1,571	

Sheriff

Edwards	3,123	
Faircloth	2,763	(steering committee candidate)

Tax Collector

Bassett	2,352	
Suber	756	
Summerford	2,737	(steering committee candidate) *

School Board

McMillan	2,917	(steering committee candidate)*
Munroe	2,596	

County Commission

Leonard	2,702	
Shelfer	2,965	(steering committee candidate) *
Dunn	2,235	(steering committee candidate)
Smith	3,192	

Constable

Anderson	2205	(steering committee candidate)
Renfroe	772	

* where Negro block voting was decisive in winning election for candidate

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It should be added that the method for choosing the candidate for endorsement was either personal knowledge of the candidates or their direct response to interviews by members of the steering committee. In some cases the decision was made simply by whether the candidate agreed to talk to steering committee people. None of these people represent a sound and fair position with regard to issues we consider basic. However, those supported by the group were at least aware of Negro voting power and demands. As registration increases we feel that candidates will "liberalize", particularly in view of the success of the Negroes in Gadsden county getting out the vote and voting together for better government.

In Leon County the get-out-the-vote campaign was very successful with at least 22 cars manned by Negroes. The voting power of Leon Negroes was somewhat divided by a last minute sell-out of certain Negro leaders who capitulated to more conservative candidates and confused many voters. As a result, a conservative gubenatorial candidate got many Leon Negro votes, as well as Sheriff Joyce.

Only about half of the Negroes voting voted for High. However, the support of Negro voters who stuck with the liberal endorsement was sufficient to get the endorsed candidate for supervisor of registration in the runnoff, due to a great splitting of votes for that office.

Leon County Health Department Harrassment

In accordance with the report sent to Carl Rachlin last week, Judy's blood test was sent to Bistowich. He refused to accept the fact that the test showed no Syphillis. He questioned her doctor about whether he "took the blood with your own hands". He told Dr. Stevens that he doesn't accept this because "her belligerence makes me think she is hiding something". Dr. Stevens agreed to take a smear, as further evidence, but Bistowich still indicated he might take her to court.

Summer Program

I understand that the national office has not yet requested funds for the summer program. For this reason, I will outline the needs we have again with regard to people, and try to include some estimate financially. The program should run from June--July--August. We need at least 12 people. The salaries for task force would total $3,600. Adding gas, supplies, other expenses and one central office, the total cost would be something over $10,000. This would be minimum. These figures do not include present staff. It is imperative that someone be kept in Gadsden County. the 10,800 unregistered Negroes could easily be lowered during the summer registration period, and we cannot let up in that county. We need these new people no later than June 1st, as program will ready for them at that time. We are certain that a very important and fruitful project can be conducted in this area. As the map indicated in an earlier report, most of the 16 counties included are really "South Georgia" and "South Alabama" counties, many bordering on Georgia and Alabama lines. These counties have excellent registration potentials but no leadership to date. We must get a good program in these areas. I understand that our request for funds should be received by VEP soon in order to be considered in allocation of funds.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

VOTING INFORMATION

Polling Places:

Precinct 1--- Superintendent's office in the east end of the courthouse.
Precinct 2--- Customary place at Jamieson (old vacant house--former store--near old mill site.).
Precinct 3--- Barber's Store at Concord.
Precinct 4--- City Hall in Havana.
Precinct 5--- Joyner's Store at Midway.
Precinct 6--- L.L. Owens' Store at Wetumpka.
Precinct 7--- McBride Store at Sawdust.
Precinct 8--- Little Sycamore Church at Sycamore.
Precinct 9--- City Hall at Chatahoochee.
Precinct 10-- Parramore's Store at Mt. Pleasant.
Precinct 11-- Faircloth's Store at Hardaway.
Precinct 12-- City Hall at Greensboro.
Precinct 13-- County Commissioners' meeting room, downstairs in the courtroom in Quincy.
Precinct 14-- Smith's Store at Hinson.
Precinct 15-- Community House at Gretna.

Voting Time:

You must vote between 7am and 7pm on Tuesday, May 5th, 1964.

Information and free transportation:

For voting information and free transportation to vote call Mount Moriah Church in Quincy (Ma-7-7244). Ask for Patricia Due or Mrs. Crutcher.

In Saint Hebron go to Velton Bank's Store (Community Store) for free rides to vote or for information.

If you need transportation from any other area call Ma-77244.

This voting must be secret by law. No one can watch how you vote, and no one can tell afterwards how you voted. Inform Patricia Due of anything which seems irregular about procedures immediately.

If you are registered it is your duty to cast your ballot for freedom!! Vote this Tuesday.

Remember, if you need any information at all, feel free to call Ma77244.

Officer

SAMPLE PRIMARY BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
MAY 5th 1964
Gadsden, County

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot mark a cross (X) in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote.

CONGRESSIONAL
United States Senator
(Vote for one)

Spessard L. Holland	
Brailey Odham	X

STATE
Governor
(Vote for one)

Haydon Burns	
Fred Bud Dickinson	
Robert King High	X
Frederick B. Karl	
Scott Kelly	
John E. (Jack) Matthews	

ATTORNEY GENERAL
(Vote for one)

Earl Faircloth	X
James W. Kynes	

COMMISSIONER
Florida Public Utilities Commission
(Vote for one)

Phillip S. Brewer	
Edwin L. "Ed" Mason	X

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
District No. 3
(vote for one)

C. Spurgeon Dunn	X
Dorsey C. Smith	

CONSTABLE
District No. 1
(vote for one)

Adrian L. Anderson	X
W. N. Renfroe	

STATE ATTORNEY
Seond Judicial Court
(Vote for one)

William D "Bill Hopkins	X
Sylvan Strickland	

LEGISLATIVE
Member
State House of Representatives
(vote for one)

Louise Blackburn	
W.M. Inman	X

COUNTY
Clerk of the Circuit Court
(vote for one)

Edwin Baur	X
Wayne R. Hanna	

Sheriff
(vote for one)

Otho Edwards	
J. Neal Faircloth	X

TAX COLLECTOR
(vote for one)

Clinton Bassett	
E.L. Suber, Jr.	
W.A. "Bill" Summerford	X

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
District No. 2
(vote for one)

Norman McMillan	X
Lamar Munroe, Jr.	

BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
District No. 1
(vote for one)

Boyd Leonard	
Fred C. Shelfer	X

JUN 25 1964

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, CORE.

SUBJECT: All-day CORE conference, Dunnellon, Florida, June 20th, 1964.

DATE: June 22, 1964.

As stated in earlier reports, we felt that both the Gainesville and Dunnellon Groups were in need of further exposure to CORE methods and philosophy. Thus, we organized the conference, a detailed agenda for which is enclosed. Prior to the conference I went to Dunnellon to put out leaflets, a copy of which is enclosed.

The conference went off well, for the most part. It was attended by an interracial group of six from Gainesville, and about 30 Dunnellon citizens, including three adults, the rest of high school and college-age. The evening mass meeting was attended by about 90 persons, a larger number of adults.

Dunnellon CORE has initiated a boycott of certain stores which refuse to hire or promote without regard to race. The group announced the boycott at previous meetings, and it plans to begin publishing the names of persons breaking the boycott in local newspapers. To further support the boycott, Dunnellon CORE will begin picketing these establishments this week, perhaps today. The group has submitted a nine-point list requesting certain concessions by the city government. If this boycott proves effective and some of these points are not met, a more extensive boycott will be initiated.

The conference came at a fortunate time, because a number of teenagers, stimulated partly by the night marches in St. Augustine, have begun small nightly marches through the city not connected with CORE. The conference served to bring them back into the group where they received needed training and support from the adults who mainly make up Dunnellon CORE. Dunnellon CORE has a tremendous potential for immediate and significant work and gains in that city. We hope to be able to continue working with them to give them the guidance and support they may need.

Very truly yours,
Judy Benninger, Task Force, Florida

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

NEWS FLASH ! !   NEWS FLASH ! !

AN ALL-DAY CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS WILL BE CONDUCTED HERE IN DUNNELLON THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 20th. ALL CITIZENS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. THE SCHEDULE IS:

9a.m. meet in sactuary to get briefing
9:30 CORE history and philosophy
10:45 CORE Rules for Action; a local summer program for Dunnellon.
1:00 Sing along with Freedom Records
1:30 CORE non-violent workshop (bring old clothes)

1. The "Ins"
2. The picket line
3. The mass demonstration and commando groups (special for red shirts)
4. Non-violent self-protection on project (how men can protect women), etc.
5. Conduct in jail

3:00 The picket sign, the press release, and public relations
3:45 CORE in Florida and how Florida chapters can help each other.
4:30 Discussion of national convention--who can go, when, where and what.
5:00 Fund Raising   5:30 The CORE chapter--how to organize and maintain
6:00 Summary, questions and formation of non-violent "skit" and Freedom Choir for mass meeting.
8:00 Mass Meeting in church across from gas station on main road.

The conference will be held at the church where business meetings are held--check with Mr. Bostick or on mass-meeting-church door. Everyone invited to all meetings.

SCHEDULE FOR CORE CONFERENCE
Dunnellon , Fla.
June 20, 1964

9 A.M.	All delegates meet in sanctuary of church for briefing and getting acquainted. Visitors introduced. Purpose of Conference.
9:30	A discussion of CORE history and philosophy.
10:30	coke break
10:45	A Discussion of the CORE Rules for Action. How these apply to the Dunnellon program. Questions and answer.
12:00	Lunch.
1:00	Sing along with Freedom Record.
1:30	CORE Non-violent Workshop. Have on old clothes for this.

1. The sit-in
2. The stand-in
3. The sit-down
4. The lie-in
5. The kneel-in
6. conduct in jail
7. the picket line
8. The mass demonstration--commando groups, human chains
9. self-protection
10. "going limp"

3:00	The picket sign; the press release, and public relations.
3:30	Coke break
3:45	Summer program for Gainesville and Dunnellon. How these groups can help each other. A report from each group on activities.
4:30	The national convention--who can go, where when and what.
5:00	Fund Raising. Reports and ideas.
5:30	The CORE chapter: how to organize and maintain chapter.
6:00	Summarizing, questions. Choosing of group to present skit on non-violence for mass meeting. Freedom Choir--formation and practice.
6:30	Dinner--swimming on both sides of the river.
8:00	Mass Meeting--church across from gas station on main highway.

ABOUT THIS WORKSHOP

This workshop and conference are presented for the benifit of the groups from Gainesville and Dunnellon jointly by Dunnellon CORE and the national office. We hope that with additional skills and information, you will decide that it is time that you will act to change a few things in your own state. CORE groups have been responsible for ending segregation and discrimination in a number of places. We in central Florida need to participate in active programs, and Dunnellon and Gainesville CORE offer this opportunity. If you have not already signed up with the secretary of your local chapter, why not do so? If you have, why not get behind your group and help make this a very successful year in civil rights for all people.

"WE WANT OUR FREEDOM, AND WE WANT IT NOW ! ! !"

C.O.R.E.

The attached press release appeared ver batim in the Friday issue of the St. Petersburg Times and the Ocala Star Banner, except that the Times article omitted the following paragraph:

> All bonefide newsmen are welcome to attend all sessions of the workshop except that portion dealing with specific plans for the summer program. Due to the violence directed against newsmen as well as demonstrators in many demonstrations, the organization will offer non-violent training to newsmen.

PRESS RELEASE

Dunnellon, Florida

The national staff of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Dunnellon CORE announce an all-day conference on civil rights to be held in Dunnellon this Saturday, June 20th, from 9 a.m. on. The conference will include such topics as CORE organization, non-violent workshops, freedom singing and a mass meeting at 8 P.M. Featured speaker for the mass meeting is Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary for CORE.

Dunnellon CORE will embark soon on a summer program. This conference will serve to train participants in methods and techniques of non-violence. Also attending the conference will be the Gainesville Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

All bona fide newsmen are welcome to attend all sessions of the workshop except that portion dealing with specific plans for the summer program. Due to the violence directed against newsmen as well as demonstrators in many demonstrations, we will be happy to offer non-violent training to newsmen.

Enclosed is a schedule for the conference. You can check on the place for the sessions with the chairman of Dunnellon CORE.

for confirmation:

Mr. John Bostick, Chairman, Dunnellon CORE
phone: 48-92409, Dunnellon
June 17, 1964

cc: St. Petersburg Times
Gainesville Daily Sun
Ocala Star Banner

6/7/64

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization.
Richard Haley, Southern Office.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, North Florida.

Subject: Report on North Florida Voter Registration Project and plans and circumstances to date.

Present Status of 8 County project

With the resignation of Patricia Due, Field Secretary, and the lack of any information concerning the possibility of additional staff, the North Florida voter registration project for the 8 Counties mentioned in the last report has been cancelled. I will continue to correspond with our contacts and give them any written aid that we can provide as well as attempting to put them in touch with possible speakers and other voter registration workers in the area. However, I do not plan to visit these counties personally or to speak at their meetings, as this would be impossible for one person. I do believe that the contacts Pat and I made will serve as some help to the counties. In several cases she was able to encourage local leaders to apply for the Highlander workshop on voter registration, and we both were able to discuss county programs with local leaders and offer some advice and encouragement. Last, we can put these people in contact with other Florida groups. I have the record of contact we have made, and these will be available to any future CORE project in the area.

Gadsden County Voter Registration

My main reason for requesting permission to remain in North Florida until after the convention is to be sure that a workable program is begun in Gadsden County. We had no time to reassume voter registration work there because of the elections. I plan to work with the steering committee there and to provide them with the materials we had left over from Leon County such as posters, books on registration, etc. I think it is essential to continued registration there that a definite program be set up now to get people on the books for the presidential

Therfore, between now and the convention I hope to aid them in distributing "REGISTER TO VOTE" posters with registration information on them to all Negro businesses. Further, we need to make sure that the registration office will continue to provide daily service to Negroes. We need to have at least one well-publicised and well-attended mass meeting before I leave. Canvassing and transportation and work with the ministerial association should be solidified.

Quincy CORE

Quincy CORE has begun is direct action campaign. The group decided to picket a local theatre which forces Negroes to sit upstairs and use separate entrance and bathroom facilities. The picketing has been very successful so far, and only one Negro has crossed the line since it started. At first the police and theatre management did everything possible to prevent violence and avoid publicity. However, small gangs of white men have begun threatening picketers on and off the line. We need another workshop there and the group needs to assess its effectiveness and where they are going with the project.

Gainesville and Dunnellon CORE

Both of these groups have repeatedly requested servicing in the form of workshops and program aid. A weekend before the convention I hope to be able to arrange a joint "conference" for both groups in Dunnellon where we will spend at least one day on the following: morning: program discussion and CORE philosophy; afternoon: non-violent workshop; evening: mass meeting. In this way I could work with both groups at once (the G-ville group can go en mass~~e~~ to Dunnellon which has more members) and the vital workshop can be given. I think these groups should establish an esprit de corps, and since the G-ville group is predominately white and the Dunnellon group all-Negro, they could provide each other with a little integration of their project personall (being so close) as well as develop an interracial atmosphere for both groups.

All this may seem a little over-ambitious, but I do feel it should be attempted. We have roots in the above areas, and we need to solidify them and develop the CORE potential as best we can, despite our limited resources.

Florida representatives to national convention ??????

I think it would be *very* usefull to us here if a carload of representatives from the four groups could go: Tallahassee CORE, Quincy CORE, Gainesville CORE and Dunnellon CORE. Although only Tallahssee CORE is affiliated, the represntatives from the other groups could receive valuable information from the convention and perhaps discuss their groups with Mr. Haley and Mr. McCain. If five people from these groups (five in all--one from each group at least) could come, could they have room arranged for them by the national office???? Could they observe significant sessions, and could they gain something substantial by coming??? We have *no* information here about the convention. So please forward this information to me immediately so I can have it in hand when I see these groups!!!

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida
424 N. Calhoun
Tallahassee, Florida

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations.
Richard Haley, Southern Office.

FROM: Judy Benninger, Task Force, Florida

SUBJECT: Weekly report on 8 County voter registration project in North Florida, and a report on the active CORE chapters in middle and North Florida.

DATE: June 15, 1964

This will be the first report on the 8 county project for voter registration in North Florida. I received Mr. Haley's telegram indicating that the proposed project for North Florida had been accepted by the national office and that a grant had been made to SEDF for this project. He suggested that I speak with Marvin Rich the next morning. I spoke with Patricia Due that evening, and she gave me some background on the grant and we made some preliminary plans for implimenting parts of the project. The following morning Patricia, Mr. Rich and I had a three way conversation by phone in which we discussed certain restrictive aspects of the grant, staff qualifications, and plans for the central office. Patricia indicated that she would return to active status to supervise the project.

Acting on our conversation, I immediately notified our contacts in the seven new counties of the acceptance of the project. I also noted for their benifit the number of field workers expected in their areas. I asked that these contacts notify their groups (where a group was represented) of the project, and I also asked that they seek persons willing to accept CORE field workers into their homes for the summer. Finally, I requested that past plans for speaking engagements for CORE staff be reworked.

Since we have prposed Gadsden County, Quincy specifically, as the place for the coordinating office, I spoke with Rev. Crutcher about the continued availability of his parsonage office, indicating to him that the project (which he helped to plan) had been accepted. He said that although he had planned to leave Gadsden County to move to Tallahassee, he was willing to stay in Quincy and work with the project. He will make a formal request to his church board to allow us the use of the room we were using, another room, and to allow us to install a one-party line in this offic

We also discussed the project expense allowance of $15/month to cover utilities used by us.

Patricia outlined for me the Louisiana project staff qualifications which we are using as a guide for staff recruitment for the project. I have contacted several prospects for this.

Gadsden County Program

As a part of the regular Gadsden County voter registration project, we distributed approximately 1,200 leaflets, a copy of which is attached, this weekend. Tonight a steering committee meeting is being held in Quincy, where we hope to make plans for a concentrated effort. People there are encouraged that the project has been accepted, and they look forward to Pat's return and additional staff.

CORE CHAPTERS

Quincy CORE

Due to parental pressures and increased hostility of white on-lookers to picketing in Quincy, the Leaf theatre picketing was called off this weekend, despite the fact that an integrated group of eight came from Tallahassee CORE to picket with the group this weekend. It is evident that more community work will have to be done, and we will have to demand more police protection of demonstrators. It is possible that a reassessment of the theatre project will conclude in a project which will have more support, show more immediate gains, and instill some confidence in Quincyites who seem to be retreating from CORE activities.

Tallahassee CORE

At present, Tallahassee CORE is at a standstill due to a poor transition from old to new leadership and a laxness in the new leadership. Last Tuesday night, however, the meeting was more encouraging. A new president was elected who seems to be more firm a leader and more competent. A program for hiring was projected and each person attending given a specific research job on which to report in the subsequent meeting. The group plans to investigate and urge fair hiring in several business establishments vulnerable to a protest project, such as the Winn Dixie Store near A. & M. and the new J. M. Fields store.

Dunnellon CORE !!

Mr. Bostick, Chairman of Dunnellon CORE contacted me last week on a matter which seems somewhat urgent to me. He said that he had followed the plan for affiliation outlined in the national CORE constitution; that is, the group sent a check for $10 to Mr. McCain, a list of officers, a request for affiliation, and I believe they sent a constitution and a resume of past projects and future possible projects. This was some time ago. Last week Mr. Bostick received his first response from these items he sent--a cancelled check for $10 and a brief note thanking him for his contribution to CORE. Naturally He was somewhat confused by this. I explained to him that affiliations take a long time, and that if he would hold on to the cancelled check, it could be applied to the application fee if some mistake has been made. I assured him that I would request clarification of Dunnellon's CORE chapter status in writing, and that I would do everything possible to seek their affiliation at the national convention, to which I suggested he send delegates, if possible. He is very pleased with the proposed workshop scheduled for this Saturday in Dunnellon, and perhaps we can straighten out a few matters there. No doubt, if a substantial number of people show up for the workshop, a summer project for Dunnellon will result. I realize how difficult it is to handle all the request made by the growing number of chapters, but, as I consider this a rather unique chapter in my experience (one which involves the entire Negro community of Dunnellon and which has strong adult support as well as a good potential of young people), I think it would be unfortunate not to clear up the confusion under which the chapter has been struggling for about a year.

Gainesville CORE

As outlined in the report of 5/29/64, Gainesville CORE organized around the idea that the movement in Gainesville needed to begin concentrating on involving more than the upper middle class Negro community, and that projects involving public accomodations (which are nearly %100 open the in city) were becoming inefficient and meaningless to the majority of Negro citizens. Therefore, they decided that they would attempt to work on such items as equal employment in publically spported jobs, school integration (of which there is none yet in Gainesville) and attempting to get training projects in the city which would equip unemployed Negroes to fill jobs in the two industrial plants in the city. The first project involved equal employment in city jobs. The group found that there are over 800 city jobs. They compiled the first and only comprehensive list of jobs, who holds them by race, past promotion policies, some indication of why certain people got certain jobs, eetc. From heir investigation they arrived at two basic conclusions: first, that Negroes are completely discriminated against in city hiring; second, that hiring and promotion practices follow a "spoils" system. They drew up a list of demands which included a central hiring agency and officer, a drawing up of specifications for each job, salary scales, hiring and firing criteria, and they further demanded that a specified place be designated for the announcement of each job opening with qualifications, salary, etc, to be posted. Finally, they demanded equal employment practices.

The "reform" of the hiring practices has long been a bone for liberals to chew on in Gainesville. However, it has never been thoroughly considered or acted on there. At first the CORE group was met by great hostility by city commissioners, and the spokesman was told that it would be three years before the subject would even be considered by the commission. The mayor told the spokesman that he thinks CORE is a communist dupe organization. Following these conversations members of the CORE chapter attended in mass a commission meeting, also attended by several hundred other persons who were there for various other reasons. The group submitted its findings from the investigation indetail. They charged that the results indicated gross malpractice, inefficienty and discrimination. They demanded immediate evidence of good faith on the part of the commission, and they said they were prepared to go the limit to secure a reform in city hiring practices.

As a result, the city commission, at its last meeting, issued a statement indicating that they had decided to inact needed reforms in city hiring, part of which is noted in the clipping from the Gainesvile Sun attached to this report. This success of the project so far has established for the group a certain respect in the community, and when the mayor made an offhand remark about CORE being a communist group, other groups joined with CORE in protesting this (also as indicated in the clipping). The mayor retracted, and also went on the radio appologizing to the group for any "misunderstanding". Presently, the group plans to insure that the city promise is adhered to, and to begin soliciting recruits to apply for jobs. They also plan to demand the acceptance of 15 Negro students who applied for transfer to all white schools and who were denied.

So far the group's success has been mainly due to the fact that although very small, all of its members are willing to work hard on research and are quite articulate and militant, whereas the other civil rights groups have been playing both sides. Also, the city is very much afraid of CORE, and they have made these concessions to avert large demonstrations which the group had organized in case their demands were not acted upon.

The reason for these lengthy discussions of these groups is that three of them are pending affiliation, and it may be that this information will bear on their acceptence.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

JUNE 9, 1964

Personnel Dept. Pushed

Initial steps toward developing a personnel department were taken by city commissioners last night.

City Manager Bill Green was instructed to hire a personnel director at his "earliest convenience."

Members of the audience, primarily representing the Congress of Racial Equality, discussed personnel policies with commissioners, including posting job vacancies and job qualifications.

Commissioners Ed Turlington and Jim Richardson noted that preparation of job qualifications was highly specialized and required careful study.

Turlington said his committee felt that the personnel director could help prepare the specifications.

Commissoner Alan Sutherland said he felt it was "sound practice" to post qualifications and vacancies.

Green said he would discuss the personnel director's salary with the personnel committee.

* * *

The article on the left shows the city commissioners finally agreeing to dmands made by the CORE group in open meeting several weeks ago. AT first they were told that the improvements indicated at left would "possibly be considered within the next three years". Apparently the response of the CORE group that direct action would insue if the city did not show immediate good faith on these demands produced these really startling ~~demands~~ results, such as the central personel office, posting of job vacancies and qualifications, and a centralization and merit system. Civic groups have asked for these things for about ten years, and many consider the response to the CORE group, although hostile, one of the real accomplishments of civil rights groups in Gainesville.

, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1964

McKinney's 'Communism' Charge Hit

Civil rights groups here challenged Mayor Howard McKinney today to substantiate his charge that communism is "in the civil rights movement . . . and in Gainesville, Florida."

McKinney made the statement Tuesday in a talk to the Altrusa Club.

Gainesville Congress of Racial Equality, Student Group for Equal Rights and the NAACP Youth Council members issued a statement this morning attacking McKinney:

"Last night the Gainesville Sun quoted Mayor-Commissioner Howard McKinney as saying publicly that 'Communism is in the civil rights movement, the labor unions, the motion picture industry . . . and in Gainesville, Fla."

"Undocumented charges of 'creeping communism' are a notorious maneuver of the extreme right-wing. We call upon Commissioner McKinney to document these charges immediately.

"If Mr. McKinney is unable to substantiate his statements, we call upon the people of Gainesville to rid themselves of Mr. McKinney as an irresponsible extremist."

The statement was issued by Edward Richer, a University of Florida professor. He said he was authorized to release the statement by the three groups.

Richer noted that it was not the first time McKinney referred to Communist infiltration in civil rights movements, especially CORE.

He said the mayor referred to CORE representatives who met with him and the city manager several weeks ago as being "dupes of the Communists."

SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1964

Denies Calling Group 'Communist Dupes'

Mayor Protests Charges

Mayor Howard McKinney this weekend responded to charges that he termed local CORE members "Communist dupes," denying the claims.

"I first want to refute the statement in Thursday's paper that I referred to CORE representatives as being 'dupes of the Communists.' This state- is completely false."

McKinney responded to a protest statement from Ed Richer, a spokesman for CORE, the NAACP Youth Council and the Student Group for Equal Rights following Tuesday's speech the mayor made to an Altrusa Club luncheon on communism.

McKinney's statement continued:

"Secondly, I am shocked at Mr. Richer's reaction to the write-up of my talk before the Altrusa Club on Tuesday.

"In order to clarify my remarks at that luncheon, I was making the point that although actual Communist operatives in the U. S. A. are relatively small in number, their influence is widespread and affects many different areas. Certainly our community is not immune to that influence.

"I made no reference, neither expressed nor implied, to any individual or group in Gainesville who is sincerely working for the betterment of the Negro's station in life, as I am doing through the Bi-Racial Committee.

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE

C.O.R.E.

NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!! NEWS FLASH!!!

BETWEEN JANUARY AND APRIL OF 1964, 975 NEGROES IN GADSDEN COUNTY REGISTERED TO VOTE—2½ TIMES THE HIGHEST NUMBER REGISTERED IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY (WHICH WAS A TOTAL OF 452 AS OF 1963). THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED TO 1,427. BUT, THERE ARE 10,800 NEGROES IN THIS COUNTY WHO COULD REGISTER AND WHO HAVE NOT!

DID YOU KNOW THAT THERE ARE MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES IN GADSDEN COUNTY??? ABOUT 24,000 NEGROES AND ONLY ABOUT 17,000 WHITES?? AND YET NEGROES ARE DENIED ALMOST ALL OF THEIR BASIC RIGHTS HERE, AND CONDITIONS IN BOTH CITY AND COUNTY ARE VERY BAD. DID YOU KNOW THAT IF NEGROES IN GADSDEN COUNTY WOULD REGISTER AND VOTE, THAT NEGROES COULD SEE TO IT THAT ALL CITIZENS OF GADSDEN COUNTY RECEIVE THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE BENIFITS OF LIVING HERE? DID YOU KNOW THAT WITH FULL REGISTRATION, NEGROES COULD ELECT ANY CANDIDATE THEY CHOSE, FOR ANY COUNTY OFFICE?

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF NEGROES REGISTERED TO VOTE SO THAT WHEN THE TOTALS COME OUT IN OCTOBER, ENOUGH NEGROES WILL BE REGISTERED SO THAT SOME NEEDED CHANGES CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT?? READ THE BELOW STATEMENTS AND ACT NOW!!!

Anyone born in this country, 21 years of age or older, who has lived in Florida for 1 year and in Gadsden County for 6 months can register to vote regardless of race. All you have to do is go to the registrar's office at 15 S. Main (in the Gadsden County Times office) and say, "I want to register to vote". It is open every weekday from 9-12 and 2-5; on Saturdays from 9-12. Register Democrat to be able to vote in all state elections. 975 Negroes did this in four months this year. WHAT ABOUT YOU???

Need information or Transportation ? Go by Mt. Moriah Church (302 S. 10th Street) or call 627-7244.

Want to Attend a CORE meeting ? They are held every Monday night at 8 p.m. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church.

July 23, 1964

TO: George Appleton, CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund (c/o Marvin Rich).
James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Jeffrey Greenup, Lawyers Constitutional and Defense Fund.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: July 7 through July 23, 1964.

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project officially began on the 7th of July with the opening day of orientation. Staff orientation lasted from the 7th until the 13th. During this period the topics outlined in the attached "Staff Orientation" schedule. Staff were housed with Quincy residents, and a church here provided a meeting place and kitchen facilities. At the end of orientation the 8 field staff had been hired. We found that the Gadsden County steering committee would be responsible for paying an additional person, a native of Quincy--Johnny Watson--and that Attorney Greenup would solicit funds to hire a 10th person. We are presently looking for 2 additional people to hire.

During the orientation period there was some harrassment and intimidation of the staff and others working with us. In Quincy we were followed constantly by the police, stopped by them, and a resident driving staff was arrested. Attempts to gain necessary food in restaurants were allowed at first to interracial groups, but violence on the part of local whites and the refusal of local police to protect those eating in or coming and going from these establishments has caused most of them to resegregate. One of the task force workers was attacked by a white. We attempted to charge him with assault and were told by the police that he had been convicted and fined $35, although the lawyers working with us have been unable to find a record of such a conviction.

After over a month of searching, we have been unable to find anyone who will rent us an office to be used as a coordinating office for the project. As a result, we are putting the central office in our house in an empty room. We have a phone--627-8458. At present we are using the following as the project address:

Route 2 Box 37
Quincy, Florida

Enclosed here are some of the materials we used in the staff orientation. During the orientation we had the opportunity to hear from two lawyers, John Due and Jeffrey Greenup (who was stationed with us from LCD). One day persons from other counties involved in the project came and we discussed problems and techniques for these counties.

The LCD has given us a great deal of aid. We have had lawyers here since the beginning of the project--at present they have also sent a law clerk. They have acted as our spokesmen to county officials on questions of law which relate to opening registration books. They have also handled cases evolving from arrests in the counties. They have been most cooperative and have helped in many ways, often beyond the call of strict legal work. A supporter in Tallahassee has provided LCD with a free office in which there will be installed a telephone, typewriter, etc. They will live in Quincy but must operate out of Tallahassee due to the presence there of three law libraries, etc.

At present we have staff in three counties. In Gadsden County are two whites and two Negroes. Although the books are open only one day a week (9-12, 2-5), the Gadsden County staff have been able to keep a continuous line all day at the office. They have available to them about ten cars and drivers for each Monday. We have stationed one person in Chattahoochee (about 26 miles from Quincy), and the other three are in Quincy. Next week one of the three in Quincy will move to the other large community, Havana and work there. The remaining two staff in Quincy will divide their energies between working Quincy and the very small outlying communities such as Greensborough and Midway. The entire staff canvassed some of the tobbacco farms where conditions are identical to slavery. Although they were able to get a few people from the farms to register, the word has apparently gone out to the farm superintendents about the project, and subsequent canvassers have been thrown off the farms. As the farms and houses in which Negroes live are all owned by the farm, we have been advised that we could be convicted of tresspassing for working these farms against the orders of the owners. We have continued having people go on them, however. As indicated on the attached form relating to Gadsden County, a number of methods are being used to get people registered. Because most of the unregistered Negroes covered in the project reside in this county, a great deal of manpower and effort is being expended here.

A number of different types of harrassments and intimidations and violence has occurred in the county, some of it directed toward staff or those in the community working with staff, and some of it directed toward Negroes engaged in civil rights activities. Staff members have been followed by police and hostile whites. The air has been let out of all tires on a project car. One task force person was assaulted last week, and we have received threatening calls here at the central office. More important is the harrassment of local citizens. Crosses have been burned at the home of a man who is on the local steering committee and at the home of the parents of one of the task force workers. Persons attempting to utilize public accomodations have been arrested or attacked or refused. A Negro was shot at by a group of whites in a car. The registrar makes derrogatory comments about staff members to Negroes coming into register. Rev. Crutcher, who has worked with us for about 6 months has received a number of threatneing calls, and his home is constantly circled either by the police or by an identified group of white men in cars with two way radios. Most of these events have been related to the FBI and some sworn statements have been made. There is a suit being filed by the LCD against the city and county for the arrest of two CORE members who were arrested when attempting to eat in a newly desegregated drive-in restaurant.

All of the above events relate directly or indirectly to voter registration as we are associated with any civil rights activities here although we are only working in voter registration.

In Madison County there are two staff members--both white males. They have managed to contact a number of people, as indicated in their attached report. However, the books there have been closed for about a month because the registrar is sick and his wife, the deputy registrar, broke her arm. The LCD attorney--James Lamberton--went to Madison County and informed County officials of their legal obligation to obtain a working registrar or other deputies. If action is not taken this week to open the office, a suit will be filed. The staff there have been intimidated by local police, but they are receiving cooperation in their county.

In Suwannee County we have an interracial team--both girls. They have had great difficulty obtaining housing and were evicted from one house in the middle of the night. Despite this and their problems with the police (who informed them it is illegal for whites and Negroes to live together), they were able to get out and start contacting people. A mass meeting is scheduled there for the 29th at which Patricia and Mr. Haley will speak. We may hold the staff meeting there also. This county has shown the greatest resistence from within the Negro community. Some Negroes in positions of power are very much opposed to having a white worker there, and this has created difficulties. The books are open two days a week, however.

We were able to rent three cars through an agency in Jacksonville. One is placed in Suwannee county with the two girls. A personal car is in Madison. A second car is placed with the worker to go to Havana, and there are two other personal cars in the Gadsden Project owned by staff. The third car will also be used in Gadsden County, primarily for Patricia in her traveling to other counties.

The project originally included 8 north Florida counties. We are in three of them and planning to send one person to a fourth next week. Three of the remaining four counties have gone back on their agreements to acdept workers. They did this within three days of the time that workers were to arrive. Apparently the NAACP offered these counties financial support with the understanding that this would not be granted if CORE workers were also working with the existing groups. The 4th county is now in the process of accepting a worker after having gone back on its agreement to cooperate. Patricia is making trips back to these counties this week in the hope of finding some arrangement which will be satisfactory to each party.

We are in great need of reimbursement for project expenses plus an advance. At present we have no money in the project account, and this could be very serious in the event of an arrest or other emergency.

We are looking forward to having Marsha McKenna here to work in the central office. This would relieve a burden from Patricia and the Gadsden County staff as we feel it essential to have someone there at all times.

Despite the harrassments and great tensions in all three counties--which are among the worst in the state--the staff has generally adjusted and progress is being made. Goldwater's candidacy has stimulated our activities somewhat, and we have had people calling local ledders asking how they can vote against him. The passing of the civil rights act has also stimulated civil rights activities and the tension and hostility of the whites. We hope to make the best of these events in our program.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force

for:

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

STATISTICAL SUMMARY*

	Gadsden	Madison	Suwannee
1. People Contacted:			
A. Canvassing	300	246	100
B. Church meetings	125	50	60
C. Factories	50		
D. Choir Unions	50		
E. NAACP meeting		10	
F. Steering committee		15	20
G. Bars, cafes, street			130
Totals	525	321	310

Total Contacts: 1,150

2. # Agreeing to register	200	37	49
3. # taken to register	60	0	4
4. Approx. # to register	175	0	4
5. # refusing to cooperate	4	11	2

6. Project registration this week: 179

* approx.

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
George Appleton (c/o Marvin Rich), CORE SEDF.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: July 31, 1964.

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project: a report covering 7/20-7/27.

The past week has included a surge in registration activities, an increased need for legal action, and a tightening of the central organization of this project. We were pleased to receive our second advance, and we are sending in weekly expense reports. We would greatly appreciate it if a reimbursement of funds used could be forwarded us whenever our balance reaches $500 or below. The present balance is $760.90.

In Suwannee County the staff there have lost all support of the so-called Negro leadership. However, the people themselves are rallying around the project, and for the first time the two girls there have many offers of housing, transportation and other help. Despite the fact that the leaders have apparently been so intimidated that they are afraid to help, activities are picking up with the new support of the unregistered community. Last Friday the registrar closed his office an hour early when a group of Negroes arrived to register. When one of the workers attempted to read the election law book to the registrar, he tried to grab the book out of her hands. After the efforts of Attorney Lamberton who has been assigned us by LCDC, a promise was made that the books would be kept open, and the registrar did go so far as to hire additional staff and put more chairs in his office for people waiting to sit in.

In Madison County staff have had a great deal of trouble because of police harrassment. Attached is a clipping describing an incident which occured this week. We understand that if we withdraw our suit, the charges against Mike Geison will be dropped. Until this week, the books in Madison had been illegally closed. Attorney Lamberton talked at length with county officials and convinced them to open the registrar's office, which they did. Staff and prospective registrants have been harrassed by be following by police, and Geison was, as mentioned, arrested on a trumped up charge. A permanent steering committee is being set up there to stimulate voter registration and to carry on after the staff leaves.

In Gadsden County the organizational work and contacting has been greatly stepped up. All of Quincy and Chattahoochee have been canvassed by staff and local members of the CORE group. About 20 adults attended the last steering committee meeting, and they are well on their way to collecting the money to pay a local staff member. On Monday (the only day the books are open), there was a Negro registering to vote every second of the day. The line outside ranged from 15 to 75 persons all day, and even local adults were out driving people and standing with the line. CORE members from Quincy stood outside and gave out "I Am Registered " buttons and gave prospective registrants the questions they would be asked inside. Because of the line, police gathered across the street at the fire station and next door at the police station (the line sometimes streched down the street in front of this station). At about 4:45 a uniformed police officer began taking moving pictures of those 65 or so in line. Stuart Wechlser, Task force worker, stood between the camera and the people and demanded that the officer stop intimidating them. Weschler was arrested but later released without charges.

The group of staff now keep office hours on days when the books are not open. There is a weekly steering committee meeting, a weekly car pool meeting, and canvassing every day. One staff is now in Chattahoochee, three in Quincy. Next week one of the Quincy staff will go to live in Havana, the third largest town in the county. A weekly newspaper, The Gadsden County Free Press, put out by staff and canvassers, will be distributed for the first time this Saturday. This paper will carry registration information and news, news of meetings concerning registration, and information on how people can help. Also included will be discussions of county conditions which can be corrected through a full Negro registration. We are hoping that a local Negro will run for a county office to stimulate registration. Attorney Lemberton made a request of the county commissioners that the books be open every day. They are to decide on his request this Tuesday. Unless they are opened, the situation will continue to be that we have more people waiting to register than can. With the opening of the books it is possible that Negro registration will make remarkable increases.

Rev. Elton Cox, CORE Field Secretary, has agreed to spend a week with us in August speaking at mass meetings in the counties in which we are working. We feel that the presence of this dynamic adult leader will greatly help in the program.

The rented cars are proving to be a real help in the program. The Suwannee staff have one, one has been given to the Gadsden County staff, and one is being used by the central office. Twp more cars may come into the project with volunteer staff arriving this Saturday.

There have been gross intimidations by the registrars in all three counties, which accounts for a loss in number of registrants. In Gadsden County, for example, illiterates are told that they might as well not register as they will not be allowed to vote. In Madison county the registrar asks Negroes why they are so anxious to register now when they could have been registered all along. Two shut-downs in Suwannee County have also slowed up registration and intimidated those waiting to register. Attorney Lamberton had all of these things cleared up for this week anyway, but only through making a 250 mile circuit of our area just about every day. We have been collecting statements, and a suit could be filed in any of these counties if these malpractices continue.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 7/27

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
a. Contacts			
1. canvassing	68	191	110
2. church meetings	378	300	11
3. choir unions	500		
4. bars or cafes		30	20
5. leafleting	1,000		
b. Totals	1,946	521	141
c. # Agreeing to reg.	1,000	70	40
d. # transported	103	25	30
e. approx. # reg. this week	164	35-40	55
f. # refusing to cooperate	2	12	0
G. total # reg. to date	339	35-40	59

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner, Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED July 20-25, 1964

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

On various occassions we have been stopped by the police, and followed. We heard (we can't find out who said it) that we would be run out of town.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

On July 24, the registrar closed the books about 4:20. There were 6 people waiting to register. He called the sheriff and chief of police who ordered us out of the office. He also refused to register a 65 year old man who did not know his birthdate

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. canvass + leaflet	116
2. meeting	11
3. talking in cafes, etc	20
4.	
	total 141

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 40.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 30.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 55.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 59.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Ira Simmons, Johnny Watson, Judy Beninger, Stuart Wechsler

DATES COVERED July 20-27, 1964

COUNTY Gadsden County

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI) There has been several shots fired in Negro neighborhoods. One of these shots fired at the general office.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept) The Registrar's office is still closed everyday except Monday's and those hours are 9:00 A.M. until 12:00 noon and from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. The registrar's office closef Monday, July 27, at five o'clock with approximately sixty-five people waiting in line to register.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. Canvassing	68
2. Choir unions	500
3. Church gatherings	378
4. Leafleting	1000

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 1000.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 103.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD ~~290~~ 164.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

Two religious differences: They felt that too many people were taking part and no one praying.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE ~~1000~~ 334.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston & Mike Geison

DATES COVERED July 19-26, 1964

COUNTY Madison, Florida

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

David Dukes, president of the local NAACP Youth Council, has been subjected to harassment from Deputy Sheriff Porter, a report of which has already been sent to Patricia Due. We were harassed and Mike Geison arresred for Recklexs Driving Friday the 24th. Reports of this incident have already been sent.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

This weekend, the registration books were open for the first time since we arrived. The registration process was very slow at first on Friday requiring about 20 minutes per person. Later it speeded up to about 10 min./person. The registrar's performance on Saturday was satisfactory.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	Canvassing	191
2.	Church meetings	300
3.	Bars	30
4.		

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 70.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 25.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 35-40.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

12 The most common reason is apathy. Not included in this figure ar about 8 people who work during all the hours the books are open and about 3 who are ineligible due to prison records, etc.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE ______.

35 -40

CORE Worker Petitions Court

MADISON —A white Congress of Racial Equality worker, Mike Geison of Miami, has petitioned the federal district court in Jacksonville to take jurisdiction in a Madison County case.

The federal court suit asks $100,000 damages from the City and County of Madison for false arrest.

Madison County Circuit Court Clerk Dale Leslie said today that Geison was detained about two hours for questioning and was then released. No charges were filed, Leslie said.

Geison claimed in his feedral court suit that he was in Madison with a CORE voter registration campaign when a deputy sheriff halted him and charged him with reckless driving.

Geison also related in his suit that, prior to his "arrest," a deputy sheriff told him and another CORE worker they would not be protected, and that a courthouse door was slammed in his face when he took a carload of Negroes to register to vote.

In unrelated action, Willie Eugene Pinkney of Polkinghorne Village, a student housing area at Florida A. & M. University and Franklin Shildon Anderson of Jamaica, N.Y., have petitioned for transfer of a case from the Madison County Court to the federal court.

They are charged with open profanity. In all three cases, it is alleged that a fair trial cannot be had in Madison County because among other reasons, there are names of no Negroes in the jury box.

GAdsden County Free Press

NEWSLETTER No. 1 Gadsden County Citizenship Project August 1, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church, 302 S. 10th Street. Phone 627-7244.

*

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF '64 PASSES

President Johnson has signed into law the new civil rights bill. Under this act you have the right to eat in any restaurant, go to any movie and sit where you please. Your right to vote is further protected by this bill. If for any reason you are denied these rights, there are two lawyers in Gadsden County who are here to protect these rights. Go by Mount Moriah and get a form to fill out which the lawyers can use. You can also make an appointment to see them at that office. This bill is only paper until we make it work!

*

NEWS OF NEGRO REGISTRATION HERE

A voter registration drive is in full swing in Gadsden County. The purpose is to get as many Negroes on the books before they close October 3 as possible. In order to be able to vote between Goldwater and Johnson in November, and for many county offices, you must be a registered voter. To do this, you should go to the office located in the Gadsden County Times office at 15 S. Madison on Mondays between 9-12 and 2-5. Tell the registrar that you want to register. Because we have a one party system in Florida, you have to register as a Democrat to be able to vote in all elections. If you are 21, have lived in Florida for one year and this county 6 months. you can register and vote. You do not have to be able to read or write to do this. At the present time, the books are open only on Mondays. This Tuesday , however, the county commissioners will decide whether or not to open the books every day. We are hoping they will.

*

PERSONAL INTEREST

Vivian Tribute plans to register this Monday, August 3rd, which is her 21st birthday. Happy Birthday to a new First Class Citizen.

"I want my freedom yesterday".
(Martin Luther King)

FREEDOM DAY LAST MONDAY IN QUINCY

Monday, July 27, became an unplanned Freedom Day in Gadsden County when a large number of Negroes came to the registrar's office in Quincy to place their names on the registration books. When the office opened at 9 A.M. about 20 Negroes had lined up waiting to register. Between then and the closing of the office at 5 P.M. there were from 15 to 75 Negroes in line, and a Negro was being registered every second of th time the books were open!

CORE task force workers, members of t local CORE group, and adults from the voter registration steering committee spent the day in canvassing, driving people and leafleting streets. Cars came from as far as Chattahoochee and Havana. At about 2:45, a car from Chattahoochee arrived. Bystanders watched as a lady 109 years old was lift from the car. Born in slavery, she told CORE workers that it was about time she got to vote. When asked what party she wished to affiliate with, she said: "Just put me down for Johnson". Upon returning home, she told her neighbors that there was nothing to it. Her daughter, 80 years old, p lans to regis this Monday.

When the office closed at 5, there w still about 65 Negroes waiting to register. Last Monday, 164 Negroes registered to vote, bringing the grand total of Negro registrations to about 1,900.

MORE WORK LEFT TO BE DONE!!

Although many Negroes are now realiz that the ballot box is the way to gain their freedom here, the job before us i enormous. Most whites here are regist and there are about 9,000 white voters. Of the 12,000 Negroes who could regist only 1,900 have done this. If you or someone in your family or neighborhood is not registered yet, do so now! On the back of this paper is a schedule of activities. If you can help in any or all, please do so.

GADSDEN COUNTY CORE NEWS

Last Monday night the CORE group held its regular meeting at 8 p.m. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church on Clark Street in Quincy. As a fund raising project, members had sold raffle tickets for a hog donated by the president. Vera Gunn won the fine hog which weighed ove 200 pounds.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday	6:30, Mount Moriah Church. Car Pool meeting for those driving Monday.
Monday	REGISTRATION DAY rides and information from 627-7244.
Tuesday	4 p.m. meet to canvas at the church. 8 p.m. POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON VOTING PROCEEDURES AND POLITCIS. Meet at Mount Moriah.
Wednesday	Meet at 4 to canvass.
Friday	
Saturday	Meet at church to hand out newsletter.

— * —

TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER

A telegram was received yesterday from James Farmer, national director of CORE. It said: "CORE has not agreed to moratorium. Continue present plans." This means that CORE has got joined some other groups in deciding not to demonstrate until after November. CORE believes in free speech and non-violent demonstrations which seek to end racial injustice.

— * —

CHOIR UNION # 2 HELPS IN REGISTRATION!

Last Surday, Choir Union # 2 of Quincy devoted part of its program to voter registration. Several speeches were made, and the group collected over $55 to help with the salary of a local worker. Voices rang with religious and freedom songs, and everyone had a wonderful time. Many members came Monday to register.

TANNER CHAPEL WANTS FREEDOM

The members of Tanner Chapel decided last Sunday at the Men's Day Program that their church would have 100% registration. Attorney James Lamberton, a white lawyer from the Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee gave a brief talk on "spiritual and legal statues". He said that religious and legal laws support the idea that a man must stand up for his rights and exercise them. Mr. Russel Stephens introduced Rev. Crutcher whose topic was "Playing the Man". Mr. Moten led the group in prayer. Rev. Crutcher told the group that men these days are leaving everything to their wives, and that the men of Gadsden County must give good examples to their families and children by playing the man. He emphasized registration.

MEETING IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

A meeting was held last Wednesday in Chattahoochee to discuss the possibility of forming a permanent group to stimulate registration. The meeting was held at Bethel Church which is pastored by Rev. Sumpter. The group was enthusiastic in agreeing to canvass and raise money for leaflets. This Wednesday there will be a workshop at the same church at 8 p.m. which will give information to new voters on voting proceedures and Florida politics.

— * —

THINGS TO BE GAINED BY FULL REGISTRATION

We all realize that conditions for Negroes in this county can be improved. We also realize that better conditions for *all* citizens, black and white, cannot be achieved unless each person takes an active interest in his local government. If Negroes will register, such things as better street, better street lighting, improved recreational facilities, and better schools can be achieved. With a large number of Negro registrants, Negroes can join whites in attempting to work out plans to improve conditions for the entire county. But *the Negro is not listened to* if he is not registered, because officials in government are elected by registered voters only.

Also, Negroes pay taxes and work in this county. Negroes outnumber whites here. In order to receive your *fair share* of county benifits, you must vote for candidates who promise these things to you. Further, if a Negro runs for office here, or if a white runs who understands the needs of Negroes and is willing to work to fill these needs, we need to be ready to give this man our *full* support. Our complaints are worthless unless we can *vote* to have something done about them. For example, many Negroes find it difficult if not impossible to register on Mondays—a night or Saturday would be more convient. The County Commissioners are voting this Tuesday to decide whether to open the books more days. If they know that their offices depended on the Negro vote as well as the white vote, they would consider the requests that Negroes have made. Know your commissioners and keep up with what they do. Then you will know whether or not you want them to continue to represent you next year.

"To only a few generations if given the opportunity of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger".

(John Kennedy)

Ans.

BRIEF REPORT ON INTIMIDATIONS

TO: Marvin Rich.
Richard Haley

FROM: North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

DATE: July 23, 1964

GADSDEN COUNTY: constant following of workers by police. shooting at Negro man. cross burning at member of steering committee's house, another at home of task force worker. arrest of two CORE members attempting to use drive-in restuarant. Constant ciricling of Gadsden County office by police and a constant group of white men with two-way radios. Threatening phone calls to minister who is helping and to Patricia Due. Attempted beating of task force worker. arrest of steering committee member while driving an integrated staff group. Registrar making derragatory remarks about staff to Negroes registering.

Madison COUNTY: Questioning and following of task force by police---statement made that they could not be protected. Arrest of two visiting Tallahassee CORE members.

Suwannee County: Negro policeman informed integrated team of staff they could not live together according to the law. Police surrveillance of house. Threatening calls stimulated eviction from one house in middle of night.

Details will follow.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

Judy Benninger
Task Force, CORE

for:

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

August 23, 1964

TO: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Florida.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

DATE: August 23, 1964.

SUBJECT: Field trip to Dunnellon, Florida, August 20-21, 1964. Present condition of the chapter and reccommendations.

On August 20, 1964, I went to Dunnellon at the request of the chapter president, Mr. John Bostick, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Mells, the Treasurer, Mrs. Rosa Simmons, and an active young member, Luther Simmons, and at your suggestion. I took with me the revised CORE constitution, other CORE literature, and testing forms and retainers provided me by the LCDC Attorneys in Tallahassee. My main concern was to meet with members of the two quarrelling factions in the group and attempt to ascertain what can be done to solidify the group and provide a meaningful program for Dunnellon CORE.

Upon arrival I went to Mrs. Mell's home and gave her the testing forms I had promised to bring. She immediately went out and rounded up two young men, and the three of them proceeded to test local establishments. She returned shortly, leaving Luther and Gene to complete the testing, and we had a long conversation. The following represents her point of view concerning the chapter. It should be noted that she is one of the first members of the group, which formed over a year ago, and she is one of three adults in the community who participate in direct action, testing, confrontations with the power structure, etc., up to this day. It is her opinion that the president, Bostick, has (1) sold out to the city commission (2) inhibited direct action because of promises made by him to same (3) restricted the number and size of mass meetings because of promises made to same (4) ignorred the CORE principles of a democratic direct action unit (5) "screened" information coming to him from national CORE and from this office (6) refused to cooperate with the NAACP in worthwhile mutual projects such as voter registration and testing (7) refused to honor financial committments made prior to his becoming president (8) used ////// dictatorial methods to table or ignore project suggestions coming from either the executive committee or the main body (9) stacked the membership with persons favorable to his point of view (10) spread rumors in the community as to the character of Mrs. Mells and Mrs. Simmons.

Mr. Mells further contends that Bostick (1) has not sent the proper information to national CORE for affiliation (2) does not communicate to the group information he receives (3) makes decisions for the group which the group is not allowed to vote for. Mrs. Simmons contends, as treasurer, that Bostick sometimes keeps monies collected from churches up to six weeks before reporting them, and often removes from these monies expenses which he says he incurrs without providing receipts.

On the other hand, Mr. Bostick sees things quite differently. He feels that Mrs. Mells and Mrs. Simmons are requesting reimbursement for travel expenses of a year ago for their children to trial without receipts. He also says that they are going around the community besmerching his character. Further, he told me that some of the people in the town are getting their churches to donate $25 per church to the SCLC, and that many people want CORE to pay for those churches who say they can't afford this. He says that the Mells faction concurs with this project. He is against it. He also resents the fact that Mrs. Mells and Mrs. Simmons came to Quincy to this office to complain and get testing forms.

On Thursday afternoon, I attempted to get in touch with Bostick--he got off work about six, but didn't return my call, and Ira and Rev. Cox were also unable to contact him.

After the mass meeting Cox had a called meeting of members. Cox outlined a few of the CORE principles applying to their situation, and called upon the members to make their criticisms to the person responsible rather than talking behind people's backs. He said that if there is dissastisfaction, people should get together and change leadership. He also offered suggestions as to good local programs. He told the group he would inquire into its affiliation status with national CORE.

Personal Impressions:

There is something to be said for the criticisms of both factions, although I am not convinced that either party is entirely in the right or wrong. I think that much of the problem centers in the fact that Bostick has no training in CORE principles or CORE leadership, as is the case with the rest of the community with regard to the organization of a chapter. Perhaps much of his inaction is due to the fact that he doesn't know how to formulate programs or work democratically with a group. On the other hand, the Mells&Simmons faction was intimately involved with the group when Betty Wright was the chairman, and they expect dynamic and democratic leadership like that she provided. It may also be that neither Mrs. Mells nor Mrs. Simmons would accept the chairmanship, and they are frustrated in their desire to see the work function once again as it used to.

I am convinced that the solution to the Dunnellon situation is more a matter of experienced guidance than anything else. I have noticed that when there is a specific chore to be done, both factions can unite to work on it. What this group needs is intensive field servicing for a period of no less than two weeks.

Reccommendation

Both factions have a great deal of respect, it appears, for the opinions and suggestions of field staff. Our error has been in providing sporadic suggestions and information without providing an experienced person to sit down with interested persons to work out the implications of these suggestions. Such vital needs as a working constitution, a chapter organization and good program can be met through field servicing.

Someone can sit down with representatives from the executive committee and several active young people and this group could draft a constitution based on the national constitution and the problems they have encountered in their development. If this constitution is written carefully, the process of writing it will in itself bring out some of the hostilities, opinions and needs of the chapter. These can be solved in the open and with the goal of a good constitution as a cohesive factor in getting the two groups working together again. Second, this committee can be responsible for mimeoing and distributing this document and leading an open mass discusion of it. Third, a sample agenda and committee set-up can be included as by-laws to help straighten out the problems of meaningless exectuive committee meetings. Fourth, a discussion of parlimentary procedure would be ancillary to the drafting of the constitution and would be invaluable to the group. Fifth, a project committee composedof active members could begin drafting programs to be implemented immediately. Sixth, the drafting of the consitution would also aid in defining membership, types of membership and duties of the members.

This type of guidance should produce either changes in the president's and others' attitude or a change in the actual leadership. It should provide those frustrated (both young and old) with constructive programs to implement. It should also offer to this stable indigenous group a background for democratic proceedure. Finally, it should identity responsibility--such as, who should put out leaflets, make announcements, implement various activities, etc.

I would suggest that extensive and intensive servicing of this chapter is well worth the effort for CORE. This is a group which once had the complete support of the entire Negro community in Dunnellon. It is a group which has demonstrated its capacity for carrying out direct action projects such as picketing, sitting-in, and other activities such as voter registration and boycotts. It is a group which can and does raise funds, having now over $600 in its treasury (after having paid extensive legal costs) and is still raising money. It is a group which has and can train local people to take steps to correct grievances, and it is a sincere group with many capable people in it. Functioning as it did last summer, it was a great credit to CORE, and can become this again. As a real community group, it is one which should be encouraged, aided and serviced. Even when it was functioning beautifully, it was unable to attain affiliation; it needs servicing and immediate consideration for affiliation. The group is over a year old, has been requesting affiliation since last summer, and has a large membership. I respectfully request that immediate servicing be sought for this group.

Very truly yours,

Judy Benninger

file

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

TO: Richard Haley, Southern Regional Director, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: August 14, 1964

SUBJECT: Developments of the Voter Registration Project and CORE in Florida. A report.

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project, presently a three county effort, has been in progress since the 7th of July. Attached is a statistical summary of registration in these areas.

The three counties in which we are now operating represent different problems, and different programs are being used to solve these problems. Suwannee and Madison Counties are areas in which concentrated and overt registration efforts had never been made before we began working. In both counties, despite intimidations, harrassments and arrests, working community groups have been formed by staff to carry out registration work. In Suwannee County the staff have met their greatest resistence from the established Negro leadership. However, because they were able to gain the confidence of unregistered people and less prominent but more militant community people, a strong and agressive program is developing. The two girls working there have been able to get to the unregistered areas—bars, cafes, tobacco farms (where they have been working this week), the streets, and rural churches. Although local so-called leaders will not cooperate, the warm response from the less fortunate segment of the population, and the help they are getting from newly interested citizens leads them to feel that a permanent group for registration will be set up. Most registration days more people come to register than time allows for, and canvassing, car pool groups and several registration meetings are part of the program.

In Madison County the great resistence has come from law enforcement agencies. A number of arrests have been made there, and a law clerk was beaten while attempting to investigate a public accomodations situation. As in the other counties, many more Negroes show up to register than can be registered. In Madison the community leader, Rev. Jamison, has taken a strong stand, and he allows civil rights workers to live in and operate from his home. The local N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council has been active in registration efforts, and there is little doubt that some sort of permanent group will be left to carry on activities.

In Gadsden County, where Negroes outnumber whites, and where about 90%

of the Negro population eligible to register is unregistered, and where this unregistered population is about 10,000 people, a great concentration of effort is being made. The county has three major towns, and there are six staff distributed in these towns. Each town has the beginnings of a permanent registration group, and the county CORE chapter is also supporting the drive. Each week the registrar's office is open for only 6 hours. During this period, however, about 200 Negroes are registered, with almost as many more being turned away during the day because of an insufficient registration staff in the office. In September the books will be open every day, and with a continued push and the fact that the local CORE chairman is running for Sheriff, great registration is expected.

From the point of view of actual registration, the project is being very successful. Without fail the maximum number of people who can register under present registration proccedure do, this being about 400 people in the three areas. However, because of the short registration period each week in each of the counties, even registration could be increased through legal or direct action, both of which are being planned. The greater problem, or deficiency of the project lies in the fact that the project is to end September 7, only 4 days after the books will be open every day. Therefore, according to present plans the bulk of registration days will be going on without staff impetus. Further, a great deal of voter education must be carried on between September and November to insure that Negroes who have newly registered will know how to go through the voting proceedure. In all counties great numbers of illiterates have been registering. Experience in Gadsden County shows that illiterates can learn to vote and vote for the people they want to if they have help. In order to speed up voting they should learn to write their names, and we have been encouraging literate people to undertake the task of teaching people to write their names. Further, sample ballots must be distributed and explained. And last, actual voting must be observed by interested parties to make sure that irregularities and discrimination do not occur during the General Election day.

As a result of the conclusions drawn above, we strongly urge or request that the project be continued until after the general election. It is vital that staff be left in each county to continue this work, and additional funds will be necessary to insure the continuence of the effort. Many of our workers have said that they must go back to school the 7th of September, but some have expressed a desire to remain on the project as long as funds are available. Minimum needs will be outlined later in this report.

Chapter activities:

Although we have been working exclusively in voter registration, we have been in a position to keep up with some of the activities of North Florida chapters and to learn of their needs. Quincy CORE has derived some benifit through working with staff assigned to voter registration. Many local members act with staff in canvassing, driving and registration day work. Quincy CORE will begin direct action tomorrow in an effort to have the books opened every day this month. However, a great deal of work needs to be done in organization the internal structure of the chapter. Further, the group needs guidance in its direct action projects and it needs more workshops. Quincy CORE is receiving more and more financial and moral support from the community, and these resources must be utilized.

As a result of a lack of servicing and the student nature of Tallahssee CORE, this group too needs some serious servicing from a Field Secretary. There are enthusiastic CORE members in Tallahassee, but again the group needs reorganization and suggestions for program.

Dunnellon CORE, which is a relatively large community oriented group, but which is not yet affiliated, is in the midst of an internal split which threatens to break up the group. They have a number of willing workers, both adult and youth, and both age groups have been doing sporadic testing. However, they are in great need of organizational work, CORE group processes, etc. They need someone for at least a week.

The Gainesville CORE group, which received unaffiliated status at the convention, also needs help. Theirs is a small group of students and local Negroes who are relatively militant, certainly militant when compared with the other local groups. However, they need suggestions as to programs other than public accomdations, and they need to know techniques in membership work, etc.

To solve the problems of these four potentially strong and effective groups, it will be necessary to have the services of a field secretary for at least two or three weeks.

SUGGESTED CONTINUATION OF THE VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

As a minimal reccommendation, it is vital to the success of the current project to leave at least one person in Suwanne and Madison Counties until after the November election, and to leave at least two persons in Gadsden County. Further, a central office in Quincy would have to be found, as it would be impossible to continue using my house for this office after September 7. Three cars would be necessary for this continuation. An allotment for office supplies, telephone costs and other usual expenses would have to be included. In essence this would entail a two month extension of the current project; staff would be cut and expenses would also be cut. I feel, however, that funds used during this period would be worth more, because the books will be open, than even the funds expended during the present period. Gadsden County groups have contributed several hundred dollars which we are holding to pay staff with in these two extra months, but a definite grant from an organization will be necessary to do the best job possible.

STATISTICAL SUMMERY OF NON-WHITE REGISTRATION

		REGISTERED		% REGISTERED		
UNTY	ELIGIBLE	APRIL	AUGUST*	APRIL	AUGUST*	REG. POTENTIAL*
dsden uincy)	12,261	1,425	2,125	11.5	17.6	10,136
dison adison)	3,067	1,602	1,803	52.2	58.7	1,264
wannee ive Oak)	2,159	1,046	1,250	48.4	57.8	909
						12,309

Approximations based on our records
The increases from April to August represent
registrations during the month's work.

tal registrations this month: 1,105

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
Shelley Appleton, CORE SEDF. (c/o Marvin Rich)
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: August 14, 1964

SUBJECT: North Florida Citizenship Education Project, August 5 through August 14, 1964.

New Staff:

Since the last report, a number of new persons have been added to the staff. Scott and Steve McVoy, from Gainesville, Florida, are stationed in Gadsden County, Scott being in Chattahoochee with Stuart Wechsler, and Steve running the county office in Quincy. Both are volunteers. James Harmeling, also of Gainesville, will be in Live Oak during the funeral period for Doris' grandmother and will act as a public relations man for the project; he is also a volunteer. David Dukes, of Madison, is working in Madison.

Legal Help

A second lawyer, Attorney Parker, who is admitted to the Florida Bar, has come with his wife for two weeks. We understand that there will be a replacement for Attorney Rosenburger which will leave us with two lawyers, whom we need desparately. They are presently handling removal cases for Gadsden and Madison, and working on several public accomodation suits in those counties. They are also investigating the possibility of a voter discrimination suit in Gadsden County. They are being assisted by Ned Taylor and Norman Knopf, law students.

Suwannee County

As indicated in their report, the Suwannee people are getting more cooperation from people there. A newly formed N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council is aiding in voter registration. The books are being kept open now regularly. The staff have made contacts in Branford, the other major town, and people from there are beginning to register also. This week both girls worked in tobacco, and although the man who hired them has been threatened, they feel that their presence in the fields with unregistered people will help the program.

Madison County

The registration in Madison is increasing also. Many people have been unable to register because the registrar is so slow, but there is generally a line waiting. Many intimidations and actual violent actions have taken place in Madison which are directed toward civil rights workers, either staff or local. Field workers have been arrested on trumped up driving charges, the law clerk was beaten there last week, a small bomb went off under a field worker's car, and most have been threatned by the police. Interest in the county is being shown by the FBI, although no action has been taken.

Gadsden County

Ira Simmons has been detached from Quincy to live in Havana, which means that there is one or more staff in each of these major cities in Gadsden. Again this week the registration was a record (216 in one day), and at least a hundred people were turned away at the end of the day. Systematic canvassing is going on with detailed maps being made by the local office workers. A political workshop program is under way, and three groups are now operating in the county in each of the three cities. Arrests of the 9 canvassers, the beating and subsequent intimidations have not seemed to hamper the program here.

Jules Dixie, present chairman of the local CORE chapter is announcing his candidacy for sheriff this Sunday at a mass meeting. Although this will have to be a write in campaign, it is felt that this will greatly stimulate registration in the county.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Although the FBI have spent some time in Madison county as a result of a public accomodations situation and more overt violence, their assistance in Gadsden and Suwannee is almost negligible. Two attorneys from that department were present at a project staff meeting, and they spoke informally with each area staff group. In order to get even an investigation in Gadsden County of this week's events, it became necessary for Steve McVoy to contact his uncle in Washington, David Burgess, who then called Burke Marshall. The FBI men admitted that they would not have come had they not had orders from Marshall, and they were hostile toward McVoy for calling his uncle and "going over their heads".

Rev. Cox to come

A week of mass meetings in the areas covered by the project is scheduled beginning this Sunday. Rev. Cox of North Carolina will be the featured speaker, and we know that the presence of an adult minister in these communitites, who says what we have been saying, will be of great aid to the project.

Enclosures

Enclosed are copies of leaflets, newsletters and clippings from the newspapers which indicate some of the publicity we are using or getting.

Respectfully submitted,
Patricia Stephens Due
Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/14

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. canvassing	350	50	28
2. church	200	100	155
3. leafletting	3,000		
4. other meetings	95	160	15
5. talking			32
6. jail		10	
B. Totals	3,645	320	230
C. # agreeing to register	450	20	40
D. # transported	100	65	30
E. Approx. # reg. this week	216	82	50
F. # refusing to cooperate	none	71	a few
G. Total registration this project	955	201	204

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Bruce Huston

DATES COVERED August 2 thru Aug 8, 1964

COUNTY MADISON

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI) SEE HARASSMENT REPORT FOR DETAILS

1. Arrest of task force work Mike Geison for "reckless driving" and driving without tail lights.
2. Arrest of nine local people for attempting to eat at a segregated restaurant. Although this is totally unrelated to N.F.C.E.P. it is a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and should be reported to FBI and Justice Dept.
3. Threats to beat & kill Mike Geison made by sheriff & police.
4. Law clerk beaten by hoodlums.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

The registrar will open his office only 1 1/2 days each week. He will not hire additional deputies, employ more than one typewriter, nor will he do any work himself. We have brought this to the attention of the county commissioners who will say only that they will consider hiring an additional deputy in September when the books will be open every day (and we will be gone).

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	canvassing	50
2.	meetings	150
3.	church	100
4.	jail	10

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 20.

NOTE: Most of those taken to register had agreed to go last week and were reported then.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 65.

XXXXXXXXX

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 60.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

70 would not go to register when car went to pick them up.
1 Jesus said by no means XXXX shall you swear an oath.

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 201.

NOTE: Registration has now been increased from 52.2% to 54.7% of those eligible.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner + Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED aug 1 - aug 7

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

followed on aug 2 by a cream-colored Ford— 31-2036 for 1/2 hour. Told Police. On aug 7, followed by green car

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. churches	155
2. canvass	22
3. meeting (PTA)	15
4. talking	32 total 230

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 40 plus

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 30.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 50.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

a few = "don't want to" "will be dead in Nov"

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 204.

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Johnny Watson, Stuart Wechsler, Scott McVoy, Steve McVoy, Judy Benninger, Ira Simmons

DATES COVERED Aug. 3 - Aug. 11

COUNTY Gadsden

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

9 Canvassers arrested August 8, 1964 for trespassing—two field workers and 7 residents. Later that evening Scott McVoy attacked by man with rifle. Cars with hostile whites stopping in front of central office at night and little police protection.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

About 100 people turned away Monday, August 11, because books open only 6 hours a week.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

	MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
	churches	
1.	leafleting streets and businesses	2,500 plus 500
2.	canvassing	300
3.	other meetings	95
4.		

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 400.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 200.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD Exact 216.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons) [illegible]

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 600.

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times
Thursday, August 13, 1964

North Florida Negro Voter Registration On Rise

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a two-part series on the drive to register Negroes to vote in north Florida towns.

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE — Lillie Belle Tice got to the Madison County courthouse a little after nine o'clock last Friday. She stood in line for nearly three hours — she and about 40 other Negroes, most of them women.

A little before noon, her turn came. She entered the office of the supervisor of registration.

The supervisor, A. E. Ragans, sat back in a chair in a corner of the dusty, high-ceilinged room.

Behind a big table sat his clerk, Carrie Armstrong.

"Can you read or write?" asked Mrs. Armstrong.

"Can't hardly see to read so good," said Lillie Belle Tice.

"All right," said Mrs. Armstrong briskly, but not unkindly. "I'll read the questions to you. Have you ever been convicted of larceny?"

"Ma'am."

"Have you ever been in jail?" asked Mrs. Armstrong.

"No, ma'am."

Mrs. Armstrong read the registrant's oath (I do solemnly swear that I will protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida . . .) and Lillie Belle Tice swore to it. She answered a series of questions about age and address and said she wished to register as a Democrat.

~~LILLIE~~ BELLE TICE was a registered voter.

Mrs. Armstrong used to not be very busy. Nowadays she registers 50 Negro voters on a Friday from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5. On Saturday mornings from 9 to 2 she registers another 25 or 30.

Over in Quincy, in Gadsden County, the supervisor of registration, J. Love Hutchinson, registers them much faster. Hutchinson has his registration office in the building of the Gadsden County Times, which he edits.

Hutchinson, unlike Ragans, helps with the registration. A pretty young secretary types up the cards and Hutchinson signs them.

They can register 200 from 9 to 12 ~~and from~~ 2 to 5. In Quincy, the registration office is open one day a week, on Monday. Every Monday there are from 40 to 100 people turned away, unregistered when the office closes.

In Live Oak, Supervisor of Registration Henry Wooley used to close the office when Negroes appeared to register. He has given up, however, and every Tuesday and Friday, 40 or 50 Negroes turn up and register.

Madison, ~~Quincy,~~ and Live Oak are the county seats of the three counties where CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, is sponsoring the north Florida voter registration project with help from a grant from the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

In the three counties, 14 young persons are working to register Negroes.

NEXT: Who are and what kind of persons are the CORE workers?

Gadsden County Times
and continuing
THE CHATTAHOOCHEE TRIBUNE
QUINCY, FLORIDA 32351, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1964

CORE Workers Are Arrested

According to Gadsden County Sheriff Otho Edwards seven people were arrested last Friday afternoon on the Hough Farm west of Quincy. They were placed in jail on trespassing charges and later released in the custody of their parents or under $100 bond.

The sheriff stated that Vernon Chason, farm superintendent asked the group of Negroes and whites to leave the premises. When they replied that they would wait for the law, Mr. Chason notified the sheriff's office, requesting that they be removed.

In the group of alleged Negro voter registration workers were three Negro girls, two Negro boys and two white men. The two men, Stuart Wechsler and Walter Scott McVoy, said to be employed by the Congress of Racial Equality, were released under bond. Barbara Preston, who gave her age as 19, was turned over to her parents. The other four, all 15 and 16 years old juveniles, were also released in the custody of their parents.

Justice of the Peace A. B. Blackburn said that the three adults were scheduled to appear before him Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The juveniles were placed in the custody of the Juvenile Court.

A news flash, printed on a sheet of mimeograph paper, was circulated in Quincy over the weekend telling of the incident and asking "Would this have happened if Gadsden County had a fair and just sheriff?" The crude handbill listed the names of the four juveniles.

The "flash" also stated that reports from the people arrested indicate that the CORE workers were "roughed up" by officers when they requested to make "the phone call which is their right under the law." It declared further that "We have to let officials know that the law must be obeyed in Gadsden County!"

CORE Worker Claims Assault

Scott McVoy, of Gainesville, a white staff member of CORE's Gadsden County Citizenship Project, reported to the Quincy Department of Public Safety Friday night that he had been attacked near Choice Jackson's Fountainette on 10th Street.

He said that his car was followed by some white men and that one of them tried to get him to fight. When he refused he claims that the man struck him in the face with the butt of a rifle.

J. W. Ray, of Quincy, was arrested by Quincy police on an assault charge and placed under $25 bond which was forfeited when City Court met Monday afternoon.

CORE workers are in Gadsden County conducting a voter registration drive among the Negroes. The group is composed of white and Negro people, male and female.

CORE

MID-PROJECT STAFF CONFERENCE
Tallahassee, Florida
August 6, 1964

SCHEDULE:

10 p.m. Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. code problems and changes
2. press releases
3. weekly reports, when due and what kind--suggestions
4. Elton Cox schedule
5. introduction of new staff, their placement and duties

12 p.m. Lunch

1:30 p.m. Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. Direct action connected with voter registration.
    - a. preparation for
    - b. notifying the central office and attorneys
    - c. relations with the press

2. Direct action in your community not directly related to v.r
3. Discussion of time off and rules for travel out of area--see attached sheet.
4. Expense reports.
5. Ways you think the central office could give you more aid,

3:30 Break

3:45 Meet at St. Michael's Church.

1. County reports
2. Discussion by attorney or attorneys

5:30 Dinner

7:00 Meet--place undetermined as yet

1. Further discussion of county reports
2. Meeting with Justice Department Attorneys

8:30 End of Conference.

EMORANDUM: RULES CONCERNING LEAVING YOUR ASSIGNED TOWN OR COUNTY
FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY.
TO: ALL CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS.
DATE: July 31, 1964

*Failure to observe the below rules is ground for immediate removal.

If, for any reason, you plan to leave your assigned city, area or county, whether on business or time off, you must notify the central office. Call station to station collect, and speak with Pat or Judy or Mr. Haley only. It is not enough to use the code or to leave or send word with someone else.

You must have permission to leave your area. If you are taking time off, the decision as to whether or not this is best for your program is left up to you. However, since there may be times when someone is planning to visit your area, such as a lawyer, coordinator or FBI man, the final decision is left up to the central office. Only under pressing circumstances, or if you have not done your required work such as sending in reports, etc., would your request be denied, and you would be given reasons for this.

Further, if upon arriving at your "out-of-area" destination, you find that you must be there longer than you expected, permission must be received for this. You must call in for an extension. For your protection as well as the good of the project, it is imperative that we know where you are at all times.

Procedure: Call office before leaving. Give time leaving, expected time of arrival, place where you can be reached, expected time of departure, and expected time of arrival back in area. When you arrive safely at your destination you should use the code to let the central office know. Before leaving to return home you should call, and then call again upon arriving back at your assigned area. Only the first call need be put through, on the others the code is sufficient unless there is a change in plans. You will be given a half-hour leaway before authorities are notified to begin looking for you.

It is advisable for your own protection to attempt to make an arrangement similar to the above with local people if you have to be out in your assigned county or if you expect trouble.

CODE

A collect call to the central office for Mr. Randolf Goodman lets us know that you have arrived safely. If you are at your "out-of-area" destination and calling in to let us know what time you expect to be back in your area, ask for Mr. Goodman and when you are told that he is out, ash the operator to ask us to have him there at "X" time when you will "call back" (arrive safely at destination).
From now on the "Fuzzy Hartman" aspect of the code will be discontinued, because if you are really in danger, you probably should call in and complete the call giving details.

Please committ the above to your memory--do not leave this sheet in public or carry it with you.

BULLETIN BULLETIN

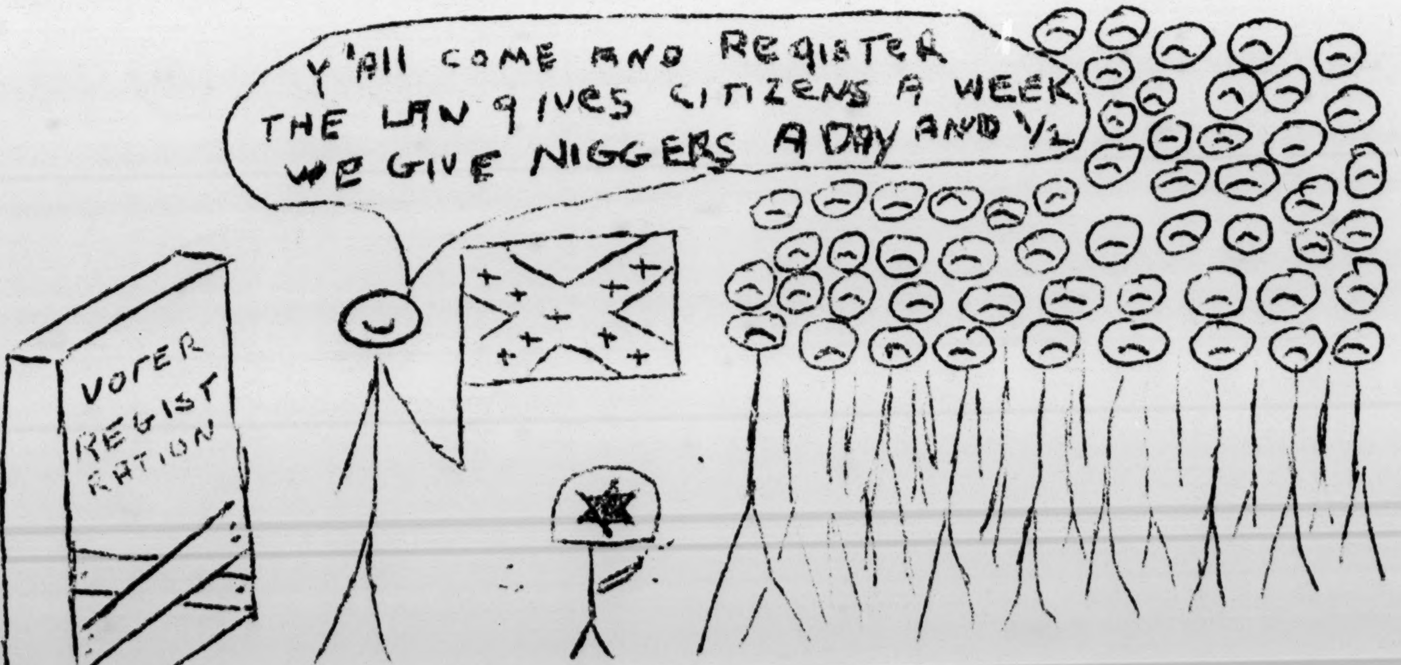
TO GIVE ALL OUR PEOPLE A CHANCE TO REGISTER WE MUST HAVE THE COUNTY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE OPEN MORE THAN 1 1/2 DAYS A WEEK. WE MUST HAVE THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY.

How Can We Open The Registrar's Office Everyday?

WE MUST SHOW THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS THAT OUR PEOPLE REALLY CARE. AT THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING WE MUST COME IN MASS, 300 OF US, TO SHOW THAT WE REALLY CARE.

This is not a demonstration. This is not against any law. This is a chance to make democracy work. County commission meetings are public meetings and EVERYONE is invited.

At this meeting we shall ask the commissioners to open the registration books every day. The commissioners will see that not one man, but 300 of us, are asking this for all our citizens.


Y'ALL COME AND REGISTER
THE LAW GIVES CITIZENS A WEEK
WE GIVE NIGGERS A DAY AND 1/2
VOTER REGIST RATION

COME TO THIS PUBLIC MEETING: 8:30 in the morning. Wednesday, AUGUST 5th at the MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE. We need YOUR SUPPORT!

FREEDOM NOW!

CORE

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday . . . . 6:30, Mount Moriah Church. Car Pool meeting for those driving Monday.
Monday . . . . REGISTRATION DAY. Rides and information from 627-7244.
Tuesday-Friday Canvassing-check at the church if you can help.
Tuesday . . . . POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON HOW TO VOTE AND USE THE PAPER BALLOT.

— * —

EVERYONE CAN BE A TEACHER!!

People who cannot read or write can register and vote. But, if a person can just write his own name, voting time can be cut in half, and we can be sure that everyone will be able to vote. If every person who can write would teach two persons who cannot just to write their full names, it would help greatly!

— * —

NEW REGISTRATION GROUP FORMED

The old Steering Committee for registration has a new name--the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County. Any adult interested in working in voter registration can attend a meeting every Monday night at 7 p.m. at Mount Moriah Church. Rev. Crutcher is chairman.

— * —

ST. JOHNS CHURCH WANTS FREEDOM

Johnny Watson, CORE task force worker, attended St. Johns church last Sunday. He found that the people there are very concerned about voter registration. The Church contributed over $30 to the drive. The pastor is Rev. H. Ford. Johnny reports that Blessed Hope and Mt. Calvary Primitive Baptist have invited speakers for this Sunday.

— * —

COUNTY COMMISSION REFUSES TO ACT

The Gadsden County Commision told CORE workers Tuesday that they would not open the books additional days so that everyone could register. They offer only the minimum number of days for registration. The county commissioners evidently are not interested in the welfare of the large number of Negroes who are not registered. We should remember this when the next election comes up.

— * —

NEGRO PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE FORMED IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

A new group to help with registration was formed in Chattahoochee. It meets every Wednesday night. This group plans to provide transportation to the polls, canvas and provide political information. Stu Wechsler "The Hog Man", a CORE task force worker in Chattahoochee, reports that the people there are ready to work. They leafleted the hospital Wednesday.

— * —

GADSDEN NEGROES CONTRIBUTE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO HELP WITH THE REGISTRATION DRIVE

CORE workers report that the Negroes of Gadsden County are helping financially in many ways. People give money on the streets, in cafes and in meetings. One charity group gave $100 in cash, another $300 in cash, and churches, businessmen and individuals are giving everything they can to help in the effort. One local worker, Johnny Watson, is being paid directly by the Negroes of Gadsden County through their contributions. Over five hundred dollars has been collected in the past 3 weeks. Anyone interested in how the funds are being spent is welcome to drop by the church to see the books.

— * —

THANKS TO THE CRUTCHERS

The people of Gadsden County and the CORE workers give their thanks to the Crutchers who have been helping actively in the drive since January. Their home has been open for the "tired and the hungry", and both have acted the Good Samaritan to anyone seeking their help, their advise or their support. The church has offered its religious facilitie and its prayers. Without this support, nothing could have been accomplished in the community. A Joshua has come to our county, and we all offer our thanks.

THANKS TO REV. HUNTER

Thanks also go to Rev. Hunter for his continued support of the project. His church makes available space for CORE meetings, staff meetings and other meetings. Rev. Hunter and his wife have opened their home and hearts to people working in voter registration. This sort of support is essential, and

— * —

FREEDOM NOW

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 2 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 9, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church, 302 S. 10th Street. Phone 627-[illegible]. The Gadsden County Free Press is dedicated to the idea of equality and justice for all citizens, and seeks to promote these ideas.

— * —

SEVEN REGISTRATION WORKERS ARRESTED

Friday afternoon: Friday afternoon 7 voter registration workers were arrested while encouraging Negroes in Mt. Pleasant to register. All are from Chattahoochee, and there were five Negroes and two whites arrested. The juveniles were let out under their parents custody. They are: Betty Green, Cleola Goodson, Jesse McMillan, and Miles McCray. The three adults are Stu Wechsler, Scott McVoy and Barbara Preston. The trial for the juveniles is tomorrow at 10 a.m. The only way to end this sort of treatment is to register and then vote for a fair sheriff who will not allow injustice. YOU can register this Monday or any Monday at the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy from 9-12 and 2-5. Register this Monday to protest unfair arrests!

— * —

RECORD REGISTRATION LAST MONDAY

Last Monday a record crowd came to the registrar's office to register. 204 Negroes registered, and an equal number were unable to do so because there were so many people. CORE workers brought beach umbrellas and cold water and soft drinks to help fight the summer heat. During the lunch "break" of two hours that registrar Hutchinson takes, about 30 of the people in line decided they would not leave. They sat down on the sidewalk and waited a full two hours to become registered voters. One man said, "I've been here for an hour already, and I don't plan to lose my place in line". Free rides were given by local workers.

— * —

CORE LEADER FACES OPERATION

CORE Field Secretary Patricia Due faces a serious operation in the coming weeks. All our prayers and good wishes go with her.

MOUNT ZION WANTS FREEDOM!!

Last Sunday a CORE task force worker and Attorney Rosenburger, a civil rights lawyer spoke at Mount Zion Church on voter registration. The church gave it's full support to CORE and registration. Rev. Grant, pastor, said that he knew all his members are registered, and the visiting speaker from Jacksonville, Rev. Lee, said that the ballot box is the one place were all men are equal. At the end of the service the members donated a large contribution to the fund used for the drive.

— * —

CORE STAFF MEMBER ATTACKED

Scott McVoy, a white staff member from Gainesville, Florida, was attacked Friday night while driving home from a baseball game. His car was followed by a group of white men, one of which had a rifle with him. He tried to get McVoy to fight with him, but he refused to fight. The man hit him across the face with the rifle and left.

— * —

BIG MASS MEETING COMING SOON!

Sunday, August 16th at 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church there will be a mass meeting! Featured speaker for the evening is Rev. Elton Cox, a minister and CORE Field Secretary who is flying in from High Point, N.C. Rev. Cox is a young man of about 30 who has inspired audiences all over the country. In February of this year he vowed that he would burn himself in oil if a restaurant in his home town didn't desegregate. His story was carried in Jet, and several other minister agreed to join him in his suicide on the steps o city hall. He received several crates of matches and bottles of gasoline in the mail from those who wished to see him dead. Fortunately the restaurant soon changed its policy.

So, keep that date in mind. It should be a wonderful evening for freedom loving people.

— * —

A SECOND LAWYER TO ARRIVE

Attorney Parker and his wife are arriving Saturday to help in legal problems. He is a member of the Fla. bar.

You have the Right to Vote

YOU CAN REGISTER IF you are: 21,
a U.S. CITIZEN, LIVED in FLORIDA One year, LIVED
SUWANNEE county 6 months
When: TUESDAY, FRIDAY FROM 9-12, 2-5
where: AGRICULTURE BUILDING - SOUTH PINE

MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

Make your voice heard

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A
HOPELESS PEOPLE

Register at! Agriculture Bld
South Pine

On: Tuesday, Friday 9-12, 2-5

IF you are: over 21, a U.S citizen
LIVED in Florida 1 year, Suwannee
County 6 months

You Can Register to Vote

WE HAVE The Right to VOTE So
Why not ACT Like it.

IF you ARE: 21, A U.S. CITIZEN, A CitIZEN of FLORIDA For 1 YEAR, Lived in the County For 6 Months You Can

REGister to Vote

At: The AGRICulture BuilDing
S. Pine street
on: TuESDAy, FridAy From 9-12, 2-5
Register now + Vote on

REGISTER Today SO YOU can VOTE
For A BETTER SUWANNEE County
WHERE: AGRICULTURE BUILDING
When: TUESDAY, FRIDAY - 9-12, 2-5
DON'T JUST TALK MAKE This A
BETTER Place to LIVE by
Voting

NEWS FLASH

7 VOTER REGISTRATION WORKERS WERE ARRESTED THIS AFTERNOON IN MT. PLEASANT! THEIR CRIME: ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO REGISTER AND VOTE! THERE WERE FIVE NEGRO AND TWO WHITE WORKERS ARRESTED, AND THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE GADSDEN COUNTY JAIL AND CHARGED WITH TRESSPASSING. FIVE WERE RELEASED INTO THE CUSTODY OF THEIR PARENTS, BUT TWO CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS, STU WECHSLER AND SCOTT MCVOY, BOTH WHITE, REMAIN IN JAIL ON A $100 BOND. THE FIVE RELEASED ARE: BARBARA PRESTON, BETTY GREENE, CLEOLA GOODSON, JESSE MCMILLAN, AND MILES MCCRAY. THE TRIAL FOR THE FIVE IS TOMORROW AT 10 IN THE MORNING.

WOULD THIS HAVE HAPPENED IF GADSDEN COUNTY HAD A FAIR AND JUST SHERIFF?

Negroes can end the discrimination and intimidation in this county and gain their rights and equality by registering to vote! Keep this from happening again! Register Monday for your welfare and to protest this injustice. Go to the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy between 9-12 and 2-5 Monday.

Reports from the people arrested indicate that the CORE workers were "roughed up" by officers when they requested to make the phone call which is their right under the law. We have to let officials know that the law must be obeyed in Gadsden County! Register Monday!

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations.
George Appleton, CORE SEDF.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

SUBJECT: Weekly report, 7/27--8/5

DATE: August 5, 1964

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/3

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. canvassing	475	400	130
2. church meetings	1,500	75	92
3. street & leafleting	500		40
4. bars & restaurants		50	
b. totals	2,475	525	262
c. # agreeing to register	1,000	150	99
d. # transported	300	120	80
e. approx. # reg. this week	225	77	95
f. # refusing to cooperate	few0	25	0
g. total registration to date	739	119	154

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME Elinor Lerner + Doris Rutledge

DATES COVERED ~~July 26 - July~~ August 1

COUNTY Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

Sheriff went to Mr Hall. Now Mr. Bass won't let us use the typewriter

Mr + Mrs Mitchell have been recieving phone calls - where the person hangs up

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

Tuesday, The 28, Mr. Wooly closed office at 10:30. ~~Remained~~ Remained closed till 11:30. Then opend for 15 minutes. There vere 12 waiting to register. Didn't open office again until 2:35.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1. churches	~~[illegible]~~ 83
2. meeting	9
3. canvass	130
4. talking to people	40
	total 262

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 99.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER ~~8~~ 70.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING THIS PERIOD 95.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE 154.

LICENSE AGREEMENT [illegible]

I,________________________, grant to the agents of the North Florida Citizen Education Project the priviledge to enter my establishment for the purpose of placing voter registration information and voter registration signs in my place of business. I further grant the above mentioned group the licence to place voter registration signs on my property on such terms that are not revocable except by mutual agreement. In exchange for this license to enter my place of business and to place voter registration signs, I have received good consideration, to wit, 5¢ and other good consideration. It is understood that this agreement is to be no longer in effect after November 5, 1964.

Date of Agreement________________.

Signature of the parties: Licensor___________________________________

licensde ___________________________________

Witnesses:

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
~~George~~ Appleton, CORE SEDF (c/o Marvin Rich)
Shelley
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

DATE: August 28, 1964.

SUBJECT: Project report to August 28, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger, task force

August 28, 1964

HARRASSMENT REPORT

In the past several week, incidents of intimidation, harrassment, attacks, shootings, and a kidnapping have been piling up in each of our four counties. Apparently this official and unofficial resistence is due to the growing success of our programs and the upcoming opening of the books full time. Below I will outline the most glaring incidents. We feel that if the project is to be extended, as we hope it will, that this resistence will grow even worse, and further protective measures must be taken: [(1 a two-way radio set for each county to be installed in one of the cars for use in canvassing bad farms. We have tried everything we could think of to get onto the farms without eliciting incidents, but last night's incident has led us to consider this possibility very seriously. (2 the assurance that at least one lawyer will be in the LCDC office in Tallahassee during the extension. The lawyers tell us now that this is a vain hope--it should be looked into. (3 payment of the ACLU lawyers in Miami back funds owed them. I understand that although we have provided them sufficient information for suits against several counties and individuals, they cannot begin to work on these until they are reinbursed for past expenditures. One way to stop the activities described below is for the lawyers to file a mass suit--we must have this.]

GADSDEN COUNTY

(1 physical assualts

A. July, Johnny Watson, task Force was attacked and beaten by a white service station attendent. We are told that he jumped his $25 bond for simple assault.

B. Early August, Scott McVoy, task force was beaten around the head by J.D. Ray with a rifle butt and his life threatened. Ray jumped his $25 bond.

C. 8/24/64, Steve McVoy was beaten around the head by J.B. Adams in front of the registration office in the presence of the deputy sheriff and a city police officer. When McVoy went to press charges he was told that if Adams was arrested, McVoy would also be arrested, and McVoy's fine would be twice that of Adams. All three of these task force people, one Negro and two white reacted nonviolently, and there were many witnesses.

(2 Kidnap, beating and arrest.

Last night Stuart Wechlser, task force of Chattahoochee, was canvassing with two local Negroes on the Smith farm. Three white men, Tommy Smith, Howard Clark and a third came up to the house where Wechsler was sitting and talking and told him: "Get your Goddam ass out of here." Wechsler said, "Alright", and he got up to go to his car. Tommy Smith then took a haevy wooden cane out of his car and struck Wechsler across the back. Wechsler began backing away, and Smith (a county commissioner who owns half the county) instructed the two men with him (who also had wooden canes) to catch "the damn nigger" and kill him. Wechsler began running into the woods, and the three men came after him. Wechsler lost his shoe and fell. The three men caught up to him, stood over him and began talking about what they should do with him. They finally decided they would take him to Smith's house and "finish him off" there. They threw Wechsler in the back of their car and went to the back of Smith's house where Wechsler was left in the car with two guards. About a half hour later the deputy sheriff, Martins, arrived on the scene and said he wanted to arrest Stuart for tresspassing. Smith said, "don't do that, just go down the road and when you get back we'll be finished with him, better yet, go down the road and don't come back". Stuart then proceeded to say "Don't arrest me, do anything, but don't arrest me; I don't want to go back to jail" (the briar patch scene). At this point the deputy said, "Get him into my car". In the presence of the deputy Wechsler was pulled from the first car, beaten again by Smith and then thrown into the sheriff's car. He was taken to jail and booked for tresspassing, whereupon we were able to bail him out.

(3 Registration irregularities and intimidations.
   A. Every registration day recently there have been police officers in and around the registration office, some taking pictures of those lined up to register.
   B. There is a sign inside the registration office reading: "Goldwater and Miller is the best party".
   C. Whites coming to register have been allowed to go ahead of Negroes so they wouldn't have to wait in the long line to register.
   D. Negroes are told they must stand along the curb (in the sun), although the shady place is also on public sidewalks and less obstructive than the curb.
   E. The registrar, who owns the local paper, makes derrogatory comments about CORE and Negroes in every issue--a sample attached. He is the "Hutch" of "Bits and Pieces".
   F. Registration workers are followed by police now, and stopped for minor and non-existent offenses.

Jefferson County

Although we have just begun working in this county, a task force worker was unlawfully detained in the police station and his film from his camera destroyed this Wednesday by the sheriff. He was told he would receive no police protection.

Madison County

Five shots were fired into the car of a volunteer worker living with a task force member, and both were told on the phone that the next time they would get them instead of the car.

Suwannee County

A task force worker was shot at while standing in front of her home last Friday evening. They have received threatening calls, and their home and meetings are constantly surveyed by police and local red-necks.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending 8/28/64

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	JEFFERSON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts				
1. Canvassing	830	100	100	170
2. Leafleting	2,800			90
3. Churches	300		200	
4. Mass meetings	180	500	175	260
5. Other meetings			35	
6. Telephone				20
B. Totals	4,110	600	510	540
C. # Agreeing to Register	250	100	175	200
D. # Transported	45	50	35	50
E. Approx. # Registered	149	75	49	119
F. # Refusing to Cooperate	5	4	0	0
G. Total Registration this project	1,016	350	49	388
H. Negro Reg. % before project	11.5	52.2	24.5	48.4
I. Present Negro Reg. %	20.0	63.6	26.5	66.5
J. Registration Potential	9,716	1,115	1,913	725

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

(send 5 copies every week to the central office)

NAMES OF STAFF Sidney Daniels

WEEK ENDING 8/27/64

COUNTY Jefferson

I. HARRASSMENT. (brief notes)

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as church, canvassing, leafleting, etc)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CONTACTED
1. canvassing	100
2. mass meeting	175
3. churches	200
4.	
5. other meetings	35 510

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER 175

V. ACTUAL NUMBER TRANSPORTED BY WORKERS 35

VI. APPROXIMATE REGISTRATION THIS PERIOD 49

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE 0 (REASONS BELOW)

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DUE TO YOUR EFFORTS SINCE BEGINNING OF PROJECT 49

IX. TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION REGISTERED 687

X. REGISTRATION POTENTIAL 1,913

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

NAME Elinor Lerner and Doris Rutledge

Dates COVERED Aug 16 - Aug 22, 1964

County Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT: A white car, 31W 1314, circled the house and shot once on A
18; called FBI. On Aug 19 Doris and I were threatened by someone downtown,
On Aug 22, police tried to get Negroes, who had just joined the NAACP
to "run us out of town".

II Compliants about registration: On Friday, Aug 21, they ~~sol~~ slowed down to one every 5 minutes. Two people reported being told by their employers not to register.

III: People contacted:

MEANS	NUMBER	
1. meetings	260	
2. leaflets	90	
3. canvass	170	
4. telephone	20	total 540

LV Number of peopel agreeing to register 200
V Actual number taken to register 50

VI Approx. number registered during this period 119

VIII Total number registered to date: 388

GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES, QUINCY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1964

Attorney General … Florida. within

Bits And Pieces

BY HUTCH

With humbleness and sincerity I want to thank the many, many people that have written, telephoned and told me personally of their appreciation of last week's Bits and Pieces. I heard so much about it until I had to go back and read it over carefully a couple of times — was afraid I had missed something I'd said.

The Saturday edition of the "Core" Freedom Press had quite a lot to say about the article. And while on that subject I found out in that edition that the Negro who is running against our Democratic nominee for sheriff is registered. They just had his name wrong in a previous publication. His name is Jewel Jerome Dixie, not "Jules" Dixie.

This Core outfit has been very emphatic in their brainwashing of the colored people to be sure that they register as democrats — then they turn around and start a campaign to defeat the legally nominated democratic sheriff by asking these people to write in Dixie's name as an independent. They don't stay together too long, the way I see it.

I did not see the incident as I was busy at the time, but I'm told there was a little skirmish between one of the white Core workers and a local resident Monday just before noon. It seems that this character, who is a real "specimen of American youth" if I ever saw one, was in the act of taking pictures of the Quincy man after being advised not to do so. I'm told he was tapped, not too lightly, on the side of his head for his efforts. I'm not certain, but I believe if that camera was carefully inspected it would be found minus any film because I don't believe anyone with a speck of knowledge about photography would waste valuable film snapping his camera at an angle through a plate glass window in an effort to get a picture of a subject inside a rather dark room. He pulled this trick on me on August 17 and I must admit I was not impressed — nor alarmed.

Of course there was no case made in the little fracas but I understand it was duly referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Tallahassee. It begins to look to me like we don't have a place for local police or judges. Everything has to be handled by the federal authorities these days.

Had a visit from my colored friend and former employee, Sam Singleton, who now lives in Ft. Lauderdale. Sam was in Monday to see me and he didn't have a very good impression of what he saw on the outside of the Times office with those white Core workers steering those colored people in to register. Sam said he felt that if those people wanted to register and vote they should do it on their own hook.

Sam started to work here at the Times office as janitor and printers devil. He soon learned to feed presses and do other skilled tasks around the shop. For a number of years he held down a good job as pressman on a paper down at Belle Glade.

Sam is not well educated and could barely read and write when he lived here. He now has his own business in Ft. Lauderdale, drives a good automobile, dresses well and is doing fine. Sam is also a registered voter in Broward County and he insists that neither Core or any other organization had anything to do with the fact. Knowing Sam as well as I do, I'm confident he is telling the truth.

(Hutchinson
is the
registrar)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chattahoochee, Fla.
Route 1, Box 105
August 24, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Fla.

Dear Hutch:

I would like to take this means to congratulate you on your article "Bits and Pieces" in the Gadsden County Times of Thursday, August 20, 1964.

I am glad that people that are in positions such as yours, will use this means to let the public know how decent people feel about how our colored people are being led astray. I feel that news media such as newsmen and television has led many of our colored people wrong because they have done much of their wrong doings seeking publicity.

I would like to encourage you to continue to use your articles and newspaper to inform and encourage people to live by the Golden Rule and the principles that our forefathers lived and died for. These principles did not include paying corrupt people to lead our people astray or to take that which belongs to others and we have not earned for ourselves.

Yours very truly,
Malcolm Smith

Okeechobee, Florida
August 22, 1964

Mr. Love Hutchinson
Gadsden County Times
Quincy, Florida

Dear Love:

Have just read August 20th Gadsden County Times and read with so much interest your column "Bits & Pieces" by "Hutch." I breathed a sigh of relief to read somebody's expression of my own personal feelings. I am sure you remember the series of cartoons of many years ago entitled, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," the author of which I cannot recall. Well, I have been impressed over and over in all these racial distresses and disturbances that there is now a new need "When the Negro Needs a Friend." He needs to be told just what you have written, as he is not hearing this real truth from the false leaders. I think I have never read a clearer depiction of a situation.

Then when I turned inside the paper and read the article of Maj. Hughes Alonzo Robinson of Fort Valley, Ga., a distinguished Negro educator and retired Army officer attacking "Rabblerousers," again I gave a sigh of relief that at least the Negro has one friend! I congratulate him on speaking out, and I am sure there are thousands of others who feel as he does and I long to see the day when they can be as strong in standing publicly for what they believe, as do these others who have been so cruelly misled.

I enclose a dollar which I feel will cover cost of six copies of the August 20th issue and mailing and am asking you to please send these to me.

I thank you.

Yours truly,
Mrs. R. F. Godard

AROUND The SQUARE

By Suber

About this voter registration. It just makes me furious to see a white voter come in — one who is middle-aged — smile real smugly when he registers. I just want to shake him and ask him how come he has waited this long. There is an elderly white lady in Chattahoochee who says her father didn't believe in women voting so she has never registered — and she acts proud of it. And then there are plenty of college students I know who are 21 and over who should have registered. I can name quite a few Subers who haven't registered, too.

St. Petersburg Times

Sunday, August 16, 1964 CITY EDITION

PETITIONS FOR CASE REMOVAL

Evicted Attorney Files Against Judge

Times-Miami Herald Service

QUINCY — Ernst Rosenberger, civil rights attorney who was evicted from Justice of the Peace A. B. Blackburn's court yesterday, has accused Blackburn of illegally jailing three voter registration workers.

Blackburn sentenced three young persons to 60 days in jail or a $50 fine for trespassing on a farm where they had gone to coach Negro workers on how to register to vote.

THE THREE ARE Walter Scott McVoy, Gainesville; Stuart Wechsler, New York, and Barbara Jean Preston, Chattahoochee.

There were arrested Aug. 7 and had been free since then on $100 bond.

Rosenberger, of New York, and Howard Dixon, Miami attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, filed a removal petition with U.S. District Judge Harrold Carwell Friday. This was to take the case away from Blackburn. A receipt of the filing and a notice of the removal were sent to Blackburn by certified mail.

BLACKBURN said nothing short of a direct order from Judge Carswell could remove jurisdiction from his court.

Rosenberger claims that the filing of the petition itself is, under the U.S. code, sufficient to get Blackburn out of the picture and that the trail in Blackburn's court yesterday was a shame.

Rosenberger says Jurge Carswell will be asked Monday for a writ of habeas corpus to free the voter educators.

During the trial, Blackburn ordered a deputy sheriff to throw Rosenberger out of the room because one of the defendants was looking at Rosenberger, who was not officially representing the three workers.

Gadsden

COUNTY

St. Petersburg Times

Friday, August 14, 1964

MANY PROJECT WORKERS ARE STUDENTS

CORE Controls Voter Drives

By ANN WALDRON
Times Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a two-part series on the drive to register Negroes to vote in north Florida towns.

TALLAHASSEE — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has been working this summer in north Florida towns to get Negroes registered on the voter rolls.

Many of the CORE workers are white students who live in the Negro neighborhoods, get subsistence wages and are often harassed and arrested.

HEAD of the project is Patricia Stevens Due, a young Negro woman who has been active in CORE demonstrations for years, since she was a freshman at Florida A & M University. Her assistant is Judy Benninger of Gainesville, a former graduate student at the University of Florida.

These two began the Gadsden County program before the spring primaries and the north Florida project grew out of their work. Patricia and Judy saw nearly 1,000 new Negroes added to the registration list by April. Before that, fewer than 500 Negroes had been registered.

WORKING in Quincy and Gadsden County now are six college students. Two of them are Negroes—John Atson of Quincy and Ira Simmons of Miami. The other four who are white are Stuart Wechsler of New York, Jim Harmlin of Daytona Beach, and two cousins, Scott McVoy and Steve McVoy of Gainesville.

In Madison are Bruce Huston of Tampa and Mike Geisen of Gainesville and two law clerks, Ned Taylor and Norman Knoff, both of New York.

In Live Oak, are two girls — Doris Rutledge, a sophomore at A & M, and Elnor Lerner of Washington, D.C., a graduate student at the University of Rochester.

A GOOD many of these young persons will be going back to college shortly after the first of September.

And that poses a problem. Can the Negro communities keep up the head of steam and get the rest of the Negroes registered?

"Frankly, no," said one CORE worker. "There was a drive on in Quincy before the spring primaries and hundreds of Negroes registered for the first time. Then the books closed for the primary, and when they opened again, very few Negroes registered — until we began this new drive three weeks ago."

Judy Benninger says, however, that CORE will continue the Gadsden County project as a model voter registration project. In the drive, about 600 Negroes have registered to vote in Gadsden County. There are still 10,000 Negroes unregistered in Gadsden County, about 1,200 in Madison County.

The college students work hard. They print leaflets, newsletters, make speeches in Negro nightclubs and at Negro churches.

THEY are paid subsistence wages of $22 a week.

Other expenses — telephones, postage, mimeograph — are paid by contributions from local Negroes.

"We went into a church Sunday," said Ira Simmons, "and they had the regular collection and they got $10. They took up a collection for us and we got $20."

The lives of the CORE workers are made miserable by harassment and actual attacks. They are arrested frequently for trespass and for reckless driving.

In all three towns, they live in Negro neighborhoods with Negroes. This action, more than the get-out-the registration campaign, enrages the white people in the towns.

In all three counties, the CORE workers are trying to get the registrar to open his office more often. In all three counties, it seems unlikely that he will before Sept. 3 when the law requires them to open their offices five days a week until 30 days before the November election.

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OVER All
PROJECT

News Of FLORIDA
St. Petersburg Times
Wednesday,
August 26, 1964

Shots Pepper Civil Rights Worker's Car

MADISON (UPI)—Five shotgun blasts were fired early yesterday at the unoccupied automobile of a young civil rights worker who has been active in a drive to desegregate local restaurant sand the movie theatre.

Police said three of the shots struck the car, which was parked outside the residence of the Rev. D. H. Jamison, a Negro minister with whom two white civil rights workers are staying.

POLICE SAID the other two shots struck the ground and peppered a house next door to Jamisons. Police said the shots apparently were fired by a person on foot and there are no clues as to his identity. No one saw or heard a car in the vicinity of the shooting, according to police.

The car is owned by Michael Geison, 22, a University of Florida student from Gainesville and a former worker for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) now doing volunteer civil rights work in Madison. He authored a letter to Gov. Farris Bryant Monday which asked for an investigation of charges that a deputy sheriff threatened Geison's life and that police did not give sufficient protection to the local civil rights drive.

Bruce Huston of Tampa, 19-year-old junior at Florida State University and a member of CORE, said a few hours after the shots were fired at Geison's car, he answered the telephone at the Jamison residence where he also is staying and was threatened by an unidentified male caller.

Huston said the man said "that five was a miss. The next five won't be. Get out of town."

Huston said he notified the FBI at Jacksonville and asked an investigation of the incident. Huston is heading a CORE drive to register Negroes in this little farming community of 3,500. He said there has been no attempts to keep Negroes from registering and they are signing up at the rate of about 75 a week.

One restaurant, the Chuck Wagon, desegregated its service two weeks ago and the manager said all his waitresses quit and local white people are not patronizing him. Other restaurants in the area are being tested.

Madison is so small that white and Negroes have always lived close together. The Jamison home is just four or five blocks from the police station and there is a white family living across the street from the Jamison house.

MADISON
COUNTY

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization, CORE.
George Appleton, CORE SEDF (c/o Marvin Rich).
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office, CORE.

FROM: Judy Benninger, task force, Florida.

DATE: August 23, 1964.

SUBJECT: Progress report covering 8/14--8/23.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

FIELD REPORT
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
(every two weeks four copies to Quincy office)

NAME________________________

DATES ~~[illegible]~~ Lerner and Doris Rutledge

COUNTY_______________ ~~August 8-~~ Aug 14, 1964

Suwannee

I. HARASSMENT (detailed information for FBI)

One of the local people, Rossi Q Jackson, Jr., who has been working with us has been threatened several times in the last week. Also there were two police outside at a meeting we had on Thursday.

II. COMPLAINTS ABOUT REGISTRATION PROCESS (for Justice Dept)

On Friday, Aug 14 there were three people waiting to register. Mr Wooleys secretarys wasnt working but she made them wait ten minutes.

III. PEOPLE CONTACTED (List by method, such as meetings, canvassing, telephone etc.)

(EXAMPLE)

MEANS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
1.	
2.	
3. Leaflet	270
4. Churches	120
Meetings	115
Total	505

IV. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING TO REGISTER______________.

V. ACTUAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TAKEN TO REGISTER 100__________.

VI. APROXIMATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED DURING 40 THIS PERIOD__________.

VII. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REFUSING TO COOPERATE. (List their reasons) 65

VIII. TOTAL NUMBER REGISTERED TO DATE____________.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WEEK
ending August 23, 1964

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE
A. Contacts			
1. Canvassing	350	150	0
2. Churches	200	150	120
3. other meetings	0	150	115
4. leafleting	2,000	0	270
5. mass meetings	300	0	0
B. Totals	2,950	450	505
C. # Agreeing to Register	200	100	100
D. # transported	75	50	40
E. Approx. # Registered	187	156	65
F. # refusing to cooperate	2	20	0
G. Total registration this project	900	275	269

Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
August 22, 1964

TO: ALL FIELD STAFF

FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY

DATE: AUGUST 22, 1964

SUBJECT: PROJECT BUSINESS.

1. Please send to the central office immediately the name, address and phone number of the person who is willing to make bond for you in case of arrest. We want to contact this person in advance and let him know what his obligation will be, and we also need this information in case of your arrest.

2. Please remember to send in your personal schedule in advance of the week to which it applies.

3. Please begin noting how much money per week you receive from the community in any form or way.

4. Any money you put into church collections cannot be reimbursed.

5. If the central office is to be billed for film, we will have to have two copies of every print made and payed for by the project.

6. Again, weekly reports are due on Monday, as well as your expense reports, schedules and plans. We have not been receiving a copy of a complaint form for every incident that we hear about by word of mouth. Nothing can be expected of the FBI unless we can say that we reported these incidents.

7. Remember that you are to call in for permission before leaving your area--telling someone else that you will be gone and expecting them to notify the central office is not enough. This goes for the volunteer staff as well.

8. In giving a press release, there are some basic things which should be included in any release, such as the fact that you are working in a four county effort sponsered by CORE, etc. Also, community people who don't mind being named should be given credit or publicity whenever possible. Below is a checklist of things you would want to give the press. Any story involving the entire project should be given by the central office, as we have figures for all counties here.

……

Check List for Press Releases

1. Your name and phone number. Explain that your work is part of an overall effort in four North Florida Counties called the NFCEP, sponsered by CORE.
2. Specific Incident: A. names of people involved (stress community people)
   B. Law violated if any.
   C. whether you have notified FBI and lawyers.
   D. Steps you plan to take in response to incident

3. Registration information
   A. # registered on specific day through your efforts
   B. Names of community people working with you in registration.
   C. Total Registration due to your efforts.
   D. % Registration changes.
   E. Problems with registrar.
   F. Things the Negro community demands and hopes to get through registration.

4. Fact that this project may be expanded to include four new counties and that it is hoped that many more staff can be added.

(Use this checklist when speaking with reporters, and to make a report to the central office of the release you gave)

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT, CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-3458

August 23, 1964

ar Friend of Freedom:

Your name has been given by ____
a friend who is willing to make bond in case this person is arrested.
e movement for justice and human dignity is greatly indebted to persons
ke yourself who are willing to lend support to those on the front line
the freedom fight.

Let me briefly outline to you the process and responsibility involved
making bond for a person working in this project. At present we have an
raggement with a bondsman which you should know about. In the event of the
rest of the person you are sponsering, the bondsman, Mr. John Montgomery,
called. He in turn calls the sheriff or chief of police of a given
cale and states that he is the bondsman and requests the immediate release
the person in custody. Sometime during the following day the bondsman
ets with the defendent. The defendent must at that time pay a premium on
e bond (which is 10% with a minimum of $15), sign the bond application
d have a person over 21 who is willing to indemnify this bond. What would
most convenient probably, would be that the person you are sponsering could
y the premium with money wired to him or her by you, and send by mail the
nd application for you to indemnify.

At this point you would then be financially repponsible to see to it that
is person appears in court. If he does not, you would have to pay the entire
ount of the bond to the bondsman. In some cases, particularly in the case
an appeal bond (we appeal all unjust convictions), the time between his
sting the bond and his actual appearance might be several years. I feel that
u should understand this before agreeing to take on this responsibility.
u have the option, or rather the person arrested does, of posting a cash
nd for the entire amount--in this event no premium is required; however,
e person would have to remain in jail until you could send the money down.
some cases the workers prefer to remain in jail as a protest.

Therefore, if you are willing to accept the responsibility of covering
nd for the above named person, would you please send to us immediately your
esent address and phone number and any foreseen changes of address between
w and November 3rd.

Thank you again for volunteering to contribute this support to the voter
gistration drive in North Florida and to the person whom you are sponsering.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE

The free ballot box is the symbol of democracy. It provides a key to a society of freedom, justice, and security, At the ballot box, all men are equal. Beyond the ballot box lies the promised land with opportunities for individuals.

ANY PERSON BORN IN THIS COUNTRY, 21 YEARS OLD OR OLDER, WHO HAS LIVED IN FLORIDA AT LEAST ONE YEAR AND IN SUWANNEE COUNTY AT LEAST SIX MONTHS CAN REGISTER TO VOTE. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GO TO THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE IN THE AGRICULTURE BUILDING ON SOUTH PINE IN LIVE OAK AND SAY " I WANT TO REGISTER TO VOTE". THE OFFICE IS OPEN EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY FROM '9-12 and 2-5. Since Florida is a one party state, register democrat so you can vote in all elections.

REMEMBER: YOU CAN'T VOTE UNLESS YOU REGISTER. ACT NOW REGISTER TO VOTE

Voting means that you are a free citizen with the same rights as other citizens. After you have registered and cast your vote for the persons you want elected to office, you know that you are an American doing what other Americans do. You can be proud of yourself and your countey.

IT IS NOT ONLY YOUR RIGHT BUT YOUR DUTY AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN TO VOTE.

TAKE THE TIME TO CLAIM WHAT IS ALREADY YOURS. REGISTER, SO THAT YOU CAN VOTE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. AFTER THE ELECTION IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO COMPLAIN. MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD NOW---REGISTER TO VOTE.!!!

VOTE - AND IT'S YOUR CHOICE ; DON'T VOTE - AND IT'S THEIR CHOICE

MASS MEETING —

COME and HEAR

REV. ELTON COX

of High Point, North Carolina

Rev Cox is a CORE Field Secretary and outstanding speaker on Civil Rights.

join together at Ebnezer A.M.E. Church (Rev. Fortson) on TUESDAY, August 18 at 8 p.m. for this inspirational meeting.

TO: James McCain, Director of Organizations, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Director, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

Subject: Dismissal of Mike Geison and Hiring of David Dukes.

DATE: August 14, 1964

On Saturday, August 8, 1964, Mike Geison, Task Force in Madison, was asked to leave the North Florida Citizenship Education Project. We were unable to come to an agreement concerning group discipline and rules of the project. He has received his full expense reimbursement which was sent to him last Monday.

This Wednesday, August 12, 1964, David Dukes of Madison was hired to work in Madison. His address where his checks should be sent is:

David Dukes
505 S. Parramore Street
Madison, Florida 32340

His application should have been received by national CORE.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND CONDUCT
North Florida Citizenship Education Project

1. Persons under 21 years of age must have written permission of their parents or legal guardian. This must be notorized and attached.

2. All staff are on 24 hour call. They must be willing to work at any time and in any place; they must accept transfers if necessary.

3. Staff are responsible for obtaining room and board. Subsistence housing and board conditions are the rule rather than the exceptions on such a project.

4. Staff must make adjustments to their particular communities. Personal appearance should at all times be acceptable, neat and clean. Appropriate dress and behavior for church and other functions is required of all staff.

5. Staff members are expected to work constantly, to maintain high moral standards, and not to engage in outside activities which are not in the best interests of the project. The community judges you 24 hours a day.

6. It is understood that voter registration work in North Florida can be dangerous.

7. Persons bringing automobiles to be used on the project will fully expect that National CORE will only be liable for minor repairs or for repairs of damage incurred in the line of duty.

8. It should be clearly understood that staff may have to make personal arrangements for bond in case of arrest. The standard for the summer is "no bail for jail". No guarantee can be made that all participants will be out of jail by the end of the project.

9. CORE philosophy and methods will be followed in every circumstance, and staff must be willing to submit to group discipline and the project director's authority.

10. Persons who cannot adjust to the requirements of the project will be removed from the project immediately by the person or persons in charge.

SCHEDULE

July 7th	Meet in Quincy for training to run through July 11.
July 12	Go to assigned area.
Sept. 7	Close of project.

. . . .

I HAVE READ THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS, REGULATIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE CORE NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT. I AGREE TO ADHERE TO THE ABOVE AND TO ACCEPT THE DISCIPLINE SUGGESTED.

______________________________ (name) __________ (date)

MEMORANDUM: RULES CONCERNING LEAVING YOUR ASSIGNED TOWN OR COUNTY
FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY.
TO: ALL CORE TASK FORCE WORKERS.
DATE: July 31, 1964

*Failure to observe the below rules is ground for immediate removal.

If, for any reason, you plan to leave your assigned city, area or county, whether on business or time off, you must notify the central office. Call station to station collect, and speak with Pat or Judy or Mr. Haley only. It is not enough to use the code or to leave or send word with someone else.

You must have permission to leave your area. If you are taking time off, the decision as to whether or not this is best for your program is left up to you. However, since there may be times when someone is planning to visit your area, such as a lawyer, coordinator or FBI man, the final decision is left up to the central office. Only under pressing circumstances, or if you have not done your required work such as sending in reports, etc., would your request be denied, and you would be given reasons for this.

Further, if upon arriving at your "out-of-area" destination, you find that you must be there longer than you expected, permission must be received for this. You must call in for an extension. For your protection as well as the good of the project, it is imperative that we know where you are at all times.

Proceedure: Call office before leaving. Give time leaving, expected time of arrival, place where you can be reached, expected time of departure, and expected time of arrival back in area. When you arrive safely at your destination you should use the code to let the central office know. Before leaving to return home you should call, and then call again upon arriving back at your assigned area. Only the first call need be put through, on the others the code is sufficient unless there is a change in plans. You will be given a half-hour leaway before authorities are notified to begin looking for you.

It is advisable for your own protection to attempt to make an arrangement similar to the above with local people if you have to be out in your assigned county or if you expect trouble.

CODE

A collect call to the central office for Mr. Randolf Goodman lets us know that you have arrived safely. If you are at your "out-of-area" destination and calling in to let us know what time you expect to be back in your area, ask for Mr. Goodman and when you are told that he is out, ash the operator to ask us to have him there at "X" time when you will "call back" (arrive safely at destination).
From now on the "Fuzzy Hartman" aspect of the code will be discontinued, because if you are really in danger, you probably should call in and complete the call giving details.

Please committ the above to your memory--do not leave this sheet in public or carry it with you.

[1964, Sept. 2]

I arrived in Daytona Beach, Florida via air and bus on Wednesday, September 2, 1964. From the jump I began to seek out some facts about the city of 25,000 located in the county of Volusia. The town is forced with problems of Urban Renewal, Reapportionment of the City Commission, discrimination in housing, discrimination in public and private employment, segregation in a few public accommodation, and a negative attitude of City Commission toward improving streets, sidewalks, sewerage systems etc. in negro neighborhoods.

The only good signs in the area of human relations are the desegregation of all public facilities, desegregation of most public accommodation, and a liberal voter registration system. Substantial UR gains can be made if we can overcome the apathy among the negro people.

At 9p.m. The Citizens Taxpayers Association held a rally at Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church 626 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, to discuss the objectives and methods of protest.

Members of the CTA and potential CORE Chapter agreed to picket City Hall at 3:30 p.m. September 3, 1964 and to send the endosed telegram to the Mayor outlining grievances which had been presented to City numerous time in the past with little success.

Picketing gegan and the endosed follow up program was adopted. The following slogans clearly depict the issues stated in the letter to the Mayor and also the desires of the Community: Don"t take our homes, improve our neighborhood, give us jobs, desegregate all public accommodations, quick reapportionment of City Commission, Urban Renewal by Referendum only, and Freedom Now.

Most people in Daytona believe that Urban Renewal is good in principle, but unnecessary if the city would have done its job along the lines of city improvement, of course, the upper negro class particularly Bethune Cookman College folks want Urban Renewal regardless.

The CTA which has about 1,000 members represent in my opinion the people.

Anotherpoint which CTA maintains is if we must have Urban Renewal why can't be by referendum. The white fathers and upper class negroes employed by the state fear if the issue is put to a vote by the people. CTA and those who will make our CORE Chapter feel that if we can't vote out, we'll picket and protest it out.

The outlined program enclosed sets forth the ideas of long range attack on the political and economic structure to secure a settlement of grievances.

I hope to return here on September 13 for five days or more to organize and guide our infant CORE Chapter.

Things look good for Chapter development and action.

Sincerely;

Ronnie M. Moore

CORE CHAPTER at DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

ORGANIZATION

I. Executive Committee

  A. Officers:

    Chairman

    Co Chairman

    Secretary

    Treasurer

  B. Chairmen of all Standing Committees

II. Standing Committees

  A. Housing

  B. Employment

    1. Private
    2. Public and/or local governmental

  C. Pulbic Accommodations

  D. Voter Registration

  E. Direct Action

  F. Financial

III. Membership

  A: Active

  B. Associate

PROGRAM

IMMEDIATE SCHEDULE

1. September 2-15, 1964 Picketing should continue.
2. September 15, 1964 Organzational meeting for CORE Chapter.
3. September 16 1964 Mass Rally.
4. September 1 , 1964 Mass Marches should begin and/or picketing should continue until result are gained. (If necessary stage set-ins in the Mayor's office with intent of a jail-in).
5. September 18, 1964 Standing Committees should begin work in their respectives areas of endeavor.

LONG RANGE PERSPECTIVES

I. Voter Registration

  1. Organzation should be on a block-precient word-county basis.
  2. Techniques should consist of canvassing and providing transportation to the registrar's office.

II. Public Accommodation

  1. Testers should go and request service at all restaurants, hotels, etc. which remain segregated.
  2. Complaints of defiance of the Civil Rights Law should be filed with U. S. Atty. General.
  3. Requests for legal help to file suit against proprietors who refuse to integrate should be sent by individuals affended to Fedral Judge.

III. Employment

  1. Letter should be sent to all merchants requesting fair hiring practices.
  2. Negroes should apply in mass for jobs in both Public and/or local governmental and private employment agencies.

3. Selective Buying Campain should laumched against merchants who refuse to hire:

   a) Time - Mid October

   b) Provide transportation for boycott participants to buy outside of the county.

IV. Housing

1) Complaints on discrimination should be sent to Weaver.

2) Negroes should attempt to buy homes in traditionally white areas.

3) Persons rejected should sit in the desired home to stage a protest (24 hours a day sit in until compliance).

4) Picketing housing section is in order.

V. Membership (Mass drive for active and associate members).

VI. Legal Action

A. Halting Urban Renewal

B. Expedite Reapportionment of City Commission.

C. Enjoin City government from discriminating in hiring of public and/or governmental employees.

TO: James McCain, Organization, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Shelly Appleton, CORE SEDF.
Marvin Rich

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, CORE.

DATE: September 6, 1964.

SUBJECT: Project Summary for North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Attached is a complete statistical summary covering registration in the four counties in which we are involved.

Community Involvement

Community involvement in all four counties has been extensive in relation to the brief period of the project. Approximately $2,000 has been collected from churches, clubs, individuals and civic groups in the last two months in the counties to be applied to supplies, bond, and the support of a worker. In each county a steering committee for registration has either been formed or revitalized by task force to concentrate on registration. Housing, some food, a great deal of manpower and transportation have been supplied by the local people also. Strong leadership has emerged in some cases as in the examples of Rev. Jamison in Madison, several men in Chattahoochee, a family in Live Oak and a Voters League man in Jefferson. General community support has been increasing in every county, and it is significant that on every registratio n day in every county, more people have come to register than could be accomodated by the registrar. Several younger people have been drafted to join the task force, as in the cases of Johnny Watson, Helen Henderson in Gadsden, and Sadie Jones and David Dukes in Madison. As a result of the presence of interracial teams in counties, although not as a direct result of their activities, other civil rights work has been accomplished; in Gadsden the CORE group has picked up activity and did direct action in support of registration as well as testing the county. In Madison the NAACP Youth Council did extensive testing, and individuals in Suwannee County began testing.

Legal Support

During the project we received legal aid from the Lawyer's Constitutional Defence Committee, operating out of Tallahassee. We have come to several conclusions about this specific sort of aid. The lawyers were very successful in removing cases (something an out of state lawyer can do). Certain of the lawyers were also very apt at "convincing" officials to regulate registrars and policemen without the use of court proceedure. Certainly the fact that lawyers were constantly in and out of the county in our support aided our activities.

On the other hand glaring problems arose. Some of the lawyers actually were very ignorrant of the conditions in the South and in some cases clearly unsympathetic to existing problems. One lawyer expressed a belief that the problems Negroes face are due solely to their inacttion or apathy, and he was unable to relate the forces of segregation to the attitude of local people. This affected his relationship with the "power structure" and his ability to consider our demands for legal action. Further, some legal mistakes were made as a result of a lack of familiarity with ////// law relating to civil rights cases, such as failure to attahc summons to removal cases, etc. On the whole, it was naturally to the advantage of the project to have the lawyers with us, but we hope that other lawyers coming here could be briefed in advance by men in their own city (such as New York) who have worked with us, or ideally, that they be Florida lawyers.

Problems with the Power Structure

In every county task force and those working with them faced constant threats of beatings, illegal arrest, shootings, lack of protection and illegal court activity. It was common to be followed by police in every county. There have been approximately 20 arrests of persons working in civil rights registration directly with CORE, three beatings of task force, two shootings at task force, one kidnap-beating, and innumberable traffic arrests. The community has suffered even more than task force, and many things hap pen without our knowledge. We do know that a Negro was beaten and fired on Smith Farm due to an interest in registration. Another citizen was shot at the evening of a good registration day. Citizens working with us have been arrested on unrelated charges as a direct result of their support of us, and cross burnings in Gadsden followed support by one individual at his home and business. A law student was beaten in Madison while attempting to take statements. Registrars have slowed up or completely closed their offices, and in Jefferson County it was not until last week that registration began (although the books were to be opened months ago).

Voter Education

Our primary efforts have been directed toward forming permanent community groups and getting people to register. Through canvassing citizens have learned (1 that they have a right to register and vote (2 the proceedure involved in registration (3 voting dates. In working with individuals on community committees, something of the process of petition and political power has been communicated. In October, when the books are closed, extensive work which we have so far been unable to do, in the form of political workshops, candidate and issue evaluation, etc. will be done. During this period educational work in how to vote (use paper ballots or machines) and tighter political organizational work will be done.

Publicity

For Florida the publicity has been fairly good. Articles in major papers are generally sympathetic to our work. Local papers discuss CORE and the project, although unfavorably.

FBI

In general the FBI has seemed disinterested and at points openly hostile to us. There have been "investigations" of most cases we report personally to the FBI, although their response to our written statements (a suggestion they made) has been even less fruitful. At one point in Gadsden County when the central office was covered by three car-loads of hostile whites who pointed rifles into the house, and when local police hung up on us when we called for p rotection, the FBI promised to come immediately—it was three days before we saw them. An agent told Steve McVoy that he didn't want to "antagonize" the local police chief by inquiring why d.B. Ray hadn't been arrested for assualted Scott McVoy with a rifle and threatening other voter registration workers. Needless to say, no arrests have resulted by the FBI. At times they say they are understaffed or busy. It has been necessary to call Washington even to get an investigation, and local agents express hostility toward us when we do this, although they do investigate when we do this.

General Accomplishments

Registration itself has been fairly good for these counties. The community groups formed and the local leadership inspired seem good also considering that we have been working only two months. All four counties are now alerted as to the possibilities inherent in political activity. For all of these counties, the interracial aspect of CORE has been a new experience. This has been the first time that people have lived, eaten and worked interracially (at least legally) in these areas. Interracial groups can do more now, although there is constant fear and harrassment. When we first came to Gadsden County, for example, in January, it was an unusual and disturbing sight for local people, white and Negro, to see us interracially. Now although there are frequent individual outbursts, officials and most of the populace are accustomed to it. Some public accomodations have opened without direct action because workers insist upon eating together in both white and Negro establishments. Other facilities such as laundries in Live Oak and Gadsden have opened, and one restaurant in Madison opened despite great resistence from local whites. In general we have fullfilled expected desires, although we had hoped to be able to work in more counties and to get the books open more often in present counties.

Internal Problems hampering work

Transportation was aided by the renting of three cars. Probably five should have been rented to get maximum value from the staff.

Communication problems with lawyers in some cases retarded the work.

Voter education clinics which we had hoped to begin before the books closed will not begin until October due to the tremendous work necessary to be people to register. Suwannee County has been the only county which has already started workshops.

CORE in the Counties

Although no effort has been made to establish CORE groups in our counties, and although workers have cooperated with all existing groups, such as voters leagues, NAACP and civic groups, the press assumes that and credits CORE with all registration activity. Individuals working with the task force people have been curious about CORE, and some literature and buttons etc. have been distributed and used in the community. Where arrests and assaults have taken place, there has been much discussion, pro and con, in the community about the non-violent responses of task force and their experiences. The awakening of communities and the registration has given CORE more prestige in North Florida, and we were able to go into Jefferson County, for example, only after favorable publicity on Gadsden registration. We feel that these activities will help us get into other counties in the future, and that a number of people are becoming acquainted with CORE and civil rights in general through this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, Florida

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
July 7 - Sept. 7

TO: James McCain, Organization, CORE.
Richard Haley, Southern Office, CORE.
Shelly Appleton, SEDF, CORE.
Marvin Rich, Community Relations, CORE.

FROM: Patricia Stephens Due, Field Secretary, Florida.

DATE: September 6th, 1964.

SUBJECT: A Project Summary of Registration Figures.

SITUATION	GADSDEN	MADISON	SUWANNEE	JEFFERSON
Negro Pop. as % of total	59%	47%	27%	59%
# of Negroes eligible to reg.	12,261	3,067	2,159	2,600
Negro registration July 7	1,425	1,602	1,046	638
Negro registration Sept.7	2,949	2,068	1,580	805
Registrations this project	1,580	466	534	167
Negro Reg. % July 7	11.5	52.2	48.4	24.5
Negro Reg. % Sept.7	24.5	67.4	72.8	30.9

REGISTRANTS THIS PROJECT: 2,747

* In every case but Madison the current registration figures are based on our figures which are derived from a person stationed at the registrar's office counting. Deviations from the actual count would be in the form of our figures being lower than the actual count, as at times the counter may be distracted by such events as beatings, his own arrest, etc., but these figures are fairly accurate.

St. Petersburg Times
Saturday, August 29, 1964
CITY EDITION

SAYS HE WAS CHASED, LATER JAILED

Rights Worker Charges Beating

Times Bureau

TALLAHASSEE—A white civil rights worker in Gadsden County charges that four white men chased him through the woods near Greensboro Thursday night, beat him with walking canes, threatened to kill him, and then called a deputy sheriff.

The deputy took him to the county jail, he said, charged him with trespassing, and put him in jail, and released him an hour later on $100 bond.

The white man, member of the Congress of Racial Equality's (CORE) North Florida vote registration team, is Stuart Wechsler of New York City, a junior at the College of the City of New York.

WECHSLER SAYS that he and two Negro girls from Quincy were visiting Negro farmers near Greensboro Thursday night and urging them to register to vote.

One family invited them on the porch and Wechsler was talking to them when three white men in a car and another white man in a truck drove up.

The men called Wechsler over to the car, Wechsler said, and one man got out and hit him with a cane and accused him of trespassing. Wechsler says he told them he was leaving. "They all started coming at me," he said, "and I ran. I ran through the woods and ran pretty fast until I lost a shoe. I fell down and one of them stood over me. The others came up and one man said, 'Let's finish him off.' "

EVENTUALLY, according to Wechsler, the men dragged him to their car and took him to a large house where one of the men went in and called the deputy sheriff.

Deputy Robert Martin appeared, took Wechsler to jail and charged him with trespassing.

Wechsler and another worker were convicted of trespassing earlier this week in Gadsden County Court.

Bryant To Get Madison Report Next Week

MADISON (UPI) — A former FBI agent will report to Gov. Farris Bryant next week on the results of a two-day investigation into racial strife here.

The governor's investigator was dispatched to this community of 3,500 residents after two civil rights workers complained their lives were threatened during a voter registration drive and the automobile of one was blasted with shotgun shell.

The governor's investigator reported there appeared to be no failure on the part of law enforcement officers in attempts to give protection to the workers, Mike Geison, 22, University of Florida student from Miami, and Bruce Huston, 19, Florida State University student from Tampa. They are due to leave shortly to return to classes.

file
Fla.

OCT 2 1964

refer to haley

Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida
10/1/64

Refer to Haley

TO: James McCain, Director of Organization
Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office
John Due, Regional Vice-Chairman

FROM: Judy Benninger, Vice President, Gainesville CORE

DATE: October 1, 1964

Re: Gainesville CORE, reorganization and program

A reorganizational meeting was held this ~~meeting~~ evening to reelect officers, and plan programs. The new president of Gainesville CORE is Arrigo Welch, and all mail for the chapter should be sent to him as Michael Geison has withdrawn from the chapter:

Arrigo Welch,chairman Gainesville CORE
c/o Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida

Vice president is Judy Benninger, same address. The Secretary is Judy Harmon and the Treasurer is Nadja Hellinger, same addresses will do.

This chapter now has unaffiliated status as given by the 1964 convention. Although we have sent in our constitution, we have not received the two blanks for applying for full charter membership. Could we have these?? We will remit the $ten dollars with these. John Due and James McCain have a number of field reports concerning the chapter from Field Secretary Patricia Due and from myself as Task Force. We need 100 CORE buttons immediately for use in our upcoming project. We also need about 50 active membership cards and cards or information for those who want to become associate members.

We have planned several activities for the next few months. (1 a follow up on city hiring (2 a campaign to desegregate a county school camp in both staff and campers (3 a program to get two Negro cashiers and three bag boys at Winn Dixie on 6th street. A mass meeting featuring Cox is planned for late October. The first two programs will take several months before direct action, if needed, will begin. We expect to be ready for a direct action attack in the form of picketing, selective buying and shop-ins around the beginning of November for Winn Dixie- -perhaps the day after the general election.

Please send us the above mentioned supplies (could use some of the Goldwater posters too). Could we also have three of the posters designed along the lines of the button? We are interested in becoming fully affiliated as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Judy

Judy Benninger

[1964, October]

PERSONS INTERESTED IN JOINING STAFF

GADSDEN COUNTY:

1. Elsey Carroll. Age 17. Rt. 1, Box 257, Quincy, Fla. Negro, Male. Interested in working until January. Worked with Stuart in Chattahoochee Area, has been helping in Quincy. Intellegent and quiet, a hard worker. Apparently very devoted to non-violence.

2. Emory Davis. Age 20. Negro Male. Interested in working indefinitely. Very dedicated, but can hardly read and write. He has been a faithful worker, but takes practically no initiative.

3. Artie Jones. Age 18 Negro Female. Hard worker, intellegent, but tied down because of her child.

JEFFERSON COUNTY:

Steve
oy's letter
ct 25

1. Alfred Douglas Walker. Age 21. Monticello, Fla. Has been working with Sidney for last two months--very capable and intellegent. Seems to be mature and a hard worker

2. Freddie Herring. Monticello, Fla. Age 20. Also worked with Sidney, but Sidney said little about him.

SNCC Reports Florida 1964, Nov-
1965, March

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordan, Field Secretery
Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Office Director, CORE

From: Sadie Jones, Task Force Worker, Madison County
Date: November 18,1964

Subject: Summary Field Report for the Madison, County area for the period Of Nov. 5, to Nov. 15.

David Dukes and I began immediately after election Day to work with the local P.T.A. in tying to change some of the conditions of the negro school which is very poor even in comparsion with other negro schools in North and south Florida.

We attended two School board meetings taking a list of proposals from the steering committee which were said to have been taken under careful consideration by members of the board. At this time no consideration has been made by the board to improve these very poor conditions and no father action have been taken by the negro community.

An answer to the proposals from the school board members are on file in the Central Ofice.

At this time we feel that chances are very slim for organizing a CORE Chapter in Madison, County, since there is a very active N.A.A.C.P. Chapter already among the youths.

However, since Rev. Jaminson think that there is no need for any more Steering Committee meetings now that Election Day is over and refuse to discuss certain matters with us, the cooperation of the adults have completely dropped.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

It is our belief though, that once the new assigned Task Force Workers are in Madison, County an appeal for a business meeting can be made to the Negro community. The purpose of this meeting, (primarily for adults)can be to secure information on organizing a local Core Chapter. We personally feel tha this will be a success. This would also renew the old interest in the adults since the Steering Comm. is no longer functioning in any way. This will also give the adults something to continue to do in this great fight for equal opportunities for all.

The registration books are now open on Fridays and Sat. mornings until noon. So far, no canvassing has been done but leafetts have been distributed in certain areas.

The only real problem is getting the cooperation of the Negro community. Once this is done, We are sure that action will soring back to life in Madison, County.

Sincerely for FREEDOM,

Sadie Jones

Sadie Jones, Task Force Worker

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary, CORE

Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office, CORE

FROM: Arlene Bock and David Dukes, Task Force Havana, Fla.

DATE: November 27, 1964

SUBJECT: Progress Report for Havana, Fla. November 6-25, 1964

I. VOTER REGISTRATION:

We went to see the city registrar one day but he weren't in so we called him and asked him "How many Negroes are registered for the city." He replied, "I don't know I haven't counted them."

We will go down Monday to the Havana Printing Co. and find out the registration figures.

II. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Here in Havana they have a NAACP Branch. We attended their meeting Nov. 25 at Palace AME Church. The branch is all confused because of the President Rev. Folson. He is power mad.

Some of the leaders here are:

1. Rev. J. W. Young-Pastor of Palace AME 539-6236
2. Rev. Simmons---Pastor of St. Mary's
3. Mr. Frank Roberts--Pres. of Pine High Elementary 539-6540
4. Mr. Joe Roberts--Pres. of Northside High 539-6780
5. Mr. Henry Reeves-Furneal Director 539-6316

III. FREEDOM SCHOOLS:

The only steps we have taken in this area have been extremely tentative, and limited, thus far to a limited survey type of attack. Northside High School offers evening classes in English, Social Studies, typing, and Science, and recieves what on of the teachers catagorized

Do. they emphasize student participation or adult?

as "fairly good" attendance-about 75 adults. One of the social studies teachers attempts to integrate Negro history into his course, and a formal request has been made for the course, but no action has been taken on the proposal. As anticipated, the CIG classes (At two location) in the area have recieved little or no support from the community. Still there seemed at least a modicum of interest in the project amongst all those we talked to, and so I believe once inertia has been overcome an influential and strong organization may be formed. We will try to find a suitable location this week.

Community Center: In the Mamilton Heights area where we have canvassed thus far, there is a great deal of interest in the establishment of recreational facilities, and a great need for day care services. Thro-out Havana there are no recreational facilities at all for Negroes, while we learned today there has been a white playground established in Havana proper. The grounds of the local high school contain no equipment, and are so low that they foul in rainy weather--as a result most of the youngsters use the streets. The greatest difficulty will be in gaining the use of a suitable building and surrounding grounds. Ideally of course, the community would be made directly responsible--in fact, this is our most likely "in"- at least in this area. From here we could gain their interest in other areas of the movement (i.e. school integration, which few parents are interested in, or public accomadation). Here also community classes could be established. At this juncture hygiene would seem a necessity.

IV. CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT:

The possibility of organizing a CORE Charter here is good, very much so.

As we stated in section II they have a NAACP Branch here and they are having a lot of confusion. We are sure the people will join CORE because they are tired of the local NAACP President. This confusion has been going on for sometime.

V. POLICE HARRASSMENT or INTIMIDATION:

As of today we've had no direct harrassment or intimidation on the part of policemen but they've benn passing the house quite often

VI. TESTING OF PUBLIC ACCOMODATION and FACILITIES:

We have begun to make plans to have the local people to test the following places:

1. Havana Motel Restaurant--Mr. Lewis Graham, Manager or Owner
2. Havana Truck Diner----Mrs. Mary Forehand, Manager or Owner
3. Cavalier Restaurant----Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Manager or Owne

Bock
Arlene Bock

David Dukes
David Dukes

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary
Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Office Director, CORE

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, Task Force, Chattahoochee

DATE: November 23, 1964

SUBJECT: Summary Field Report for the Chattahoochee area for the period from November 15 to November 22.

Eddie Doss and I arrived in Chattahoochee during late afternoon on the Fifteenth of November. We spoke at two churches that evening. One preacher at Bethel Baptist Church made some very pointed references to the inadvisability of working along the Core lines

The rest of the week, till Wedsday, I spent in walking around and letting people know that Core would still be in town, now that the elections are over. It seems that the people are behind Core. There are many volunteers for fund raising and other activities.

Wedsday we held a meeting concerning the new community center. Enthusiasm was high. I turned the meeting over to Myers McCray. He is a very articulate and dynamic highschool s student. He took charge of the meeting very nicely. I gave him some suggestions onwhat the center could be used for. He enlarged upon these in his presentation to the people at the meeting. It was decided ~~to~~ at the meeting to have the Ceneter pay as much of its own expenses as possible. (The center is housed in an old cafe.) We have the facilities to sell sodas and some foods. We've obtained a juke-boxthe income from which schould pay the rent and utilities bill.

In the two days following the meeting fund raising was done by the people of Chattahoochee. Enough money was raised to pay for the first months expenses of the Center, which included rent and utility deposits. On that Saturday we had a party which raised $2.50 for the Center (The re are still some financial bugs that have to be worked out, but we're in the black and thats more than can be said for some organizations.)

On Sunday November 22 a meeting was held with employees of Florida State Hospital to discuss the problem ~~edf~~ of discrimination at that institution. It was decided to get as ~~mn~~ many sta tements as possible from people working at the Hospital and to look into the possibility of bringing suit against the State. I have begun to gather statements from the people. In my next report I will explain both this project and the Center in greater detail.

The major problem confronting me is a financial one. Since Eddie has come from Mississippi he is still not on payroll. Therefore I have been splitting my money fifty-fifty with him. If possible I would like Eddie to be put on payroll quite quickly. Also if possible I would like to be payed back the $56.00 that I have layed out to him in advances.

Respectfully submitted

Stuart Wechsler

Stuart Wechsler, Task Force Florida

file
Fla proj.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director, Southern Office, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, Task Force, Florida

SUBJECT: Election report for Gadsden County, Florida, from the North Florida Citizenship Education Project

DATE: November 5, 1964

One week before election day sample ballots were printed. We immediately began a door-to-door campaign of canvassing all registered Negro voters in the county. Rather than work in separate areas, as we had in registration, we concentrated in one area at a time, starting with the Havana-Concord-Jamison area. We then moved to Quincy, then to Chattahoochee. In that week we canvassed, explaining the ballot and transportation arangements to some 3000 voters. It is expected that another 800 were reached by residents in the household explaining it to them. On Saturday, October 31, we concentrated on downtown Quincy. A car was set up with election materials and a large sign on top reading "VOTER INFORMATION". Several volunteers handed out newsletters and informed people of the voter information car. During the day, the ballot was explained to approximately 400 people. This was an important segment, since mostly farm people are in town on Saturday, and we were unable to reach this group during door-to-door canvassing.

On Sunday morning we spoke at churches, and Sunday afternoon we held a get-out-the-vote motorcade. Approximately ten cars participated, all decorated with signs urging people to vote. The motorcade toured the entire county, starting at 2 p.m. and ending in Chattahoochee at 6:30 p.m. All along the route people lined up to watch us pass, and the reception was extremely impressive.

Monday was spent in last-minute preparations, including a final check of transportation plans. A tour was made of all of the county's precincts, and of all the pre-arranged pickup points. Final information was distributed to the area transportation leaders, and a check of each area's transportation status was made. That evening a meeting between all of the various groups participating the election day activities was held at Freedom House, and final plans were made.

Election day was a magnificent success. According to the count made by our observers, over 90 per cent of Gadsden's registered Negro voters turned out at the polls. This compares with about 65 per cent of the white voters. Johnson lost to Goldwater by only 190 votes (4566 to 4376), and the outcome in Gadsden is still uncertain because of absentee ballots. Voting in most cases went well, and the carpool, composed of 90 cars, all with signs reading "vote today", and flying white flags from their radio antennas, transported over 2000 to the polls. The whites staged a "phone-in", calling each of our listed phone numbers, and the telephone company apparently did their part to help by cutting our lines off periodically all day. We recieved many threatening phone calls, and many frustrated calls from Goldwaterites after the election was over.

There was considerable police harassment in Quincy, and election officials invalidated many ballots cast by Negroes. Complaint forms covering these incidents have been sent to Carl Rachlin and the FBI.

Jewel J. Dixie, Negro candidate for sheriff, polled approximately 1600 votes, out of about 8000 cast, or about 20 per cent of the vote.

Tuesday night Freedom house became a gathering place for those who had worked on the registration drive and election day preparations. An election board was xxxx set up, and returns from the county were posted as they came in.

A very important effect of the election was that people who had previously been afraid to even come near Freedom House were actively helping in transportation. For the first time it seemed that we were receiving the support of 100 per cent of the community, and there seemed to be no reluctance. Perhaps this may make the future successof the project easier.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Office
New Orleans, La.

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

DATE: November 25, 1964

SUBJECT: Field report for the period Nov. 6-25, 1964.

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project, at this time, is working in the same three counties as explained in my last letter to you in regard to assignment. Attached is a summary of reports submitted from the field by workers.

Perhaps, I might begin by saying the staff had discussed the possibility of expanding into other counties, before we were aware of the seriousness of our financial situation. Due to that and a limited number of workers we decided to expand only into two counties, Liberty and Lafayette, and every now and then touching up Leon county.

Turned out not to be that bad

Because of these limitations, much of the work in Liberty and Lafayette will be only scouting, and seeking strong leaders and hopefully, to bring about a similar situation as in St. Francisville, Louisina, since the situation is pretty much the same in terms of the white resistance, but the contrary in terms of Negroes as numbered to whites.

Stories Photos Statistics

We feel that Liberty County will give North Florida the corrupted image it has, but is very seldom mentioned in the newspapers.

Lafayette county, being the other county of concentration is somewhat the same. It has been rumored that there is one Negro registered there, but the state registration publication proves otherwise.

By the first of this month I will be able to give a more detailed report in regard to these counties. I plan to be scouting the remainder of this month in those areas mentioned.

Devise broad community program Stay ahead of opposition

In Gadsden county, where whites are outnumbered by Negroes much concern is being shown by the white power structure. For instance many streets in heavily Negro areas now have street lights, much of this can be attributed to the successful get out to vote campaign waged by a local civic group and CORE. The recent election also spurred an Uncle Tom group to move. These gentlemen call themselves the "Business and Civic Group"

Write for Anti-Poverty material

composed of many middle class Negroes and led by a high school principal. The group went to the white power structure with a few washed down proposals and said either you do business with us or the outside elements will take over, meaning the Civic Interest Group and CORE. Despite all of this I have had a chance to talk to one man in the group, who expressed disapproval of the group's action, who also told me about what happened at this meeting. He suggested that since this group won't join with us, why not us join into their ranks. This sounds like a good idea and it is being given some consideration. However, we don't expect too much from a group like this. Quincy has been the scene of much activity, which is not being done all by the task force workers, but by Quincy CORE and the other group (The Civic Interest Group). A report from Steve McVoy will explain some of this activity.

Nature of suit?

Jefferson County, the city of Monticello seems to offer the most resistance at this point, but hopefully we might be able to get some Federal action from the FBI in regard to complaints. I also wrote Carl about the possibility of bringing suit against the county, but this was before our financial plight was a major factor. Much can be gained in Jefferson, if we can only get more community support. It seems at this point we are faced with a similar situation in Jefferson as in Quincy. There is a local school principal in leadership of the local Voter League, which serves as the only type leadership at this time. His position is that he knows all the answers and CORE is only trying to stead his thunder and make a fool of him. I haven't been able to get to a meeting of this group as of yet, but this is my intention. I understand from Sidney Daniels that there are some good peopl on the board of this group, but its his opinion that the group will not only need a shot in the arm, but new arms if they are to get some meaningful results.

Madison county, poses quite a few problems. The adult leadership is just about nil. Rev. jamison, who is president of the local steering committee seems to think he speaks for Madison county and is a very touchy character. Sadde Jones and David Dukes had lost all contact with him because of this attitude. I have since then assigned them elsewhere, thinking perhaps it was their fault, but two other workers are having the same trouble with him. Helen Henderson and Scott McVoy are assigned presently. I had a long talk with Rev. Jamison and he had the impression that after the election CORE was to pack up stock and barrel and leave his county. He is the kind I think we will have a little trouble with at first but can be brought in line as others have.

Now on the other hand the younger group of the NAACP is ready to work but needs some adult leadership, hopefully we are trying to find such a person or persons. Scott tells me that the chance of getting a CORE chapter in Madison is very slim, because of the hard work of David Dukes and Sadie Jones building the NAACP youth. Both are doing well in their new assignment. Madison county could become a very good place for all to live in if the Negroes will unite as they did on the election day of November 3, 1964. The result of the voter registration drive there proved that the white folks there are concerned. Rev. Jamison tells me that the white president of the local Junior College called the Negro head and told her to tell her students that the white junior college would accept students without regard to color, race, or creed. Also, however token it may be, a Negro policeman was hired, and given a car to patrol in the Negro area. It might be noted that Madison has a 47% potential. This will be at its highest by 1966.

Find applicants for next trimester

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT:

Due to the many limitations, money being the major one, I have been unable to visit any chapters in Florida. However, I have made it a part of the outline program to include a report on the possibility of establishing new chapters in each counties we are working. The result is the possibility of two chapters already, one in in Havana and one in Chattahoochee, all being in Gadsden. We are trying to get all concerned to form one chapter and call it the Gadsden County CORE, instead of dividing their strength, join it together.

Very good ←

POLICE HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

Gadsden county has a good deal of intimidation, since the election, all of which has been reported to the FBI. The first day here I was followed for several blocks by a city policeman. The next day I was told to get a Florida license tag. Steve McVoy was arrested November 23, 1964 on a charge of "lying on an officer", being the county sheriff. A call by the FBI to the sheriff got him released. A copy of a complaint to the FBI is being forwarded to you to explain the incident.

Jefferson County. The normal following of workers by the cops and cat calls by passing whites in cars has been the only harrassment of V. R. workers, since the last beating of Sidney and Scott, which is still hanging, since I haven't heard ffrom Carl Rachlin yet.

Will write to Rachlin

Something which had no connection with the civil rights movement happened however in Monticello a few days after the workers were beaten. A young Negro girl was picked up by a carload of white boys who tried to rape her. An official complaint was filed with the local officials and they laughed and said there was nothing the could do. This only confirs our belief that a white man will never be arrested whenever a Negro files a complaint, unless CORE or some organization does something in this regard.

Reported?

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

Voter Registration Situation

	Numbered Registered	Numbered Contact
1. Gadsden County	150	200
2. Jefferson County	100	200
3. Madison County	250	300

Madison county, has had a good amount of harrassment of the local people but not of V. R. workers as yet. Scott McVoy is working there now and the result may be different the next time I write you.

FINANCES:

This is no doubt the most talked about thing in CORE at this time. The fact that we are having financial difficulties are pretty hard to convince our creditor, since we have owed them for several months. We owe out somewhere in the neighborhood of $1000 or more. I am forwarding you a copy of all bills we have on hand. The manager of the National Car Rental called yesterday and told me he would need some money or would have to turn in the V.W. I am referring all those who call to the Southern Office, since I don't know what to say in these matters. The project here can be self-supported at this point, if only we could get salaries for the three workers who don't recieve pay. We are now collecting money from workers who get paid and putting it in a pool to pay bills and feed the unpaid.

This we will do as long as we have to.

I hope this report will bring you up to date with the project in North Florida.

Yours for freedom,

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary in Quincy, Florida

REPORT TO CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE
November, 1964

Gainesville CORE, Florida

History of chapter

Gainesville CORE was formed in late March of this year as a response by local citizens to the "go slow" attitude evidenced by other groups in the area. Initial membership was small but militant, and a successful program to obtain non-discriminatory hiring policies was adopted by the city commission. CORE also participated in a city-wide protest against charges of "communist dupes" leveled against the NAACP, CORE and a student group in Gainesville. CORE members were active in voter registration efforts and presented their bodies in St. Augustine against the forces of the KKK there.

Present Activities

Gainesville CORE reorganized in late September. Our first project was to attempt to get Negro cashiers hired at local grocery stores. Negotiations have been opened with the district personel manager of Winn-Dixie. In conjunction with a local "job-bank" being formed at the University of Florida, we are hopeful of filling a number of positions in the near future. This past Saturday Gainesville CORE conducted the first city-wide and comprehensive test of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. A suit is now being brought against four establishments on the basis of the testing, in which approximately 35 persons took part. Friday evening Gainesville CORE had its first mass meeting at which Rev. Elton Cox, John Due and other CORE people spoke. It was the largest mass meeting Gainesville has had since the rioting of a year and a half ago, and many people signed up for CORE activities.

Future Plans

Projects are under way with regard to school desegregation, the formation of a Negro parent-student organization, the desegregation of a county school camp and a community organization project in a rural community outside of Gainesville. CORE is also providing some support to a University of Florida student project to recruit Negro students for this institution. We expect to operate as the direct action generating unit in conjunction with similar efforts of less militant local groups.

Needs

Gainesville CORE is not, as of yet, affiliated with national CORE, although we have received unafilliated status. We are anxious to be affiliated as soon as possible. We have much in the way of resources in direct action and voter registration in the city itself, but we need servicing with regard to federal programs. As of now our ties with the national office are very weak, and we would like these strengthened. We are also very much in favor of the proposal go locate a state CORE office for Florida in Gainesville. We feel that the centrality of our city, financial and manpower resources, and the receptivity for CORE would make such a location very desirable and would benifit CORE programs in the state.

Respectfully submitted,

Gainesville CORE

1 – B.R.
1 – plg. car
1 – plg – army
1 – plg – Woman
1 – plg – Sept 1
1 – misc – Speeding
1 – plg. – Demo

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary, CORE
Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office, CORE

FROM: Arlene Bock
David Dukes, Task Force Worker

DATE: December 14, 1964

PROGRESS REPORT FOR HAVANA, FLORIDA 1-15 December, 1964

I VOTER REGISTRATION:

City registration office, City and County Courthouse offices have all been contacted to no avail. We have written to Washington for figures from the 1960 census. Because of Gerrymandering and the limited time during which city registration books are open (a total of 6 days every year) as well as generalized fear and apathy probably not more than 25 Negroes are registered for these elections.

We have taken two individuals to the county courthouse in Quincy, however both were refused registration on grounds of illiteracy.

II COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Civic Interest Group: The CIG, centered in Quincy, is attempting to expand into the Havana community thro both citizenship classes and a county improvement program, however, they are recieving very little support.

N.A.A.C.P: The local chapter of the NAACP meets monthly. The present head, Rev. Fortson, is so abominable as to thwart the community's eager desire to lend support. They will meet again this Tuesday, 15 December, and probably hold elections. If Fortson is removed the group should regain some of its old vigour and be quite easy to work with, if not, the field will be open to use Friday night's scheduled mass meeting to form a CORE chapter.

Possible New Leaders:

Mr. Albert Marshall	539-6669	
Mr. Harvey Micke	539-6484	
Mrs. Nora Jean James	None	(bourgeoissie)

James Fortson	539-6664	(addicted to violence criminal record, may not have community respect, but seems firmly in movement.)
VonCill Gibson	539-6775	(high school student. Despite youth our reccomendation for Task Force.)

III. FREEDOM SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS:

We are still looking for suitable buildings, but our primary emphasis in these two weeks has been in the direction of Public Accomadations and community improvement, this is the area that has suffed most from our focused attentions.

We have also been working on the outline for a 'Negro History Colouring Book' to be used in teaching Negro History to younger age groups than we are currently able to reach, and for possible use also as a literacy aid. An outline for the first volume as well as suggestions for its possible construction and uses is included with this report.

IV CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT:

Depending on how Tuesday's Naacp meeting goes (see above) we will use a mass meeting scheduled for this Friday night to begin organization of a Core chapter here. Regardlesss of this meetings results we will form a 'youth-action' group from this meeting.

After Tuesday's protest rally severl youngsters and an adult stopped by to request the formation of such a chapter. We gave them literature, and, naturally, agreed to comply with their request.

V POLICE HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

On Monday, 7 December, Charles R. Williams and David Dukes were driving in Havana to pick up two students to have them interviewed by the F.B.I... They were followed for several minutes then stopped by the local police. Mr. Williams was arrested for 'Driving with an improper license.'

Tuesday, 8 December: While walking thro downtown Havana a man called to Arlene Bock, told her, 'God Damn you, I'm going to run over you.' He was driving a green pick-up truck, but she was unable to get the license number.

Monday, 7 December, two boys of approximately college age one short, dark, and wearing dark rimmed glasses, the other slightly taller with red hair, stopped by the parsonage where we are staying to ask directions to another church in the area. We subsequently learned that these two had spent some time in Chattahootchie earlier creating a general nuisance of themselves, and eventually trying to start a fight with the task force workers there. They were driving a white TR-4 with red upholstery, Florida license plates No. ??d-8579.

VI TESTING OF PUBLIC ACCOMADATIONS:

Havana Truck Terminal Diner: On Sunday, 6 December, three Negroes approached the diner Arlene Bock accompanied them as an observer. (VonCill Gibson, Johnny Watson, Charlie Hall, and Steve Hendly) They were stopped a short distance from the diner by the attendent of an adjacent gas station while a waittress barred the door. They were told to wait while the police were called, and a few minutes later the manager Rannie Forehand, drove up, removed his shotgun from his car and began to load it, meanwhile threatening to kill everyone present. Charles Hall and Steve Hendly ran off. While Mr. Watson and Miss Gibson were held at gunpoint within a phone booth, Arlene Bock was knocked down and her camera taken from her. When Miss Gibson and Mr. Watson were released, (almost an hour later) the group returned to the parsonage.

The camera was returned, but its case was destroyed and the film removed.

The County Prosecutor and State's Attorney (W.D..ines and Hopkins) have refused to issue a warrant for Forehand's arrest.

Remedial Action: A meeting held Wednesday night of interested community people resolved to boycott the diner's kitchen and Forehand's Pure Oil station, and to send representatives to Tallahassee to see Mr. Hopkins (this last measure failed). We also have a call-in underway, as well as a petition circulating in the community (a co py of which is enclosed). We also are attempting to gain support of the boycott thro truckers' Unions in the North, and are writting to Pure Oil as well. Handbills will be distributed later this week. We have been promised support from Leon County, we hope to use this support in the form of contact with truckers (most of the clientele is migratiory) Several other measures are being contemplated.

Legal Action: Sworn affidavits have been sent to the Justice of the Peace, County Prosecutory, States Attorney, and several others, in an attempt to gain Forehand's arrest. Suit is being contemplated against the county.

Cavalier Restaurant: On Thursday envening, 10 December, Mrs. Nora Jean James, Mr. James E. Fortson, and Mr. Leroy Browning entered the Cavalier Restaurant and were served without incident.

Havana Motel Restaurant: Wes Graham, manager. On 15 December Arlene Bock entered the restaurant to scout it out. Had lovely discussion with the manager over large number of recent deaths in the area. This may be a very difficult place (the manager has sworn he will 'die and goe to hell' before serving Negroes--we'll see.)

Also to be tested:

Altschul Drive-in--Mr. and Mrs. Strickland managers. Probably no trouble.

Byrd Drive-in--Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, managers. Near Georgia border--we expect quite a bit of difficulty here.

NEGRO HISTORY COLOURING BOOK--VOLUME I

N,F,C.E.P- CORE
RT. 3 BOX 428-F
QUINCY. FLORIDA

No.	Picture	To indicate
#1	Map of Africa showing: Sterkfontein Egypt Timbuktu Niger River Senegal River Ghana Mali Gao Benin Oyo Salt mines Gold mines	
#2	Robt. Broom digging Australopithecus at Sterkfontein.	Possible African origin of all mankind.
#3	Copy of Egyptian monolith with various races represented.	Many races were known and accepted within the Egyptian empire. (Some of the Pharoahs were Negro.
#4	Farmer harvesting grain	Agricultural basis of economy
#5	Ghanian merchants, tribal miners in 'silent trade.'	Gold mining, facet of culture of Ghana.
#6	Salt caravan	Importance of salt mining to the economy, how extensive were trading and the trade routes.
#7	Family group--perhaps parent teaching rug making or carv- to sibling (thereby combining two possible scenes)	Social structure based on the family and on the Clan.
#8	Man weaving	Manufacture of rugs was among African crafts

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No.	Picture	To indicate
#9	Artisan at work	Scope of culture--wood, metal and ivory were used.
#10	Man smelting iron	Scope of culture--Africans were the first to do this.
#11	Mansa Musa (Mali) on his pilgrimage to Mecca--1324	Wealth and power of nation. Importance of Mohammedanism.
#12	Individual surveying University of Timbuktu	Two such universities were founded at this time--here and on the Senegal.
#13	Askia the Great (Songhai) on throne surrounded by his ministers.	Introduction of personage. Cabinet and govenor system of government was most widely used in the African Empires.
#14	African performing surgery	Extent of medical knowledge prior to European influance was introduced. (Minor surgery was performed, malaria was attributed to the mosquito while Europeans still spoke of 'swamp miasmas.'
OF SLAVERY:		
#15	Greek being served	Slavery is not an American innovation, it existed, for instance, in ancient Greece.
#16	Slaves building pyramid	Slavery is not an American innovation, it existed, for example, in Egypt. Biblical connotation might be pointed out ('chosen people,' etc.)
#17	Perhaps scene of slave war, perhaps Africans trading Sahara salt for gold and slaves	Slavery was not only existent prior to European intrusion, but was an important facet of the economy.

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No.	Picture	To indicate
#18	Galleon entering harbor at Sierra Leone, 1417	First European entrance into Africa--Portugal under Prince Henry (first slaves removed in 1480).
#19	Slave in stockade, perhaps showing European guard	All major powers' slave companies established such 'plantations on African soil (in the area of Benin) for storage of their merchandise prior to shipment. They were a preview of the hell that was to come.
#20	Europeans bartering textiles, tools, and liquor with chief for slaves	How such trades were carried out, benignity with which such action was greeted (THIS SHOULD BE #19, SHOULDN'T IT?)
#21	Spaniard planting flag of discovery surrounded by indians.	Spanish age of discovery, exploration and settlement in Central America.
#22	? ? ?	Importance of Asiento
#23	Negroes being loaded on slavers	Rapid expansion of trade, co conditions.
#24	Crowded hold of ship	Horror of middle passage.
#25	Negroes, in chains, on dock. in the background is a vessel bearing English flags.	Arrival of first English slaver, John Hawkins' 'Jesus' in North America, 1562. Later Brittish supremacy could be noted here. Could also indicate conditions surrounding arrival in the 'new world.'
#26	Perhaps Blacksmith working under the direction of master.	Many types of slavery existed in America involving Caucasians as well as Negroes--best known: indentured servents

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No.	Picture	To indicate
#27	Negro at helm of Spanish galleon	Some historians believe one of Columbus' pilots was Negro
#28	Thatch huts in foreground, Englishmen on shore gazing, pointing out to sea where a vessel flying Portugese flag is lying at anchor. Boarding vessels are in water, pointed toward land.	First negroes in America? Brought by slaver that had blown off course. Captain landed in Jamestown starving, traded his cargo for food. UNVERIFIED
#29	Perhaps Negro barrister making plea before court.	Negroes were accepted as men free and equal in Jamestown at this time--they owned land, served as jurors, and in many cases owned slaves, both black and white. UNVERIFIED
#30	Proud parents watching baby	Birth of first Negro in America in Jamestown at this time.
#31	Perhaps John Rolfe standing at table displaying tobacco leaf to some compatriots, or on a knoll surveying a tobacco field being primed by Negroes.	John Rolfe ~~etc~~ introduced the West Indies tobacco plant into America in 1613. The plant prospered, and was one of the prime reasons for the Negro's subsequent fall from grace, and the passage shortly thereafter of the country's first slave laws (Virginia). 'Good times' lasted about fifty years.

No.	Picture	To indicate
#32	Town cryer on platform reading from scroll, surrounded by interested citizenry, Negro and white.	'Baptism shall in no manner be construed to effect the condition of (an individual) as to his slavery of freedom' Passage of Virginia slave laws Two were passed, the latter being most definitive, the first being more of an omen.
#33	Perhaps a dual picture: On one side the Negro as house servent, on the other as field hand.	The general condition of the slave in the north and the south with regard to labor.
#34	Perhaps dual also: On one side a Negro reading or being taught to read, on the other perhaps scene in cabin (to indicate lack of ecucation)	The general condition of the slave in the north and the south shortly prior to the Revolutionary war with regard to Education
#35	INSERT AS #33 ? ? ?	INSERT AS #35 Importance of the Negro slave in economy (i.e. Triangualar Trade)
#36	Negroes and whites talking angrily before a tacked up tax proclamation.	Beginning of unrest, Omen of the coming war.
#37	Negro leading men up King Street into Brittish muskets	Crispus Attucks led attack at Boston Massacre, was the first shot and so the first to fall in the American Revolution.
#38	Negroes and whites fighting side by side	The coming of war

F.C.E.P- CORE
T. 3 BOX 428-F
QUINCY. FLORIDA

3 Dec., 1964
N.F.C.E.P.-
C.O.R.E.

Recomendations concerning possible uses, programs, distribution, of a means of teaching Negro history to those youngsters too young to be reached by a strictly academic program. (completely random order)

I. Use Negro history colouring books as a possible teaching aid.

II. Divide the course into five volumes as follows:

Volume I:	Beginning of Mankind African culture History of slavery Slavery in America to the Beginning of the American Revolution
Volume II:	Role of the Negro in the American Revolution Conditions of slavery in America Abolitionist movement Role of Negro in the War of the Secession Freedom Reconstruction
Volume III:	Formation of Klan Subsequent backslide Rolé of Negro in World War I Roots of Nationalist Movement Effect of the Depression Role of Negro in World War II
Volume IV:	History and development of the Movement on the National Scale
Volume V	The Negro in Gadsden County and in Florida

III. These volumes should not exceed 45 pages

IV. Front covers could be block printed, thereby making them more colourful and interesting. Also the covers could then be the product of a seperate crafts class.

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V Each scene should be carefully researched and as historically authentic as possible.

VI Drawings should be done by local people as much as is at ALL possible. High School art teachers should be contacted to see if they will be willing to 1) give scenes to class to do as part of their regular assignments (i.e. a competition could be set up) 2) Recommend suitable students to do the art work, or (as a last resort) 3) Submit sketches themselves.

VII Captions should be as simple, meaningful, appropriate as possible. This might be accomplished by having prospective captions read over by several teachers of appropriate grade levels for corrections. They should then be checked by a teacher of a somewhat higher level to see that they retain value, are flexible enough.

VIII One means of obtaining the best possible pictures would be to have all CORE workers try to develop parrallel projects along this line. A first sorting could then be conducted, the best pictures then sent to a central 'bureau' to be once more selected. In this way the best pictures could be selected for final use. It also would provide a meaningful contact with the schools in the local level which might be developed along more conventional lines to a fruitful relationship when dealing in other areas (i.e. reaching the general school population for mass meetings or work, school integration, school improvement programs)

IX Captions should be hand lettered in large, clear, unadorned block print.

x. Individual incidents should be used to typify atmosphere of time whenever possible to lend continuity and a storylike quality to the assemblage.

AS PART OF A COURSE:

1. Records, stories, other auxiliary aids should be used as much as possible.

ii Companion outline should be in the hands of anyone supervisoing use of the colouring book

iii Were it to be used with supervision children might be given one page at a time with an appropriate description.

iv It would be good if music of the time being studied could be played while children are colouring.

DIRECTIONS FOR EXPANSION

I Companion colouring book of important Negroes thro-out history
Picture, short simple biography, list of accomplishments

II Comic books

III Story books for lower levels.

MISCELLANEOUS

I Suitable texts would enable the primer to be used as a literacy aid also

II One possible means of income might be to make appropriate volumes available to community projects in the North at cost or slightly above. Sales for contributions might be plausible.

III Should be distributed to Sunday schools, primary schools, and Jr. High School teachers. Criticism should be requested, esp. specific suggestions for improvements.
Corresponding teachers in white schools should also recieve copies, as might the county library.

IV Naturally, it should be make available to any other interested southern projects

V Could be used to teach other subjedts, such as citizenship.

vi Care should be taken that they at all times remain as objective as is possible--the Negro should not be treated as a demigod.

VII Short biographies should be included at apropriate times.

IX Other tacs: Crossword puzzles and Doublecrostics

FROM THE PEOPLE OF HAVANA AND SURROUNDING AREAS, TO MR. WILLIAM D. LINES, GADSDEN COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, MR. WILLIAM D. HOPKINS, STATE ATTORNEY, AND JUDGE A. B. BLACKBURN, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, GADSDEN COUNTY:

On the afternoon of December 6, 1964 three local students went to the Havana Truck Terminal Diner on Route 27 just north of Havana to dine. They were cursed, threatened with a shotgun, told they would all be killed by the manager of the diner, Mr. Rannie Forehand. While all this was happening a man who identified himself as a policeman stood by and watched. The county and state prosecutors have refused to issue a warrant for this man's arrest, despite these witnessed offenses and despite Mr. Forehand's witnessed threat, made at the same time, to kill the next negroes who attempted to exercise their legal right to eat at any restaurant open to the public.

We, the citizens of Havana and surrounding areas, are deeply aware of the speed and efficiency with which the officers of the state and county have acted before the moral right of the Negroes to just and equal treatment had been confirmed by the legal right as stated in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We would like to remind you, however, that felonious assault has been considered illegal as well as immoral since biblical times.

We ask, then, only that justice prevail. We ask that the law made for all men be applied to all men, without regard to race or color. We ask that a warrant be issued immediately for the arrest of Mr. Rannie Forehand, manager of the Havana Truck Terminal Diner on the following charges: Assault with a deatly weapon with intent to do bodily harm; Simple assault; Open profanity; Disturbing the peace; Disorderly Conduct; and Defamation of Character.

SIGNED:

TEAR OFF HERE

TO THE CITIZENS OF HAVANA AND SURROUNDING AREAS: Stand up for equality and justice now. Sign this petition and return it to:

Arlene Bock or David Dukes in Havana (Palace AME Church)

-or-

Freedom Hall in Quincy (On South Adams Street)

-or-

Community Center in Chattahoochee (The old 77 Sunset Strip)

-or-

Mail it to N.F.C.E.P., Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida

TO: Spiver Gordon, Northern Florida Field Secretary; Richard Haley, CORE Southern Office Director.

FROM: Scott McVoy, Task Force, Madison, Florida

DATE: December 18, 1964

SUBJECT: Field report for Madison County.

I. Voter Registration:

There are approximately 2,100 Negro voters registered out of approximately 3,000 Negroes eligble to vote. Thirty people were reached in canvassing during the weeks ending the 12th. Seven people were registered that morning. More emphasis will be put on registration in the future.

II. Community Development:

There is a great lack ofleadership and and community spirit. Reverend Jaminson, although great and helpful during the summer has not done anything as of yet. He and we are in accord about calling a meeting of the Steering Committee, the only adult organization which participated actively in Civil Rights. However, since the secretary of the Steering Committee is in Fort Lauderdale, Reverend Jaminson decided to wait until after Christmas. The N.A.A.C.P. Youth Group held a meeting on Monday night and the group of attendance had dwindled down to fifteen youths. The P.T.A. held a meeting which no one attended because of rain. Apathy, fear, and closed minds are the major enemies of the civil workers in Madison County. However, there are two brights lights in the struggle here. Reverend Allen, the man I am staying with and as president of the local P.T. A. is willing and helpful. Ditimus Thomas, a local restaurant owner is willing to assert influence to start a Freedom School here.

111. Chapter Develepement:

At the present time, there is no possibility of starting a chapter here.

1V. Economic Develepement:

Check this

I have just sent copies of statements to the Tallahassee Office of the U. S. Department of Labor. These people want back wages for the work they did in two local packing houses and in a local concrete blocks manufacturer. (see complaints) More people are asking for their back pay and want to sign complaints to be sent in. One person wants to fill out an equal job opportunity complaint form. He works for the White Junior College and is making less than Whites there who is working in the same capacity. Any action on Johnson's Anti-Poverty-Bill will have to come from the outside, at least, at first.

V. Freedom Schools:

There is a good possibility of establishing one here. I have made arrangements for a place but I will have to produce if I cannot obtain use of this place.

A freedom school can be a stong force in this community if the school is taught well. The local high schools in Madison and Greenville are of low caliber. Perhaps tutoring schools can be set up to contact the poor educational enviroment of the students.

Work seems to be scarce in Madison County, and wages are low. My suggestion is twofold. First, try to find some outside industry to come into this County. One of the major corporations of the United States might be interested in building a factory in the South where wages are low. They should be happy to pay a mere 1.25 an hour to factory workers. And since the County is not zoned there should be no problem in buying land either from local White or Negro landowners.

The other way of procuring more jobs would be from the efforts of local businesses. However, since local support is bad, the possibility is low. Help can be given to high school students planning to go to White schools next year. Adult education, especially for illiterates will be in order.

V1. Political Affairs:

No elections are coming up, so there is nothing to say in this area.

Vll. Testing of Public Facilities:

All of the major restaurants in Madison County have been tested. However, these places are not frequently used. The N.A.A.C.P. Youth Group has been inactive in these areas recently. These youngsters are the only ones who have done any testing.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida

FROM: David S. McVoy, Task Force, Quincy, Florida

DATE: December 15, 1964

SUBJECT: Progress report for Quincy Area for the period December 1 to December 15, 1964

I. Voter Registration: Voter registration has been going rather slowly in Quincy this last two weeks. December 7 approximately 10 Negroes registered, and December 14, Task Force workers transported 4 people to the office. The voter registration campaign has been conducted through "Operation Dialogue", through the Florida Free Press, and through speaking at churches and mass meetings.

II. Community Organization: The Civic Interest Group, which has broken away from CORE, this week announced that it was beginning a program similar to "Operation Dialogue". The task force has proposed to this group that results of the two projects be made available to each of the groups, and that Task Force people assist CIG in their citizenship classes. No reply to these suggestions has been received from CIG.

"Operation Dialogue has been continuing, but because Quincy CORE members have been busy with other projects, it has been dificult to find help in canvassing. To date, 96 houses out of the total of 480 in the area have been canvassed, and the results of the poll are as follows:

Based on 5 votes for first choice, 4 for second, 3 for third, 2 for fourth, and 1 for fifth choice as to what problem in the community is most important:

Better Schools -- 182
Better Jobs -- 181
Better Roads -- 174
Better Police -- 37
Recreation Facil. 27
Better Housing -- 26
Better medical Facilities -- 14
Mail delivered to Houses -- 9

Almost 100% of the people polled stated that they would be willing to attend a meeting to discuss ways of accomplishing improvements in the community.

III. Freedom Schools: The Radio and TV repair class is going much better now, with five regular students. Unfortunately, December 8, the last class, was cancelled because of the arrest of a staff member. It is hoped that at least 5 will be present for the class on Dec. 15.

Work has begun on a Negro history class for elementary school children. Acoloring book is being prepared, and the first pages and a complete outline for the remaining pages has been completed. Several possible times and locations for the school are being planned, and three local people are being considered for teachers.

It is hoped that Christmas Vacation volunteers from Gainesville will be able to get this program going. Also contemplated as a project for volunteers is a nursery school in Freedom Hall. It is hoped that one large room in the hall can be used as a nursery during the daytime. Many local citizens have expressed the desire to send their children to such a school.

A program for farmers, who come into Quincy on weekends to shop, is being contemplated. It is hoped that the class will be a basic citizenship class, emphasizing the importance of registering to vote, and explaining legal matters, family budgeting, and including an adult illiteracy program.

IV. Chapter Development: Quincy CORE is beginning to find itself, and has initiated several projects, one of which has been very successful. The chapter needs a great deal of leadership and supervision, and is having difficulty planning and executing programs on its own. In particular, the techniques of non-violent direct action are not fully understood by the members, and task force supervision is needed at present to keep the chapter from becoming too impulsive.

On December 5, two Quincy CORE members were charged $7.11 for a ham sandwich. The group decided to continue to test, and finally it was determined that a demand would be made to the management that the money be refunded. When the management refused to negotiate, an "eat-in" was initiated, and the manager decided to close her restaurant rather than to serve the group of 15 Negroes. On December 12, another eat-in was conducted, and the management closed again. Direct action is planned for the entire Christmas vacation, or until the money is refunded.

It is hoped that this incident will inspire more interest in Quincy CORE, and, so far, about 5 new members have participated in the project.

V. Police Harrassment and Intimidation: On December 13, Johnny Lee Watson, vice-chairman of Quincy CORE, was arrested for "improper tail lights". At the time of his arrest, his tail lights were not working. He was released that evening on $35 bond, which was collected from the community.

Task Force workers in Quincy have, as usual, been followed by patrol cars during the last two weeks.

VI. Testing of Public Facilities: See "Chapter Development".

VII. Harrassment of Staff: On the morning of December 8 6 fires were set in the Quincy office. A complete report has already been made.

Several clues have been uncovered as to the identity of the arsonist, but no usbstantial evidence is available at this time. It is suspected that the sheriff or his deputies had a part in the fires.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. McVoy

David S. McVoy

No. Fla

TO: Spiver Gordon, Northern Florida Field Secretary; Richard Haley, CORE Southern Office Director.

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, Task Force, Chattahoochee, Florida

DATE: December 15, 1964

SUBJECT: Field report for Chattahoochee area and Liberty County

I VOTER REGISTRATION: Voter registration has slowed down in Chattahoochee. I have not been conducting a formal canvass of the area. Several people have expressed a desire to go down to the registrar, but I have found it impossible to take them since I usually do not have a car. I have ~~t~~ been thinking of a plan utilizing the teenagers for a prolonged registration drive. It would be an operation "Little Brother" or something like that. Chattahoochee would be divided into several areas. One or two people would be in charge of each area; after the initial canvass to determine who was registere and who wasn't these people would be responsible for ~~determing~~ getting everyone in their area registered. I would say that there is approximately 75% registration or over in the Chattahoochee area.

II Since what Community organization there is is tied up with the Center I will lump both of these topics together. I will give a comprehensive description of the Center and its facilities.

Physical Plant: The Center is housed in an old Cafe. It is a single story cinder block structure. It contains four rooms and a small basement. Of these we have title to all but one of the rooms which is presently being used as a pool room. a few days out of ~~the~~ every month. A rundown of the rooms follows

1) The main room is about twenty feet by about fifty feet long. At one end is a small raised stage about three feet deep and wall to wall. The room also contains a counter and a soda fountain. The soda fountain is fully equiped with a freezer and all the other paraphenlia. There are two bath rooms with entrances from the main room.

The room is an ideal meeting hall. It can also be used as a classroom since the equipment is already present we have used it to sell some merchandise. Anything we don't need a lincense to sell, such as potato chips, sodas, ect.

2) The second room is entered from the main room. It is about 16' wide and about seven deep. It contains a stove and a gas outlet. There is also a sink. There is an electrical outlet in the room as there is in the other.

This room is suitable for small classes or as an office. Some of the women in the community have talked about starting a sewing class and a cooking class. Both of these activities can be conducted in this room.

3) There is a small basement about 15' by 15' with an entrance off the second room. As of now it's use is limited due to the fact that there is approximately five feet of water in it. This of course would tend to dapen the spirits of anyone engaged in any activity in the basement.

The basement will have to be drained before summer. A man who used to work at the cafe told me there are a great many water moccasins in the basement which often comes out during the summer. They may have a disruptive effect on any activities being conducted in the center at the time ofexcursions.

4) The fourth room is about 12' by 15'. It has a seperate entrance from the rest of the center. It contains an electrical outlet. The room is an

ideal site for the library. We can also use it as an office for the Chattahoochee area. We have not been able to utilize this site as yet because the person who occupied it previously has not yet gotten his equipment out of it.

We are renting the Center from a Mrs. Odeal Adams, a Negro store owner, through her representative, Rev. Orel Lewis. We do not have a contract. I think that it would be advisable to get one since the good Reverend is known to be something of a Tom. I thought that I would wait till the Progressive Club was more organized and then suggest that they go to the Reverend and get the contract.

CENTER FINANCE AND ORGANIZATION: The Center is in pretty good shape financially. There is a strong possibility that it will be self supporting from the very beginning. The ~~mony~~ money necesary to pay for the first months rent and utilities was raised by door to door canvassing

The Progressive Club was formed to help raise finances for the Center Originally it was a woman's club headed by Mrs. A.W. Jackson. But at a meeting held the 2nd of December, the club was expanded to include both men and women. In addition it was decided that the Club would help in theplanning of the program and conduct Center activities. I suggested that officers be elected and that the meeting be governed by parlimentary procedure. The officers elected are ; President, Mrs. Altomese Jackson, Happytown tel. no. 663-4842; Secretary, Mrs. Jeanette Langston, Crawfish Island, tel.   ; Recording Treasurer, Mr. John Speights, Newtown, tel. 663-2296; and Financial Treasurer Mrs. Ruby Graham, River Junction, tel. 663-4453

The Club members will pay dues of one dollar per month. This money will go into the Community Center treasury. In addition various fund raising activities will be conducted by the club. These will include shows, dances, etc. and selling of various products such as cake and barbecue.

In addition to the Club the Center itself will be making some money A piccolo and pinball machine have been installed. We have gotten $107 from these two machines in the past three weeks. The kids have been manning the counter at the center and selling soday, potato chips and other packaged candies in the evening. From this source we have raised about 10 or 12 dollars a week.

In working on the Center program I have tried as much as possible to avoid making it a CORE program. I have tried to make it a community program. At meetins and in informal talks I have stressed the fact that this is a community center and that if the community does not get behind and push that CORE does not have the money or the intention of carrying it all the way by itself. I have outlined a plan for community implementation and formulation of policy, in the meeting of the Progressive Club. It was accepted with minor changes.

1. The center should be run by a committe consisting of representatives from all interested groups, such as the Progressive Club, the Task Force, a teachers committee (which I have talked to several teachers about who have expressed interest). perhaps if miracles still happen a ministers group could be organized. In addition representatives from each of the programs being carried on at the center could be represented on the board. As of now I forsee a pre-school program, a teenager program, an adult program and possibly a literacy program.

IV. Chapter Development: Possibilities for a CORE chapter appear good. There are several high school students who have expressed interest.--Betty Martin (who has been ~~xxry~~ writing the Center News) is very eager to get a chapter started. Myres McCray has also expressed a desire to work with the chapter. I am planning a meeting for before Christmas to discuss the formation of a chapter. It will be tied in with either operation "Little Brother" or testing of public facilities.

One of the other possibilities is to have Qcuincy CORE become Gadsden County CORE and have meetings in Chattahoochee and Quincy on Alternate Mondays. I have mentioned this idea several times but nothing has come of it. One of the arguments advanced by Jewel Dixie against it was the fact that most people couldn't get transportation. I do not believe it necessary for meetings to be held in one area each week. I believe that only the executive committee of the chapter has to attend each meeting to create a unified county structure.

The difficulties in starting a chapter will be the usual ones of parental reluctance, and some distrust of CORE policy and methods.

V. Police Intimidation: City police in Chattahoochee have made themselves notable by their absence. XXXXXX Since I came to Chattahoocheee I have been stopped by the cops only once. He insisted I was going two or three miles over the limit and he didn't arrest me because he didn't have a case.

A policeman came down to the center one day to look around but he didn't say anything, and soon left.

The county sheriff appears to be the only law enforcement agency actively engaged in harassment. They appear to center their activities in Quincy and I have not been bothered at all in Chattahoochee.

VI. Testing of Public Facilities: Public accomodation in Chattahoochee have been tested by members of Quincy CORE. None of the restaurants serve Negroes with the excepteion of the Bus Station where the manager makes distinction between interstate and intrastate travelers. She also often charges, exhorbidant prices ($1.00 for cokes). None of the motels have been tested.

VIII. The economy of the Negro community is based on the Chattahoochee State Hospital. Practically every family has at least one member of its working at the hospital. The hospital is segregated as to both facilities and treatment of patients and employees (see hospital).

Most of the people own their own houses and are fairly independent of any economic thumbscrews of the white man. Although as is usual most of the people buy furniture and other goods on credit, it seems unlikely that these companies can bring much pressure to bear. Foodstuffs are more often than not bought at one of the four Negro-owned groceries in town.

Hospital--The hospital is the largest mental hospital in the state. It is completely segregated. Negro workers are paid far less for more work than whites. There are no Negroes in supervisory positions. Dining facilities are segregated as are bathrooms and other facilities. Negro patients are kept in separate wards. The are forced to work in the laundry and kitchen, both hard jobs which the white patients do not perform.

White patients are permitted off hospital grounds at times but Negroes are not. Whites are often taken on trips but Negroes are not.

Negro workers find it hard to get such necessities as soap for patients (one ward has 354 patients for which nine bars of soap are allocated each week). Workers have to do the jobs of nurses and even doctors, giving medicines, taking temperatures, blood pressure, etc.

In general, there is complete inequality of treatment of both patients and workers.

There is a segregated Employees Associateion at the Hospital (Florida State Hospital Employees Association). As it is a brance of a statewide ineffectual substitute for a union. Several men (Bill Robinson, Herman Morre) from Quincy have expressed a desire to work for imporvement of the conditions at the hospital, by working through the Association. To this end I attended a meeting of the Association on December 9. 1964. I read a list of the demands of the Quincy group (including pay raises, integration and promotion based on merit rather than race) to the fifteen members present at the meeting. I suggested that a petition be circulated and then sent to the State President of the Association. This was put down by the president of the branch (Mrs. Viola Paine) and two or three other people. They insisted that they must first go through the ueual grievance proceedure to correct the conditions. The proceedure is so ineffective that they are unable to get an increased amount of soap. I did not have the support necessary since only one of the men who formulated the demands was present at the meeting. A called meeting of the association was held on the 14th of December, I felt it better if I did not attend. Instead I suggested that it would have more of an effect upon the "leadership" of the Association if some of the members made a request that a CORE worker be present at the next meeting. This was done, and a worker is going to be invited to next month's Association meeting. This time I will take the precaution of having the meeting packed with people who are desirous of doing something. If the demands can be put forth within the official framework of the Association it will probably be more effective in that it will have an organized and recognized group behind it.

December 18, 1964

Mr. Douglas Levine
Local 99
ILGWU
275 Seventh Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Levine:

I have just been notified by Richard Haley of my "adoption by your union. I was quite gratified to see that their is some interest in our project since all to often we have felt like the orphan child of the civil rights movement.

I am working the Gadsden County, specifically in the town of Chattahoochee. For the first three months of the project we worked only in voter registration. In that period approximately 3100 Negroes were registered to vote. It was an increase from 11.5% of the eligible people registered to 38.9% of the potential. I believe that this was one of the greatest, if not the greatest percentage increase in registered voters in the country. After the books closed for registration, we began a concerted get out the vote campaign. The drive resulted in approximately a 90% turnout of Negro voters. (A professor of government who was doing a study on southern politics at the time told us we would be lucky if there was a 40% turnout).

The county's economy is based upon its shade grown tobacco crop. The crop is lucrative only to the whites of the county. All the tobacco is grown on farms owned and run by whites. The farms are worked by Negro tenant farmers. They have salaries ranging from $3.50 to $5.00 per day for twelve hours work. The conditions on these farms are as close to conditions on per-Civil War plantations as you can possibly get today. On many farms the people live in terror of the owner or the manager. Beatings are daily occurances and I have heard of several of these resulting in deaths. The farmers view any attempt at enlightening the tenants as both an economic threat and a crack in the wall of tradition. They have gone to great lengths to keep us off the farms. I have been arrested twice while canvassing. At one time while canvassing on the Thomas Smith (a large landowner and former county commissioner) Farm I was stopped by Smith, beaten with walking canes by him and three other men, shoved into a car and taken to a house where I was threatened with death and then they had me arrested. While the deputy was awaiting to arrest me Smith beat me again for not saying "sir" to him.

We anticipate more of this type of treatment as we contimue to try and organize farmer groups. It being part of our program to start literacy classes for farm laborers as the first step in a series to help the poeple to organize into a group able to wield sufficient economic power the grant them the ability to deal with their bosses on a more equal level.

In addition to but complimenting our work on the farms is a program of Community Center development. A center has been started in Chattahoochee. It will include a library specializing in Negro history, a remedial reading program, a pre-school program for the younger children, Negro history classes, and will also serve in any capacity that the community call upon it to serve. Right now the hang-up as far as instituting the program is lack of material. We have made a start however, using what is available in the community.

The main reason for the succes of the program is of course the participation of the local people themselves. Our actions have been catalytic, the people have participated with great enthusiasm in every stage of the program. They have been the pushing force in the expansion of the program. We have expanded into the areas where the people have indicated the desire for action.

As we wnter the severth month of the project the need for intensification is more apparent than ever. Combined with the need for expansion is our everpresent and worsening financial situation. We have not received any money for the project for quite some time. As a result of this we have had to use our own money from our subsistence to pay for project expenses. This is quite a burden since some of the staff had never started receiving checks and we have been sharing our checks. Thus out of our $12.50 a week must come gas expenses, mimeo supplies and other miscellaneous expenses.

North Florida is on the road to Freedom. All we need is the car fare. It is by the social minded actions such as your union has taken that we will be aided in the struggle for economic and social equality.

Yours for freedom,

Stuart Wechsler

also coloring book

TO: Mr. Richard H aley
Southern Office
New Orleans, La.

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

DATE: December 15, 1964

SUBJECT: Field Report for period of December 1-15, 1964

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project, at this point, is struggling along, despite its many obstacles, money being the highest to climb. Attached is a summary of reports from the workers in the field.

As explained in last month's report I said I would explain in detail about the other counties we were to work when time permitted.

Leon County, Tallahassee being its county seat and also the state Capitol, has some what similar as New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There are too many so called leaders and very few followers. I've had several talks with many of them and decided that only two are worth getting involved with. Leon County poses quite a few other problems, in terms of getting community support. This is perhaps due largely to these so called leaders failure to do anything, meaningful, in terms of community involvement. Secondly, the confidence of many persons is not too strong in CORE. This we feel is just one of the other problems which we will certainly overcome. Richard Williams has been assigned to this area. With the assistance of the two local leaders and myself hopefully we can get a program on its feet. There is a city election in February. We hope to get as many persons on the rolls as possible, using this as a springboard to regain and lost confidence in CORE.

Lafayette County. We decided to move into this county on or about January 5, 1965. Scouting and fact finding are now in progress.

Liberty County. After three weeks of scouting and meetings the folk decided to make ther first move to the registrar's office after eight years of harassment and intimidation. The date chosen was Saturday, December 12, 1964. About 95 would be registrants assembled at the county court house, only to find the registrar's office closed. It seems that some one in the meeting had gotten the word to the power structure. On December 16, 1964, our number had fallen to sixty -two, however, the barriers fell on white registration. The decrease in our ranks was the fact that everyone works during the week. It seems that the County Commissioners had chosen a date that was inconvenient to most Negroes. Much of this has been explained in prior communications with your office. Our future plans in Liberty County at this point will be a continuation of voter registration. The extablishment of an adult education program and hopefully to qualify under the anti-poverty program. It seems these areas have been given little or no attention, of course this has been approved by the people in Liberty County. A voter's League has been tentatively set up under the leadership OF a very militant lady. Mrs. Dee Jones was one of the original twelve persons to apply for registration eight years ago. She has the respect of all the people in the county. Hopefully, she will become another Reverend Joe Carter as in Saint Francisville.

Comment

Gadsden County. Gadsden county has been the scene of much activity. Perhaps I should say much harassment and intimidation. This will be explained further under Harassment and Intimidation. Operation Dialogue is still going strong. It continues to serve many purposes. Community Organization and com munity involvement are perhaps the most important at this point. After the presidential election, these phases of program had somewhat fallen considerable. Responsefrom the community shows a favorable increase. The Civic Interest Group needs a lot of attention and guidance. For some reason, a few members of th group seem interested in working independent of CORE. It seems as if they are duplicating our efforts instead of combining them. The problem as Steve McVoy sees it lies with the Reverend and Mrs. Crutcher. They seem to have developed an attitude of I know what's best for my people. However, this is not true. Simply because they interest themselves mainly with people on their educational level. This, we consider, is just another problem that we shall overcome. The Florida Free Press seems as the best source of local publicity at this time. It is still being runned and financed by the project. A committee has been formed to resume this responsibility later.

Jefferson County--A few weeks ago, I was invited down to address the local Voters League as to what was our relationship in that community. I explained to them the program we are carrying on in other counties. Being a voters group, they were very interested in learning more about the ward-to-ward and block-to-block system of getting a grass root voter registration program moving. They accepted our suggestions with great interest and promised to give more support financially. Their major xconcern at this time is getting some sort of meaningful program under the anti-poverty act. We arranged a meeting for them with State officials handling this program. Their second concern is to get the Negro high school accreditied. We are pushing for desegregation of county schools. The latter sounds more pleasing to the younger group at this point. I think with more pushing and proper guidance this group will be able to hold its own. Your research department can supply us with any information on the Artisitc Apron factory in Jefferson County. We realize this isn't saying much but this is all we have at this point. It would seem to me that a place this large, no doubt is receiving federal funds. A breakthrough in this matter will certainly give us more community support. Many Negroes feel they have been short changed, since their names were used on a petition to get this palce located, but yet they have an all-white hiring policy. Sidney Daniels will send us more complete report later.

Research

Madison County has more problems than any county we are working. Scott McVoy is not getting any support from the local voters group. Primarily because the leader Reverend Jamison is failing to do his job. He refuses to call the group together. Using the excuse, "I will call the group together only when I feel that CORE has something definite." I had a talk with him explaining to him our program. At this time, we are still unable to determine his defenition of something definite. He has established himself as a good leader to members of the voter group, therefore Scott finds it very hard to get support from anyone in this group. At this time Scott has the support of the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council and a reverend Allen who is president of the local P. T. A. Hopefully through Rev. Allen we shall get more adult support through the P. T. A. group. A more complete report will be given by Scott McVoy.

Chapter Development--Quincy CORE has been very active for the past month, conducting several successful action projects. With a little more guidance, they will be ready for affiliation.

The Tallahassee Chapter of CORE is no longer in existance. A note to the National office will save them trouble of sending communications to that chapter. The possibility of establishing a new chapter seems pretty good, says Jim Van Meter, one of Louisiana's Summer Task Force Workers. He is now at A & M. He seems to think that he can get the support of others at A & M to reorganize.

Liberty County at this point is very good territory for establishing a very good CORE unit. It might be noted that all but two of the persons who registered on Wednesday are adults who are interested in getting something done. This matter is being given storng consideration by staff.

Lafayette County no doubt will be just as good a place as Liberty County, since the situation there is somewhat the same as Liberty County. Extensive investigation is under way at this time. Therefore, we will be more equipped to supply you with more information in the next report.

I hope to make a trip to Gainesville CORE after Christmas. I understand from Judy Benninger that they are doing quite well but need guidance and assistance. Also a gentelman from the Daytona Beach Area seeking assistance to establish another CORE chapter in that area. Perhaps the one Ronne Moore visitied had sparked a fire in chapter development in that area. I plan to give as much assistance as possible in chapter development.

Task Force. I thought that you should know the situation involving Task Force Workers. The following have asked to leave the project in January. Sidney Daniels, Scott McVoy, and Doris Rutledge, who is planning to enroll in school. Arlene Bock and Sadie Jones has asked to be transferred. Arlene has asked to leave for the reason I explained in my last report. Sadie wishes to be transferred to Louisiana or Mississippi.

Perhaps an exchange can be made for a good office manager.

Eddie Lee Doss has been told to leave the project for the following reasons. Refusal to obey instructions. Denoting much of his time to socializing with girls and not doing must of his duty, not being honest with other workers, creating an underirable situation with a married community female leader.

Perhaps I should explain in detail more about the situation on Eddie Doss. On several occasions I've asked Eddie to do certain things only to find out later they were never done. Perhaps the most alarming was his reluctancy to canvass with me in Liberty County. I also asked he and Sidney Daniels to spend the night in Liberty County after we received several telephone calls from community people in Liberty saying that the Klan threatened to burn their homes. ~~The~~ He refused to go along with Sidney. I discussed this with him upon my return from a meeting with the Shaws. I told him he'd better get in line or that he would be released. The turning point came when I discovered his personal night life involving a married community female leader. It seems that this had gotten to some of the local kids who told me about it. His dishonesty was with money he had received from this lady, but at the same time he was accepting half of Stuart's salary. I have had a talk with Eddie and discussed each charge with him. He denied only the one involving his socializing with the girls too much. Based upon this, I asked him to leave the project. He said that he would stay on his own until Christmas and then leave.

In choosing task force workers for this project, I hope you will interview them and also we don't get anybody else's reject. Stuart Wechsler have a Negro friend in New York who is interested in coming to Florida. I advised Stuart to have him interviewed by Jim McCain, and then the two of you would get together on the matter.

Harassment and Intimidation--Gadsden County has had the largest concentration of both police harassment and intimidation. In Quincy, our offic was burned in six places, such materials as complaints to the Justice Department and other important information was burned. In Havana, Richard Williams was arrested for having an improper driver's license, despite the fact he had a valid New York license. The Florida Law clearly states that one must be gainfully employed or have children in school before he needs a driver's license. Richard is neither. It might be noted also, that Richard's car does have a Florida license plate, which is a clear indication that he was stopped merely because he associates with CORE. Spiver Gordon was threatened with a club by the Chief Deputy, Robert Martins, for allegedly cursing and threatning him on the telephone when he really only asked to bond out Richard Williams. Arlene Bock was thrown to the sidewalk in Havana by white hoodlums. A camera was tken, and films exposed. In Liberty County, City of Bristol, several threatening phone calls were made to Mrs. Vera Henderson, followed by sever men posing as FBI agents who tried to gain entrance to the Henderson's home but to no avail. It might be noted that Mrs. Henderson is very outspoken and an officer of the newly-organized voter league. Also in Liberty County Mr Wesley Atkins was visited by a white man who told him that he had information that he invited CORE into Liberty County. Therefore, he was a mocked man and didn't have long to live. One man in Bristol complained that his fence was being broken down by a White Klansman and his cattle was running astray. I need not explain the situation concerning Randy Forchand. This is just for the record. I might add that we have in our office a copy of each act of intermidation and harrassment whereever it exist, involving Civil Rights that we are aware of, in the nineth congressional District.

White Community Contacts: The Lewis' of the Lewis State Bank and the Shaws of Shaw Furniture Company are our only contacts at this time. Both living in Tallahassee. I might add that they have worked closely with us in securing support in getting people registered in Liberty County. They also went down with us to the

Registrar's office to project to the White Community in Liberty County that some White people in this State do care about every one having the right to vote. What is considered the greatest help to us at this time is the fact that they have pledged $3.00 per registered voter personally, in Liberty County. They are presently making fund appeals for the project in other parts of the State. It would be good if communications from your office was fowarded to them thanking them as you have done in the past.

Finances--As I explained in my last report and more recently, in our telephone conversation, we haven't received one red copper cent from National or from your office. I shall continue to foward you a copy of the bills from the rented car. Hopefuly, you or some one else do something about all of these overdue bills.

Hoping you will have an enjoyable Christmas and a very pleasant New Year.

I remain,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon

VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION

	Number Registered	Number Contacted
1. Jefferson County	100	300
2. Gadsden County	50	80
3. Madison County	35	72
4. Liberty County	62	200
5. Leon County	30	85

/

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, CORE Field Secretary-Florida
Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office-CORE
FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker-Lafayette County
DATE: January 9-16, 1965
SUBJECT: Progress Report N.F.C.E.P.

When I arrived in Mayo, Fla. on the 9th. of January I had a hard time trying to find somewhere to live. The lady that told me I could live with her had changed her mine. So I spent Sat. night with Mr. Lewis Goston, a 93 year old man.

Immediately after I put my things inside I began to talk with the citizens of Mayo. Several of them think this is a terribleplace and we are wasteing our time by working here. One man said,"Before I go to register they'll have to have soldiers on every corner." I asked, "Are things that bad?" He said, "Son I know Mayo you don't."

Sunday night I had all the people that wanted to learn Freedom Songs to meet me at Evergreen Baptist Church. Several of them came out and I taught them several freedom songs plus we also discussed the racial situation here.

Monday-Wednesday I cavassed the entire community. Wednesday night we had a mass meeting and also informed the people to meet us at Evergreen Church Friday morning at 8:00 for we can all go down town together.

Friday fifty-seven of Mayo's citizens became first class citizens by registering. Including a 93 year old man, Mr. Lewis Goston; a 78 year old-one legged woman in a wheel chair, Mrs. Rena Oliver and a blind 74 years of age, Mr. Jack Oliver.

Mr. Nathaniel Grandfield two son's came by the house on Sat. morning the 16th. and told me and their father that some white people had said, "If Nathaniel don't want his house burnt down he'll get that boy out of there."

His two sons names are Mr. Rosevelt Matthews and Mr. Walter J. Matthews.

David Dukes

David Dukes

Historic
Fla

[1965, ca. Jan 15]

N. F. C. E. P. - CORE
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

ATTN: Spiver Gordon
Phone 627-8458

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VOTER REGISTRATION

A CORE sponsored voter registration drive has resulted in the first Negroes registration in Lafayette County since Recontruction. On January 15, 1965 Fifty-seven Negroes signed their names to the county registration rolls, this action took place after two weeks of intensive work by CORE in the area. Registration took place without incident and with the blessing of county officials, who stated that they believe all people should be registered in the county.

CORE workers headed by Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, and David Dukes and Steve McVoy aided in providing transportation to the registrar's office. Throughout the day citizens of Lafayette County lined up outside the registrar's office. After coming out of the office, the day's oldest registrant, Mr. Louis Gosten, remarked, "I have waited 93 years to put my mark on that book. I'm glad I done it. I'm glad I'm free.

A seventy-five year old blind man and his seventy-eight year old wife, who has only one leg were taken down to the registrar's offfice by CORE workers. As the woman was being carried up the courthouse stairs, the only ugly incident of the day occurred when some white bystanders murmured "Look they're bringing in a crippled nigger."

At the end of registration, marking the end of all white registration in everyone of Florida sixty-seven counties, and the ease of the accomplishment, Spiver Gordon stated. "My faith has been somewhat restored in the belief that all the hate, discrimination, the prejudice, and distrust that stalk our land today will oneday be just an ugly memory."

FBI

Statement of Arrest
Le Ann Faucette, task force
Quincy Florida
January 29, 1965

At approximately 3:00pm, January 29, 1965, my car was parked in front of the Tallahassee City Hall. In the car was Mrs. Corine Cromeyer, whom I had driven to the city hall to register to vote. As I came out of the city hall I observed officer Lochee on a motor skooter preparing to write a citation for my illegally parked vehicle. Upon approaching the officer I explained that the occupant of my car was unable to walk and therefore I had made arrangements with the registrar of voters to come to the car and register Mrs. Cromeyer. He said that since I had sufficient reason to be so parked he would permit me to remain there.

Upon returning to the registrars office I was informed that Mr. Cook had ruled that the registrars could no longer go out to the car and register people who were unable to walk. I then went into Mr. Cook's office accompanied by Mr. Spiver Gordon. While waiting to see Mr. Cook I decided that due to the unexpected delay I would move my automobile. After moving my automibile I returned to the city hall and found that Mr. Gordon had received permission for Mr. Cook for the registrar to come out to the car and register Mrs. Cromeyer and oneof his passangers who was also unable to walk. I then returned to my car and proceeded to drive back to the city hall. As I approached an intersection I observed officer Lockee talking to another officer. The second officer (officer Merrett) followed me for a short distance before signaling on his horn for me to stop. Officer Merritt asked me for my drivers licence and asked me to accompany him to his vehicle which was parked immediately behing mine. He then asked several questions concerning my car, drivers licence, registration, ownership, residence, employment, length of time in the city and state etc. I answered his questions thoroughly. He then informed me that since I had been in the state since Tuesday he felt that I had had ample time to make the necessary arrangements concerning my licence and registration. Therefore he was going to sight me for improper licence and tag. He explained the proceedure involved and asked me to follow him to police headquaters. Upon arriving at police headquaters he and officer Lochee made out two citations. Merritt then asked me to accompany him downstairs. When we reached a counter in the front office he stated that my bond would be $50.00, $25.00 for each citation, he then asked if I wished to make a telephone call. I said I would prefer to make a telephone call. I was then taken into a room where I called Stu Wichsler at the office in Quincy and informed him of what had occurred. I then went through the usual booking proceedure. I asked if officer Merritt would accompany me to my car so that I could explain the delay to Mrs. Cromeyer. He agreed and after doing so I entered a patrol car and was driven to the jail. After waiting for approximately twenty (20) minutes I was given sheets, a blanket and a cup and lead to a cell in the white section. I remained there for approximately fifteen (15) minutes. The jailer then arrived and called me from the cell. I was then driven back to police headquaters where I was given my property and released.

Note: While being driven to the jail officer Merritt asked the officer who was driving the patrol car to stop while he took care of some personal business. While officer Merritt was out of the car the officer driving the patrol car and I engaged in conversation regarding the circumstances of my arrest. Upon telling him that I had only been in the state since Tuesday he espressed suporise by saying at least twice, "You have only been here since Tuesday?" His voice clearly intimated that my detention was a deviation from the norm.

Also during the time enroute to the jail officer Merritt made one derogatory statement concerning a prisioner, he refeffed to the prisioner as that"damn nigger with epilepsy".

At the time I was returned to police headquaters, one of the officers who had accompanied me gave me a form to sign, when I stated that I wished to read it prior to signing it he said " well I don't have time to wait while you read it", he then walked away. When I had finished reading the form, which was concerning my bond, I asked the officer behind the desk for a pen, he took one from his shirt pocket and threw it acrossed the counter. I signed my name and returned it in the same manner.

Due to the delay and detention by the police, the passanger in my automobile Mrs. Cormeyer was not able to register. In as much as this was the last day of registration, she is therefore unable to vote in the February 21, city election.

LeAn Faucette

Le Ann Faucette

Task Force__Quincy Florida

TO: MR. RICHARD HALEY, SOUTHER DIRECTOR

FROM: NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT, SPIVER GORDON

SUBJECT: PROGRAM, COUNTIES WORKED AND ASSIGNMENT OF STAFF PERSONNEL

DATE: JANUARY 27, 1965

The North Florida Citizenship Education Project recognizing the financial problems that hang our heads. We wish to submit these plans for action.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Noticing the great potential Negro vote in the 9th Congressional District, and the great turn out in the presidential election, we believe that a strong push on voter-registration would give the Negro a stronger voice in government affairs particular the gubnatorial race in 1966. In Gadsden County, by 1966, we hope to support the best candidate; the candidate is most liberal to the cause of human dignity. We might point out that by 1966, we hope to have a stronger or a Negro vote just as strong as the White here in Gadsden County.

In addition, the state is underal a federal order to reapportion its state senate. This is likely to create a fluid situation in state politics, which with the addition of more Negroes to the ranks of registered voters, can reresult in liberalization of state politics.

We intend to push voter-registration through formation to of local voters groups. Several of which have been set up i.e, Liberty and Lafayette counties; others exist in name only in Madison, Jefferson and Suwannee counties.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION PROJECT:

The usage of all public accommodation as covered by the Civil Rights Bill will be pushed by staff. The election of an Attorney - General from the southern part of Florida gives us a better chance of compliance through state action. In addition, the Lewis' have been helpfu in obtaining result from state officials. This aid will probably be beneficial in having recalcitrent county officials buckle under in regard to public accommodations.

HOSPITAL PROJECT

One of the issues that "make sense" to the Negro communities throughtout the south is inequal treatment in hospitals. The fact is that most hospitals in northern Florida receive Hill-Burton funds, but still discriminate towards patients and employees.

With the addition of a lawyer to northern Florida, legal action is possible against the offending hospitals.

Con't

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM:

We have gone into the program on various levels. We are recruiting for the Job Corp. In addition, Stu has been asked by the Director of local program (enclosed leaflet) to be on the county layman committee for recruitment of trainers. It appears to one of the most potentially effective program yet put in action.

In Liberty County, we are working along with the voter league with the intention of having Anti-Poverty money brought into the county.

Throughtout the project area, we will of course be acting as watchdogs to see that money from the program is not funded into the all white pocketbooks.

These programs as we see them now can be supported by the community, if it is given assistance from the Southern CORE Office when we run into a rut. The past due bill we owe however must be paid by CORE as agreed to at the New Orleans Conference. Enclosed are all bills. The addition of Lee Faucette and car shouldNt stop out getting the other car we asked for. We had expected to have Laurel Geison, but she is no longer with us. Since I will have to be traveling most of the time, Gadsden County will be left without transportation. Unfortunately, the set-up of the county necesitate the presence of "dependable tranportation.

Respectfully submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon, Director
N. F. C. E. P.

Con't

Number one target will be the state mental institution at Chattahoochee. Preparation have been made to begin gathering evidence of discrimation.

The hosipal project is likely to be valuable insofar as gaining community support.

FAIR HIRING PROJECT:

Enployment discrimination is rampant in North Florida. This is the care in both industrial companies and small businesses and chain stores. There have been reports of companies coming into the county of Gadsden being required to sign discriminatory hiring pledges. i.e. Southern Wires, a government contractor doing satellite work.

An urgent need is apparent in Leon County for a program to develop fair hiring. With Tallahassee expanding into a major industrial center, the possiblity exist for setting up a hiring precedent for incoming industries. We are planning to begin a survey of hiring in North Florida Areas.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:

The schools of North Florida are completely segregated. Condition of Negro schools are bad. In addition is some counties children have to travel a total of 100 miles each day. In Gadsden County, we have at least 15 families who are willing to send their children to white schools. Chances of success are good since several suits for desegregation have already been filed in North Florida counties. A success in this field would be quit meaningful, since CORE has yet to institute any desegregation suits in the county and state to our knowledge.

HOUSING:

In the rural areas, housing is in deplorable shape. Unfortunately on the tobacco farms, any push for better housing would have to be accompanied by a push for general improvement of conditions. An effort, which our financial and staff limitation make impossible at this time.

In Tallahassee there also quite a bit of substandard housing. Much of the housing is rented and after a study is made of Tallahassee laws concerning housing, a course of action will be decided upon.

Naturally housing is another of the basic issuses of the Negro community.

PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENT:

The following counties will be worked at this time: Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Liberty, Gadsden, and Lafayette counties.

The assignment of personnel is as follows:

Leon, Jefferson--Sadie Jones & Lee Faucettee

Madison, Lafayette - David Dukes

Liberty, Gadsden - Spiver Gordon & Stu Wechsler

Office manned by volunteer worker for $10.00 per week.

VOTERS' REGISTRATION DATA
JANUARY 1-30, 1965

COUNTY	APPLIED	REGISTERED	CONTACTED
Leon County	150	150	250
Gadsden County	300	300	315
Liberty County	30	30	50
Lafayette County	75	75	100
Jefferson County	100	100	200
Madison County	75	75	150
Total	720	720	1515

South chapters

TO: RICHARD HALEY

FROM: SPIVER W. GORDON, FIELD SECRETARY FOR FLORIDA

SUBJECT: STATUS OF GAINESVILLE & DUNNELION CORE GROUPS

DATE: JANUARY 20, 1965

Gainesville CORE is a small university chapter, which has ten active members and two of these ten are Negroes. The remainder of its members are White students at the University of Florida.

Because of my short visit with the group, I shall tell you about some of what I saw and the rest is what Judy Beninger, a former task force worker in Quincy, Florida told me.

Chapter Problems:

It is a university chapter and since many of the students are in school, not much time can be given to many of its problems, such as:

(1) Getting more Negroes involved.

(2) Grass root programing.

In regard to getting more Negroes involved, I have learned from Judy that no real effort has been made to really get into the Negro community and work with some of their basic problems; aside from voter-registration work, nothing has been done in this regard.

One other chapter problen is its chairman. It seems that he can not conduct meetings; much of the discussing has to be led by Judy or some other person and nothing is ever gotten off the ground. However, this gentlemen is all they have and he is sincere.

I made the following reccommendations to them:

Write to Gainesville

(1) Get into the Negro community and involve the Negro people.

(2) Set up some type of record keeping system. For they have none; minutes are written on scratch paper.

(3) Get more Negroes into the chapter.

(4) Set up some type of financial records system. They don't seen to have given thought to this matter; their records are kept in a sloopy fashion.

Future Possibilities as a CORE Group

This group could become a very militant group. With proper directions, they can do much to inprove conditions in Gainesville, Florida.

Con't

Much has been acquired in terms of public accommodations in this city. Practically all of this have been done by Gainesville CORE.

Reccomendations:

(1) Someone should go into the area and work with them and conduct wordshops.

(2) The person who goes into this area should stay longer than one or two days.

(3) National should give more attention to this group, in terms of serving them.

Dunnelion CORE

The Dunnelion chapter of CORE is in one big mess.

Chapter Problems

(1) There are two groups within the chapter. Both are fighting for control of the chapter.
(2) Two women of the original group have frozen the funds at the bank, by refusing to sign checks, until this thing of who's boss is settled.
(3) No records of any election is available to clear up the argument.

Reccomendations

(1) A field worker should be placed in this area until these things are cleared up and the chapter is back in order.

(2) More attention from National CORE.

(3) A new election should be held to clean up the matter of who's boss. All concerned agreed to this as being the only way of clearing the matter.

(4) Make a check on all active members. It is said that one of the officers of the original group runs a gambling cosino with the sheriff.

Future Possibilities as a CORE Group:

The chances of this group becoming a very strong group are very good. Only if this little matter of who's boss is cleared up, is this possibly. There are some very good fellows in this chapter. It seems as if many of the young fellows are willing to work, but this big argument has stifled whatever chances there was of doing something.

Respectfully submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretay, Florida

1 File

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

January 15, 1965

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director

FROM: SPIVER GORDON (De Lawd), Florida Field Secretary

SUBJECT: Survey of project needs

1. Program: At the present time the program is a limited one. In Liberty, Leon and Lafayette Counties voter registration is being pushed as the primary objective. In Liberty a citizenship education program is being carried on under CORE guidance and within the framework of the local Voter's League. A similiar program is being planned for Lafayette County. Gadsden County has entered a period of limbo. We have passed throught the emptional stimulus provided by the election and now are trying to develop the long range program necesary to capitalize upon the gains made prior to the election. To that end several starts have been made. In Quincy we are beginning a pilot program to develop block associations. The program will have the dual purpose of putting pressure on the city government for needed improvemnets and developing leadership on the local level. Connected with the program in Quincy will be the attempted formation of a community center, to help develop community cohesion and a cultural center for the young people.

Future Program: There is a great need for intensive action in North Florida. Area's of concentrationshould include making the Public Accomodations Section of the Civil Rights Billl a reality. Integration of Public Schools; formation of unemployed counsels; and work with the tenent farmers of the area with an eye toward improving working and living conditions.

The probaability of success in any one of these projects depends upon the availability of a lawyer and the beefing up of staff with good solid people. At the present time staff and financial limitations preclude any extensive expansion of the project and might even necessitate retrenchment in several areas

2. Equipment Cars: Two cars both privately owned. Spiver Gordon's 65 Plymouth is the only dependable car on the project. Lauria Geison , a volunteer, has a 61 Simca which is in pretty bad shape and completely undependable
COMMUNITY CARS: Access to cars in the community is limited. We can not utilize community cars on any regualarly schedule. We can usually

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

We can usually acquire cars for a short period of time doing an emergency. In case of need, we can occassionally gain use of a pick-up truck.

3. RENTAL SPACE: The project is responsible for the rent of a six room office suite at the the cost of $50. per month. The suite includes two rooms used as project office, one as a meeting hall, one as a Quincy CORE office, and the other two are supposely being used assa FREEDOM LIBRARY.

4. Living Conditions: In Gadsden County Staff is living in a house provided by a local Church group. It includes all facilities such as hot water, toliet facilities and a cook stove and a refrigerator. However, we donot have any heating systems. The only heat weehave now comes from a small electric heater that has to be carried about from room to room and it provides very little heat for such a large house. In the other Counties Staff members are living with community people. The living expenses of staff members run to the full eighty-eight dollars per month. This includes both personal and project expenses. The eating habits of Staff depends upon the needs of the project. First, we provide for the needs of FREEDOM and afterwhich for the needs of our stomaches.

5. Office Machinery: The sum total of our office equipment is one typewriter and one mimeograph machine. The typewriter, a donation from CORE Office in Canton is in good shape. The mimeo is being rented at a cost of $32.00 per month.

6. Office Supplies: The supply of paper and supplies is scanty and aquire on a day to day basic any money permits and or necisity dictater. We use approximately a ream of writing paper per month and one hundred envelopes. Our biggest expense is memo paper for the Free Press. As of three weeks ago, we have been cutting it dow n to a single page with a printing of 4,000 copies per week. Projected on this scale our out put per month will be thirty two reems and eight stencils. With roughly two pounds of ink per week. Our supplies are acquired through community supportaand Staff contributions. There has been very little or no project money to use for any materials.

7. Cleanliness: Both the house and office have been mentioned in a relatively clear statement.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

8. Desk, File Cabinets: We have tw o beat up desks which are being lent to us by the landlord. Two drawers serve as our file system. We have County and State maps that are sufficient for our needs.

9. File Cabinet; We need a three drawer model.

10. Cars: Transportation limitation is one ofour greatest handicaps. For optimism effecancy we will need a t least one car per County or two staff members. For even minus efficiency,we need at least one more dependable car.

11. Staff: Our staff has been reduced to one field secretery, three task force workers, and one green, green volunteer.With this staff we are working seven Counties. Obviously, we are undermanned. Minimun requirements will be TWO paid (since volunteers are supported by staff w hich is also supporting the project.) This w ill enable us to at least maintain our present program.

12. Reference: It would be invalable if the CORE reference department would send out bulletin covering program indidents and events which would be of use to us. All too often, we are unaware of recently passed laws, court decisions and programs that would aid us.

13. Typewriters: We could use at least two more good typewriters to facilitate office work.

14. Uisual Aids: A film projector would be valuable in presenting various aspects of the movement to the community.

To: Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretery
Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Office Director

From: Sadie E. Jones, Task Force, Leon County

Date: January 1-15,1965

VOTER REGISTRATION:

We have already launched a voter-registration drive since the city of Leon have an election coming up on February 23rd. We canvassed for two days, each day covering between sixty and seventy houses and talking with people at filling stations, restaurants, ect. Only to find eighteen persons unregistered in one area and six in another. Out of the twenty-four unregistered people, last figures show that twenty have registered so far. The lack of transportation prevented us from doing any more canvassing this week. The project is very much in need of a car because at the present, we don't have one.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS:

As of now the only group that has been known to us is the Iner Civic Council. They have asked us to join in and work with them as long as we are in Leon County. Reverend C.K. Steel is president of the Iner Civic Council. Some others leaders are Dr. Hudson, Reverend Speed, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. H. E. Tookes.

CHAPTER DEVELOPEMENTS:

As of now there is no local CORE Chapter in Leon County. The possibilities of starting another CORE Chapter are great, I feel. The Negro community seem to express the desire for one very strong. I don't know exactly what happened to the former local CORE Chapter. Only that it no longer exist and some of the officers are no longer in Leon County.

POLICE HARRASSMENT OR INTIMIDATION:

On January 12, while Lauria Geison and I were canvassing on North McComb Street and the old Bainbridge Road, we noticed a City Policeman watching us. Finally, he sped away and returned in approximately fifteen minutes with a police dog in his car. He pulled up beside us and asked if he could help us. We said "no" and he then wanted to know what we were doing. We told him that we were canvassing on a voter-registration drive. He then drove off. About thirty minutes he returned as we were walking out into the street. He said"Still canvassing, hun?" We replied "Yes" and proceeded on down the street. He then replied, "Who are you working for?" We told him that we were members of the Congress Of Racial Equality." At that time the dog began to bark victiously, from the back seat of the car. Lauria asked if the dog was nice Officer McAlpin replied "Yes" and started to get out of the car and let the dog out. I then asked him not to let the dog out of the car because he looked real victious. McAlpin replied "Yes, he can be real victious, too. He also stated that he was curious about us and so were some of the neighbors that called in. He also wanted to know if there was more of us there "Canvassing around." Finally he let us go and we continued to canvass while Officer McAlpin kept passing us slowly, several times.

About twenty minutes later we decided to call into the Quincy Office and report what had happened. We walked all the way back down to the corner of McComb Street to a phone booth which was six blocks or more, As soon as I walked into the phone booth McAlpin drove up and parked across the street from us. He said nothing but just sat there watching us until the call was completed. Then he continued his role of following us until we left the area and took a lady down to get registered.

I took the lady (China Lee Bryant) into the court house while Lauria stayed in the car with the motor running because we were having starter trouble with the car. When we arrived back to the car about fifteen mins. later there was a Cop to the car who had been there about five minutes. As soon as I got in he began to question me. He also asked me for indentification and I showed him my registration card. He asked a few more unnecessary questions and walked over to the sidewalk and took our license number.

TESTING OF PUBLIC FACILITIES:

A large sum of public facilities and accomodations have been tested in Leon County and are now being used by Negroes. However, others will be tested in the future.

HISTORY OF COUNTY:

At this time we donot have all of this imformation but it will be included in the next field report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sadie E. Jones

To: Spiver Gordon, Northern Florida Field Secretary; Richard Haley, CORE Southern Office Director.

From: Stuart Wechsler, Task Force, Chattahoochee, Florida

Date: ~~December~~ January 15, 1965

Subject: Field report for Gadsden County

Quincy

I. The overriding factor in the past few weeks has been my inabilty to leave the office. This is a result of lots of paperwork plus lack of transportation. Voter registration is still slow. At a C.I.G. meeting, a discussion of voting ended with the conclusion that since the pre-election peak it has been difficult to get people to realize the importance of registering now. Several ministers are still pushing registration and it is being pushed at our talks on Sunday.

II. Community Organization

1. Chattahoochee is in a bit of a shambles. The center is being run by the Progressive Club. Unfortunately, the Progressive Club is being run by Mrs. Altamese Jackson who is being run by Eddie Doss. As a result, the the center is being run like a mismanaged juke. It soes not serve much of a purpose, even as a recreation center. I have attended several P.C. meetings and made suggestions which appeared to be acceptable but which were never put into effect. It seems to me that this failure of the of the center is indicative of the need to have a full-time staff member at a center until it gets on its feet.

2. C.I.G. appears to be on the way to becoming a strong community organization. As of now, their energies are being directed toward a rally featuring Senator Leroy Johnson and fund raising and trying to get incorporated. In the future, they plan to have Gov. Collins in for a series of talks on the Civil Rights Bill. They are seeking incorporation because they would like to become the representative organization for the Anti-Poverty Program.

C.I.G. appears to be eager and willing to work with CORE. They have given us plenty of lip-se vice, but as far as action is concerned, they are just working for their own projects. I believe that, once we get things started, they will work with us. The main problem with C.I.G. is the rule of its leader, Rev. Crutcher. His is not a very democratic chairmanship. The result is that, at times, he stifles the initiative of the membership.

NK [I have been asked to be on the committee of vokunteer workers for the recruitment of trainees for the Multi-Occupational Demonstration Program being conducted at Florida A&M. It is part of the Manpower Development Training Act and is an experimental program to determine how successful retraining will be among poverty-stricken, deprived people.

III. CORE

Local CORE seems to have reached a hiatus. The attendence at meetings has stabilized at approximately ten people. The main problem of Quincy CORE is its youth. Most of the members are high school students. They too often treat CORE as their exclusive domain and this attitude is in great part responsible for the limited membership. With all its faults, however, Quincy CORE has great potential. The youth in it have good leadership qualities. Task Force has been working with CORE members to develope a sense of political awareness. We have also sought to make them aware of the fact that the people they often look down their noses at are people who should be encouraged to join CORE, and whose resources should be tapped.

IV. Police Harrassment

has continued. It has not been directed against staff members, but rather, against people associated with CORE. A fifteen year old volunteer was arrested while passing out issues of the "Free Press". He was held on $100. bail for threatening to kill someone. The arrest had been made by the sheriff's department. (We later that the charges were going to be dropped, but, as uet, we have had no official word.)

Mr. Elihu Robinson, the proprietor of a poolroom, on the same floor as CORE's office was recently raided by the sheriff's department. Robert Martin (deputy) charged Robinson with posession of "shine". This was obviously a frame-up, since Robinson does not drink and definately does not bootleg. Later, Robinson heard that the reason for the raid was that Laura Geison, a white volunteer, was seen in the poolroom.

Harassment from citizens has continued. Two white men tried to break into the Freedom House on January 9, 1965. Later that night, the same two men appeared at Bill Robinson's Service Station (we get gas there and he is very active with C.I.G. and friendly with Staff) and one of them beat him up while the other stood by with a pistol in his pocket. The assailant, Buhl Hands, was arrested on a complaint by Robinson. The sheriff's department made the arrest and charged Hands $40. which was forfeit when he did not show for trial. Robinson was never notified of the trial date.
At one time, Robinson heard a member of the sheriff's department say that he was just waiting for those "CORE bastards to make a mistake and I'll get them."

Yours for FREEDOM,

Stuart Wechsler

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GET PAID WHILE YOU LEARN A SKILL

Make Application Today

For Persons Who Are:

- 18 to 40 years of age
- Unemployed
- Head of household or family
- Member of family earning less than $1,200 a year
- High school graduates (UNSKILLED)
- Drop-outs (1 year or more)
- Willing to live on FAMU campus for training
- Agree to move to another area for employment if not available where you reside

Training Open To Persons In These Counties

- Alachua
- Columbia
- Gadsden
- Hamilton
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Leon
- Madison
- Marion
- Suwannee

Training Courses Offered:

(5 days per week-40 hours)

- Home Attendant — 10 weeks (day)
- General Office Clerk — 24 weeks (day & night)
- General Sales Person — 12 weeks (day)
- Automobile Service Station Operator - 12 weeks (night)
- Electrical Appliance Repairman — 24 weeks (day)
- Tailor (alterationist) — 24 weeks (day)
- Cook (hotel & restaurant) — 24 weeks (night)
- Upholsterer (home furnishings) — 24 weeks (day)
- Basic Education (3 R's) — 2 hours daily
- Occupational Information — length of training

Allowances Paid To Those Who Qualify:

- Adult training (18-40 yrs. old)
  Regular - $27 or less weekly
  Augmented - allowances may be increased if head of household has two or more dependants $32-$37 or less weekly

  1-27 - 2-32 3-37 (dependents)
- Paid transportation to and from FAMU
- Paid tuition, room and board
- Nothing to pay back

weekend trips back home.

2yr work history - 4

— Classes Begin February 2, 1965 —

CONTACT:

- THE FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in your COUNTY OR ITS REPRESENTATIVE
- Your Principal, Minister, County Home Demonstration or Farm Agent

or Write to: Dr. Thomas A. Jackson, Box 262, Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida

TO: Richard Haley, Southern Director-CORE
Spiver Gordon, No. Florida Field Secretary-CORE

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker, Jefferson & Madison County

DATE: February 15-28, 12965

SUBJECT: Progress Report

I. Public Accomodation:

In my last report I reported that four restaurant will serve Negroes in Madison. This week a couple of more was tested and they served with out incident. They are;

1. Pep's Lunch
2. Yellow Pine Truck Stop
3. Madison Hotel Restaurant

II. Discriminatory Signs:

All places that are still displaying discriminatory signs I am going to ask that they be removed immediately. If not some action will be taken against them.

III.

I've contacted several people in Madison & Jefferson County that are interesting in attending the meeting (U. S. Civil Rights Commission) in Quincy next month.

The next couple of weeks I'll be working in Madison trying to get the freedom spirit restored.

Jefferson County:

I. Public Accomodation:

I've been moving from county to county and I've been in Jefferson County for two days trying to get to know the place and testing restaurants.

On Feb. 22, we tested the following places:

1. Plazza Restaurant

2. Dedsom's Restaurant
3. Drawdy's "

We were served without incident at the three but Les Rice's Restaurant refused to serve us. The waitress informed us that the cook said,"If you come in the kitchen I'll serve you anything you want." I asked for the manager but he was out. We left with out AN incident .

The Gerry Medical Center-displayd discriminatory Signs-segregated waiting rooms.

II. The Jefferson County voter League is making plans for the community can get some benefit from the Anti-Poverty Law.

A group of White citizens met a week ago to be over the distribution of the Anti-Poverty funds that Jefferson County might receive. They left the Negro community out . The voter league sent a letter of protest to the Department of Economy Opportunity asking them not to even consider giving funds to Jefferson County because of the fact that Negroes was excluded from the committee.

The Negro Community is organizing a committee for this purpose and all the white people will be invited to this meeting.

David Dukes
David Dukes

Plus they are getting ready to declare an all out war on segregated schools in the county plus non-accredited schools.

About
Feb 1. [1965]

N. F. C. E. P.
Leon County
Tallahassee
Le Faucette

I. Voter Registration

Sadie Jones and my self were assigned to Tallahassee three days before the registration books were closed, in preparation for the forthcomming city election. The first day we visited the county registrars office to obtain registration information. The following day we canvassed. Of those people we spoke to we were able to obrain the names of 25 people who wanted to register. We returned the following day with two cars. We were successful in registering 17 of the 25. The other eight had various reasons, such as illness, for not accompaning us to the registrars office.

II Community Organization

The area in which we have been working covers two square blocks of densley populated, poorly educated, economicaly deprived people. Most of whom receive some form of welfare. There is no evidence of any existing community organization, however there is evidence of a favorable potential. Several people whom we contacted during our canvassing indicated a willingness to cooperate with us fully. We have obtained the use of a small church in the neighborhood which we shall

for our first meeting on February 17. From that meeting we hope to stimulate local leadership, further acquaint the residents with our presence, and determine some of the most urgent problems facing them.

III Freedom schools

There is no freedom school program at this time. It is to soon to know if one would be advisable.

IV Chapter development (see field secretaries report)

V Police harrassment

See arrest report (Le Faucette)

VI Testing Public Accomodations

See attached report

North Florida Citizen Education
Project
Tallahassee, Florida
Leon County

Le Faucette

February 15 thru 26, 1965

Progress in Tallahassee is still very slow. This is in part due to staff limitations which greatly hampered our work during the past week and a half. First I was confined to bed with a severe cold and fever for six days. Following my confinement we were without one of our two cars for six days.

I Voter Registration

Because of a city election the registration books have been closed during this period. Plans are being made to combine a voter registration dirve with a community survey project.

II Community organization

Six people attended the February 17th community meeting. Since it was the first meeting there was no attempt to do more than introduce the idea of community organization. A severe rain storm kept everyone away from the second Wedmesday night meeting. A third meeting is scheduled next week. Hopefully through leafleting, word of mouth advertising and the host ministers promise to make an announcement of the meeting we will be more successful.

III Police harrassment

There has been no police harrassment whatsoever.

Strongly request that action be given the Jefferson County Improvement Associations request in that the all white Rural Development Council be given no anti-poverity funds to further racial discrimination and exclude the poor.

We are a party with the Jefferson County Improvement Association and are informed of matter concerned in their letter to you and know it to be true.

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: MR. RICHARD HALEY, SOUTHERN OFFICE; Mr. SPIVER GORDON, FLORIDA FIELD SECRETARY
FROM: MR. STUART WECHSLER, CORE TASK FORCE, FLORIDA
SUBJECT: FIELD REPORT FEBUARY 1 thru 16, 1965

CIG is beginning to work on the Anti-Poverty Program. Speakers have been brough in and information relative to implementation gathered. An informational meeting isbeing plannned for the last week in Febuary. N.F.C.P. has been asked to work along with CIG on the project and will probably be on any committee formed in the county.

We have heard rumors that a group of white farmers have formed a committee to get anti-poverty money. The purpose will undoubtedly be to see that their source of labor is left undisturbed for as long as possible. The county commissioners are for the most part farmers who have a vested interest in the present system; so that it will probably be difficult if not impossibel to obtain any meaningful cooperation from the county commissioners.

On the other hand we have finally gotten some cooperation from the white community. J.Q. Kelly a Quincy businessman, brother of a segregationist who made an unsuccessful bid for the gubanatorial election has joined CORE and is also beginning a job training fof Negroes. He has applied for a loan from SBA in order to set up a regular job training program.

I have been working along with the Florida A&M Multi-Occupational Department project. I have been canvassing on farms People out there are very eager & concerned about obtaining better jobs. Unfortunately, I have had a harder time talking them into registering. There is still a few of them who fear going down to register have their name put down on the books.

Schools:

It has been reported that the schoolboard is about & make public a plan to desegregate the schools of this county. If past attitude of the schoolboard member any indication of what all their plan will be it is safe to say that the plan want be much. Some of the children in Chattahoochee have come in with the idea of a one day bus boycott emphasis their demand for integration. They have asked CORE to help organize it.

FREEDOM NOW

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

Restaurants have been tested in all three towns of Gadsden County. In Quincy all restaurants are serving. IN Havana most are not. Chattahoochee testing was postponded because of lack of funds. Of the three restaurants tested two refused service to Negroes.

The results of there test are being compiled for presentation at the United States advisory commission on Civil Rights hearing that will be heard here held in Quincy In March.

CITY COURTS:

I have started sitting in on city court serious to determine if there are any irregularities is court procedure. The first session was inconclusion of 18 cases called only 4 defendent showed up. (One was a white woman who was charged with failure to have vechile under control. She had crossed the solid line, but a car continued another 200 ft. & sped into a ditch. The damage to both cars was $425. She was fined.

Respectively submitted,

Stuart Wechsler,
Task Force

FREEDOM NOW

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Regional Office; Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, Core Task Force, Gadsden and Liberty Counties.

SUBJECT: Field Report for Gadsdenand Liberty Counties from February 15, 1965 to February 28, 1965

Date: February 28.1965

VOTER REGISTRATION: Once agin we find that voter registration is being hampered by a lack of adequate transportation. We have set up a camvassing schedule along with Quincy CORE, however it is ahrd to put it into effect since we can rarely count on having a car available. In our canvassing last week (we were only able to canvass on one day) we contacted 37 persons, of these 16 were unregistered (a high figure considering the fact that these people lived on thier own places), 14 said that they would register and we provided transportation for three of the people. If we were able to obtain adequate transportation it is my belief that w e could increase registration to the level that it was going during the summer.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM: The program is beginning to be worked upon in Gadsden County. It is still.too early to analyze the direction or intent of the "good white folks" who have leaped into the war on poverty. The first mention of a meeting concerning the E. O. P. was sent by CIG ann ouncing the meeting for February 24, 1965. It seems however that a meeting was set up by the Chamber of Commerce for the meeting preceeding the Wednesday affair. C.I.G. and the Negro Business men and Civic League were notified of the meeting by phone the same day of the meeting. For some reason or other Rev. Crutcher didnot notify us of th meeting. There seem to be a bit of unwillingness on his part to work with CORE members.C.I.G. itself seem to be more willing to work with us than Rev. Crutcher.

The meeting on Wednesday turned out merely to be an informative one. It was attended by approximately 110 whites & Negroes. Whites included T.L. Maxwell, chairman of County Commissioners, Adrias Fletcher, Chairman of schoolboard, Max walker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Blackwelder of the welfare agency, Sam Lamarof the tobacco Growers Association and John Sniper Lion's Club president and chairman of the temporary committee for the Anti-Poverty Bill.

The program was explained by a represention of Sam Hands, office State Administratormm, of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It was cha-ir red by Rev. Crutcher. Snipes made some pretty promises about working along with Negroes to improve conditions in Gadsden County. Another meeting is being set up ~~to~~ for about the eighth of March. Plans are being made to widen representation on the committee. John Due's presence at the meeting appears to have had a very beneficial-~~effecte~~ effect.. The w hites know that they won't be a ble to put anything over on anybody and they might be forced to play fair.

SCHOOL*DESEGRATION:

SCHOOL DESEGRATION: The school board has issued a desegregation plan. I hav nit yet seen a copy of it, however from what I hear it is plainly insufficient to bring about desegregation in Gadsden County. It is a pupil placement plan with so amny conditions that it amount to to the maintenance of segregation in the county.

FREEDOM SCH OOLS: The school had been started a few weeks ago. Little prepartion had been made insofar as getting equipment and teachers suitable for the age level of children being encouraged to attend the school (pre-school age) As it stands now the school is just a baby-sitting place. The children do not have anybregular teacher or curruculim, so that tje classes are of extremely limited value. The volunteers originally put in charge of the school and library are unwilling or unable to assume the responsibleity of seeing that the school is run properly.

There are two five yea r olds attending the school. Although they are not getting as much as from the class as possible I am reluctant to discontinue the classes for several reasons; 1) If we start doing things in an organized fashion we might be able to develop teaching methods for future use, and 2) If CORE drops this program now it might be difficult to get it started agaim.

LIBRARY: The library is coming along slowly und r the direction of two Quincy CORE members (Miss Linda Dixie and Miss Betty Jackson.) It is a time cinsuming task to get the books sorted and prepared for the library, but it is proceeding along at a fairly uniform pace. We should have it ready about the middle of the month.

LIBERTY COUNTY: Liberty County VR has been going al ng at the rate of seven to ten registrantx per week.

ANTI*POVERTY PROGRAM: A meeting was supposed to be held on thr efirst of Marc h, however we havereceived word that neither the lawyer or the expert on the program would be able to make the meetinfd so it has been postphoned.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

Date: February 28, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report for Period February 15 - 28, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. is trying desparately to maintain its drive to get more registered voters. The project is badly in need of more cars to carry on anu decent voters drive. As of today's date, we have only two cars. Much can be done if transportation was beefed up.

With the presence of Attorney JOhn Due on the project, much has been done in terms of organization, that is, in the counties we are working in. The fact that he is a lawyer has help us get community in one of our hard core area (Jefferson County). Perhaps we are on the road to better days in North Florida in terms of making gains and developing a stronger community also.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Liberty County voters group is still getting folk to register to vote in small numbers. One of the most important things in this community is the things about they are doing much of the work themselves and CORE workers are sent in one day a week to address a weekly rally to keep things lively.

Gadsden County, has had a small turnout at the registrar's office. Staff is doing all it can with the recourse it has to get folk out to register, that is, they have to provide transportation for them down to the registrar's office. The Civic Interest Group no doubl will concern itseld later with voters registration as the summer grows nearer. Quincy CORE chapter is planning a voter registration push this week.

Madison and Jefferson voters group are still getting folk to register. The voter group in Monticello is organizing a big voter push for the next few weeks. Madison County stillx needs a good strong leader to move in and take over the group headed by Rev. Jamison, who seems tohave fallen off to sleep. The books in Leon County are now open and Le Faucette is well, therefore, we will have a better showing in the next report from that county.

Education:

Gadsden County School Board met with a group of Negroes last week to discuss their plan of compliance with the Federal Government. Their plan follows the same patent of all other northern Florida Counties.

Con't

It is call the voluntary compliance pupil placement law. If this plan is accepted by the Federal Government for the desegregation of public schools in Gadsden will take a century to desegregate. The Negro community is pretty much concerned about this plan and already some of them have asked for CORE assistance in filing a suit to get rid of the plan. A public meeting is being held by CORE so that Attorney Due can explain the plan. That is, he will explain the plan to the parent and hopefully we will get all concerned to rally aroung this issue and get something really moving in Quincy.

Leon County has had for some time A token form of integration and has had token integration for some time and this is as far as it has gotten. We have talked to a few parents about completely desegregation of the schools and perhaps Attorney Due will be asked to look into the matter now that he is here.

Jefferson County's plan for desegregation seems to have been taken from Gadsden County's plan. The Negro community is really in the air about the plan . They had expected something much better, since their Negro school is not accredited.

A committee was formed in a public meeting called CORE to give Attorney Due a chance to explain the plan. The Committee plans to go into to see the School Board and demand the following:

1.Complete desegration of all schools

2.The so called Negro school be accredited

3.More and better buses at the Negro Schools.
4. The state required number of students in a class room at the Negro schools be met.

If the proposal are met, that is not met, the young folk have expressed a desire to boycott the schools. How far this will go depend on the students. Staff workers of CORE have been asked to help organize the youngsters at th Negro school by the president of the student council, who is a militant leader, Mr. Fred Sanders. He has made several requests to the voters group about the conditions in Jefferson County.

Madison has been chosen as a target for our next area of attack under the pupil placement plan. We are at this time trying to get some community person to take the leadership position.

ANTI - POVERTY:

Jefferson County: It seems that ~~there~~ this county has been the center point of attraction this past week. In the Monticello news, a local newspaper article carried a story that the Rural Area Developement Council, a lilly white group had been authorized by the county and the city to administer the Anti-Poverty program.

Con't

Attorney Due and I were in Monticello at thime of publication of this news article discussing with local leaders the poverty program and we wondered why a public meeting hadn't been called to discuss the bill. When someone brought in a newspaper, we observed the article in the paper. We suggested to the leaders that a pubic meeting be held to explain to the people what the new article meant and how it excluded them.

A mass meeting was held and the people authorized the Jefferson County Improvement Association, a Negro group, which had formed some time ago to call pubic meetings and get the Anti-Poverty law in their county. They were authorized to send a letter to Sergaent Shiver asking that no funds be given to this white group because they didn't represent the poor in that county. To add more strength, I suggested that I would send a telegram to the Director of theWar on Poverty in support of their request. At this point, we haven't heard anything from Washington, but oh, boy, we sure heard from the white folk in Jefferson County. A meeting has been arranged to discusss the matter with whites and Negroes in attendance. The chairman of the Rural Developement Council asked the Negro leaders to keep CORE out of the meeting, but we are confident that he is just wasting his time , for we shall be there.

LEGAL ACTION:

Great!! John Due, has been so busy, that he hardly get time off to eat. He has had speaking engagements for the two weeks he has been here. He spoke at the public meeting in Quincy on the Anti-Poverty program. He gave a very good impression on the local people. The following legal matter are forth comming:

1. He has been retained to defend Elzy Reed Jr. & Mr. John Margly, who are farmers who feel that they have been refused a loan from the FHA (Farmer Home Administration). Both farmers recieved letters from the county supervisor saying that their application was refused because in their opinion (white county supervisors) their farm would not produced enough to cover the loan. However, they conducts no investigation on these farms of the two Negroes.
2. John Due has been retained by two Negroes from Chattahoochee, Florida area, who were arrested and charged with dimming their lights at a white woman. This sounds interesting, perhaps dimming ones light taking the place of reckless eye balling.
3. A community leader in Jefferson Has retained Mr. Due to secure his ladder which has been claimed by the wife of a segregationist. This a private matter, but this community leader is important to the movement, therefore, we are not in a position to refuse.
4. Mr. Due will have to defend Rev. James Gaffney from Jefferson County in his case which was continued at the request of Sidney Daniels, a task force worker some time ago. He is charged with 1. Speeding 2. Running a stop sign 3. Blocking the street. Rev. Gaffney is very outspoken and he was arrested while

Con't

taking folk from the registration office. Mr. Due has been asked by several local leaders to explain the Pupil placement law, therefore, we are having a public meeting for this purpose. Since Mr. Due has been here he hasn't sat down for three minutes for a lack of work. The leaders in the various community are very impressed by his presence in Florida as their very own lawyer. We are sure he will prove to be a worthwhile aspect to our efforts.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

A careful watch is being taken each week to check and see if any of the cafes on our "watch list" has resegregated. Negroes are seen using a few of these restaurants and the theathers in some areas.

RECOMMEDATIONS:

1. All bill be paid.
2. A car or cars be given to the project.
3. Staff checks please be sent air-mail.
4. A staff worker be sent to visit Dunnellion CORE chapter.
5. The "Louisiana Diary" be sent to Florida.
6. Research Department send us any materials on large plants receiving Federal funds
7. Money, Money, Please sir.

VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION

Counties	Contacted	Registered
Leon County	50	35
Liberty County	65	42
Gadsden County	37	3
Jefferson County	200	100
Madison CountYq	75	45
Lafayette County	40	23

Total

So.
Conf.

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458
March 1, 1965

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida

DATE: February 16, 1965

SUBJECT: Evaluation of January 21st Staff Workshop

The staff of the N. F. C. E. P. feels that the workshop was generally informative and really some areas not otherwise touched.

The legal aspect of the program, perhaps because of our not having any such information previously, was very well conducted. Many aspects of law were brought out that we think will help in some of our problems in many communities in which we work.

The community relation workshop was, perhaps, the most interesting in that persons were given a chance to really join in group discussions and seek advice from other areas how problems of like nature are being handled.

One finally comments are due to be made on the point that the workshop gave staff workers an overall view of the southern project. This was a view that was very much necessary.

The person attending the workshop from Florida were as follows:

David Dukes---------------------Madison & Jefferson Counties

Stuart Weshcler-----------------Gadsden & Liberty Counties

Sadie Jones---------------------Leon & Havana, Florida

Laura Geison--------------------Leon & Havana, Florida

Spiver W. Gordon----------------Quincy, Florida

Con't

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Perhaps, if more time was given to workshops and less time to general discussion, more persons would have taken a part in the discussions.

2. A better method of relating to workshop

3. Everyone attend workshops instead of dinner.

4. That each conference deal with on or two specific areas, with each project handling the various workshop. For example, a Florida worker would handle a workshop on community organization around urban problems. Afterwards a Mississippi worker would add their observations and views.

5. Community people and CORE groups from all areas when possible should be invited to sessions.

6. A permanent part of these workshop should be invitation to federal and state officials to explain these proposals.

Respectfully Submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretary, Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director - CORE

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary - Florida

DATE: March 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report dated March 1 - 15, 1965

VOTERS - REGISTRATION:

Gadsden County:

Quincy has been the scene of much work this week. A city election will be held on April 13, 1965 in Quincy, Florida. A crash voters-registration drive has been launched by Quincy CORE and Field Staff to get every able Negro to regisister in the city limit.

We have already contacted a Negro candidate who will oppose the white incumbent who is a segregationist.

Much of the canvassing has already been done. The registrar's book will be open for two weeks prior to the election. One the requirements of a candidate is that he will get 25 names of registered voters to present to the city commission.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Field Staff along with Quincy CORE made a formal complaint this week with the chairman of the Steering Committee which is to administer the Anti-poverty program. It seems that the white power structure has moved to included local C. I. G. and a few men of the Negro Business and Civic League, a few school teachers on the Steering Committee and now they are yelling we have Negro representation on the body. We took the position that we the Civil Rights froups are the only bodies that relly have direct connection with the folk on the farms who are really the poor people.

Mr. J. W. Sniper, who heads the committee has given me an invitation to present our objections to the body. Our objections will request that each area of Gadsden County be represented not just Quincy.

As of now, the Quincy area is the only area that is represented. The areas we are asking to be included each have organizations of some kind. The areas are: Havana, Midway, Chattahoochee, Gretna, and Greenboro.

DIRECT ACTION:

Jefferson County:

Monticello had its first direct action in the form of a march and picketing the administration building of the school board.

A public meeting was called last week to air out all grievances of the students of Howard Academy, a Negro school. The grievances were many and just. They included the following:

1. Segregated school system
2. Non-accreditation of Howard Academy
3. Over crowded school buses
4. Over crowded class rooms and etc.

These grievances were taken by 75 marching students to the school board where a delegation went into see the school board about corrections Now!

The administration building was picketed while the negotiation was in session. The group was not satisfied with the boards decision; therefore, they tried several times to get the students to boycott the school. The principal stopped their attempt each time by threatening students with expulsion. IF they had rebelled, he insisted that he was going to expel them from school.

Fred Saunders, leader of the movement in Monticello for this part of the demonstration, has been suspended by the principal. No doubt, this is an old tactic to prevent Saunders and any other students from getting involved in any of CORE's activities.

I have had a talk with the principal and I am truly convinced that he is definately 100% Uncle Tom. A group of the local citizens also made a call on Mr. Simpkins, the principal, follow up action by the students will be explained under legal matters.

LIBERTY COUNTY:

The Liberty County voters group has been continuing their weekly meetings with much success in terms of getting folk to register.

Recently, there has been a bit of disagreement among the more militant members of the league and the more conservative members. The president, Mrs. Dee Jones was very outspoken during the early stages of getting folk registered;

however, at this point, the membership seems to want to do voter registration and other programs, but Mrs. Jones wants CORE to try and hold the group back because in her opinion, the folk aren't ready to eat in white cafes and attend so called white functions yet. She has made several trips to see me to ask me if I would come to weekly meetings and explain to the body that she is right. I explained to her that she is the outhead, and we were only in Liberty County as in other counties to give assistance and offer experienced suggestions to them. Stu Wechsler will give a more detailed report about the situation in Liberty County.

LEON COUNTY:

Le Faucette will give a detailed report on this county. I might add that a general meeting is being called of all rights groups to discuss the possibility of having some sort of protest when the legislature meets this April 6,1965. There has been some discussion among staff about this proposal, and we thing Leon County groups will go along.

CORE asked the ministerial alliance to help them arrange a memorial service for the two killed in Alabama. The NAACP assumed the responsibility of getting the ministers to refuse to meet. Excuses given by the NAACP president, who finked out also wasthat the president of the alliance was not on good terms with Rev. C. K. Steele, one of the more militant ministers of Leon County.

Staff took the ball and arranged the memorial service with the aid of Father Brooks and Rev. Steele. A number of professors from each of the local universities participated in the service. Suprisingly enough, a very good number from Leon County attended the service.

HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

Liberty County:

Stu Wechsler and members of the voters group were cursed by the sheriff. He also followed them after they attempted to complain about service gotten in a local restaurant. He refused to arrest the owner of the cafe, who cursed and threatened the group who tried to eat at the cafe.

Gadsden County:

Mr. J. Q. Kelly, a white merchant who joined CORE some time ago has had numerous of attacks. 1. He has been socially cut off from the white community 2. Local banks refused to handle his business 3. Cafe owner had him arrested when he saught to be served at his extablishment. 4. Refused visit of whife, who had medicine for heart ailment while in jail.

Despite all of these things Mr. Kelly still holds on th his one belief, "all men are equal". To show that he is still with CORE, he has given to staff a used car to use in their efforts.

Jefferson County:

Spiver Gordon was arrested by sheriff deputy T. W. Ward. He was charged with reckless driving. He was released without bond. The details are as follows: Gordon, who directed the demonstration to the county school board did upon arrive see and talked with deputy Ward, who was see on the scene of the demonstation with the chief of police. The officers did nothing during the entire demonstation. The second contact Gordon had with deputy Ward was in the office of the principal of the Negro school, who met him as he came out of the office. Gordon commented "nice day" "isn't it officer" The officer said "hell no, too much damn trouble by yall.

Later the afternoon Gordon and Quincy CORE member Johnny Watson started back to Quincy. Gordon and Watson noticed while they drove through the city limits of Monticello officer Ward and other officers were engaged in a conservation but pointed at the car we were driving. After leaving the city limits Gordon noticed in his rear view mirror a police car behind another car driving slowly. Gordon was driving at that time 60 mph. The car immediate behind him crossed a yellow line to pass. After the car passed, the officer put on his red light and pulled Gordon and Watson over. The officer told Gordon he had passed a yellow line back in Monticello. Gordon ask why he had been arrested back in the city and the officer said he followed him to see if he was drunk. At this point Gordon reminded him that he had just talked to him on several ocasions , but the officer saw no reason to arrest him. The office got red in the face and told Gordon he was under arrest. Gordon was placed in jail and bond set at $50.00. Gordon refused to make bail and stayed in jail over night. Gordon seens to believe because he slep all day and sung all night the sherriff who lives in the jail didn't want anymore of this the next night; therefore, he let him out. Or perhaps, it was the sheriff concerned with not getting involved in this CORE mess as he released Gordon without bond.

LEGAL ARM:

Attorney Due, has been retained by the Liberty County parents to bring suit againt the school board in that county.

Jefferson County:

The school students of the demonstration are seeking their parents to retain Attorney Due to bring suit against the school board.

The staff of CORE HAVE BEEN talking about the possibility of hoving a major suit to attack the entire pupil plan of the state of Florida. This will require much work and will be a meaningful project.

Recommendations

I. All bills be paid.

II Le Faucette be hired as soon as we are financially able.

III A supply of ~~supply of~~ equipment for use in the Freedom School. 1. black board; 2. sizzors; 3. colored chalk etc.

IV. Insurance be purchased for car given CORE by Mr. J. Q. Kelly

V. A typewriter for project be obtained if possible.

Respectifully submitted,

Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Project

VOTERS REGISTRATION SITUATION

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
LEON	100	75
LIBERTY	75	46
Jefferson	120	85
Gadsden	100	85
Madison	110	35

MEMORIAL SERVICE
FOR
JAMES LEE JACKSON

REV. JAMES REEB

THEY PAID THE SUPREME PRICE FOR FREEDOM

PROGRAM

PRESIDING	The Rev. C. K. Steele, Pastor of Bethel Baptist Church 1st Vice-Chairman SCLC
OPENING HYMN	" My Country Tis of Thee"
INVOCATION	Dr. James Hudson, Chaplan Florida A & M University
REMARKS	Mr. Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary CORE
SILENT PRAYER	Those assembled
PRAYERS IN MEMORIUM	Rev. Robert Spivey, Chaplan Florida State University
BENEDICTION	Father David H. Brooks, Vicar St. Michael and All Angeles Episcopal Church
FREEDOM SONG	WE SHALL OVERCOME

North Florida Citizenship
Education Project

March 16, 1965

For Immediate Release

As a result of the demonstrations against the Jefferson County School Board, protesting non-acredation, over crowded class rooms and buses and unsafe recreational facilities. Fred Saunders, leader of the demonstrations, was suspended from school. Saunders is in his senior year and plans to attend college. Efforts on the part of Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary for CORE, Reverend Stuart and Reverend Gaffaney and others failed to reverse the decisionn to suspend Saunders.

# # #

Last December two Negro residents of Quincy were charged $7.11 for tow hamburgers and two cokes. After unsuccessful negotiation, various teams of one or two CORE members attempted to be served, on each occassion a Negro cook was called from the kitchen and made to wait on them. The Quincy CORE chapter met and decided to hold an eat-in the following saturday during the noon hour. The eat-in worked, all of the fifteen demonstrators were served by the regular waitress. The following day two female task force workers, Sadie Gordon and Le Faucette were served by the regular waitress and charged the usual price. Since then others have been served without incident.

To: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Director

From: Mrs. Sadie Gordon, Task Force, Gadsden County

Subject: Freedom School

Date: March 15-31, [1965]

Much effort has been put forth to establish a substantial Freedom school of which I was assigned to doing. To begin with, I came to the conclusion that I should organize children between the ages of four and six years of ages since there is a great need for a kindergarden in this Poverty-Stricken area of approximately twenty-nine thousand Negroes.

Once we began to receive books for the library, we immediately began to inform the community of the literature we have to offer. So with a city election coming up in April, I sat out canvassing for three things. To get Negroes registered to vote, To encourage more people to take advantage of the library, and to get the parents of children between the ages of four and six years of age interested in the Freedom School. I am particular interested in the lower class Negro who feel that he have no place in society and feel inferior to even the middle class Negro.

The class is well under way with children from both middle class and lower class families, from 9: A.M. until 12:noon. At the present time time we are using the library which is the largest room in the office.

It is my hopes that we will be able to move to a church annex or some other building in the very near future because of the rapid increase of the school. We take in new comers every Monday. These children are given information in letters, writing, numbers, and arts. I also give them information on the American Negeo and Civil Rights.

Since the class is increasing quiet rapidly, we are in need of furniture, and a black board as well as space. We are also in need of others materials such as modeling clay, coloring books, or anything that would be of interest to these children. It is my hopes that some of these materials can be supplied by the project or some functioning organization here in Gadsden County.

This program will be widen on the summer program and this will include classes for adults, also. There is a great need for adult classes here as well as classes for the children. I fell that much information can be given to Negroes from this sort of class here in North Florida. The adult high school scale is very low.

We have also received food and clothing from Northern families of which I am trying to distribute to families where they are needed most. This is a very hard task since there are hundreds of these families with a large percentage of them coming from the tobacco farms. The rest of my day is spent canvassing, or doing some of the many things that need to be done in the office.

Respectfully Submitted,

(Mrs.) Sadie Gordon

[1965, ca. March 15]

To: Richard Haley, Southern Director
Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary

From: David Dukes, CORE Task Force Worker, Madison County

VOTER REGISTRATION:

The Registrar has not refused to let anyone register to my knowledge. (I've checked) Plus there is no feet dragging in voter registration.

PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS:

The following places are now open to Negroes by court orders.

The Chuck Wagon Restautant
Hillcrest Dairy Bar
Woodard Theatre
Smith Drug Store
All others will be tested today.

DISCRIMINATORY SIGNS:

Dr. T.H. Callahan-Dentist - "Colored Entrance In Rear".
Dr. J.M. Durant & Dr. A.F. Harrison-"Colored Entrance."
Woodard Theatre-"Colored Entrance". This place is under Federal Court Orders to discontinue segregated pratices.
Madison County Courthouse- "Colored women only."
" " men " ."
(The signs are located in the basement of the courthouse)
J.B. Davis Shell Oil Station on U.S. 90. This man believes in seperate but equal facilities. There are four restrooms-two for Negroes and two for Whites. They all have signs on the doors. Plus there are two water fountains. One has "WHITE ONLY" signs.
Dr. Royce Van Jackson & Dr. W. Johnson Bibb- "Colored Entrance."
Cherry's Phillip 66 service station-U.S. 90-John Cherry, owner
(He has three restrooms and the third one has in red letters,"Colored)
Madison Recreation Center Inc. I am still checking to see if this center was builted from public funds. I was informed downtown by Whites that this center is private.
Cherry Lake Beach-Is owned by Madison County Board of Commissioners. I have not talked with the Chairman of the board of Commissioners to see if they have made any plans to intergrate the beach yet. I am sure that Negroes will cool off there this summer.

Metal Products Plant #2 - This plant makes auto trims. They have no Federal contacts. There are no Negroes working at this plant but several have applied and are being considered.

FREEDOM!

The Freedom spirit here in Madison appear to be dead. It is my belief that the people have changed their minds. They've decided that they have made a mistake in the first place and they don't want FREEDOM. The Freedom Spirit is dead in Madison County-need some Doctor to restore it.

Respectfully Submitted,

David Dukes

To: Richard Haley, Director Southern Office CORE
Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary, CORE

From: David Dukes, Task Force, Jefferson County, Florida

Date: March 1 - 15, 1965

Subject: Progress Report

I. Jefferson County School Board

The past two weeks I have been working with the students of Howard Academy. They wanted to protest at the school board headquaters because of:

1. Segregated schools
2. Non-accredited schools
3. Overcrowded classrooms
4. Overcrowded buses (some carry as many as 108)
5. Insufficient number of library books
6. Insufficient number of class rooms etc.

They formed a group the Jefferson County Student Movement. Fred Saunders is president. The items I have listed above were presented to the school boatd on Monday, March 8.

Tuesday night we had a mass meeting. Spiver Gordon gave a complete demonstration on non-violent technique with some of the local students participating.

Early Wednesday morning about 70 - 75 students met at Memorial Missionary Baptist Church to begin the march to the school board. The police were on the secene when we got there but they didn't interfere with the students. The Jefferson Counry Student Movememt had three representatives go into the school board meeting while the other students picketed outside. After the meeting was over we all assembled back at the church. The president informed us about what the school board said about the proposals.

They claimed they will have everthing okay by September 1965.

Spiver was in Monticello during the entire protest. He was arrested at about 2:00pm. He was arrested on the charge of reckless and willfully wantingly driving. He was released the next day without fine or bond.

A mass meeting was held Wednesday night after the protest march. The meeting started at 8:00pm and lasted until 11:00pm. While we were singing We shall Overcome, someone informed us that a cross was burning near the house where I lived. We all went out and joined hands around the cross and sang until it went out.

I notified the local police and the F B I. One of the city policemen and the deputy sheriff came down. The city policeman started rushing me saying he did not have all night to fool with me because he had the entire city to see after. He acted just so ignorant as anyone I have ever seen. I asked him how did he become a policeman in Monticello. He told me he would drop me with his .38. The following morning two F B I agents came out. At this time the students are trying to plan their next course of action.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida
Mr. C. McCain, Department of Organization

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force, Florida

DATE: March 15, 1965

SUBJECT: Field report for Liberty and Gadsden Counties March 1- 15

GADSDEN COUNTY

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: The Gadsden County desegregation plan is of a the Volunteer Pupil Placement type that has so many whereases and conditions that if allowed to stand unchallenged will maintain segregation in all county schools. Children desiring to transfer must take a series of tests , if they come within a certain percentile they are permitted to transfer....... if the school of their choice is not overcrowded and transportation facilities are adequate (re. present segregated facilities).

Meetings ahve been held by the school board to explain their side of the story to the teachers and parents. Max Walker, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, avoids most of the pertinent questions. Apperently thier are no plans for the integration of the teaching staff.

We have planned a series of meetings throughout the county to explain what the plan really means. We are also letting people know that thier is a lawyer , John Due , who would be willing to represent them in a suit against the county.

ANTI*- POVERTY: A meeting was held by the Temporary Anti-Poverty Committee March 8, 1965. Representatives from all the white communities were present (geographically speaking) plus representatives from CIG and the Negro Business and Civic League. Neither Crutcher nor Evenas, head of the Negro Business and Civic Group notified Core of the meeting. John Due went as a representative of CIG at Crutchers request. Johnny Watson and myself attended the meeting. We were allowed to remain for about fifthteen minutes at which point the chairman (John Snipes) asked us to leave since it was a closed meeting. We explained that CORE desired to be allowed to stay since we felt that the program was a public one and therefore the meetings should be opened to the public and all interested groups. John Due suggested that we be allowed to remain until such time as it would be necesary to close the meeting. No one spoke up for this suggestion. The whites were very adamant about making us leave and the Negro representatives did not back us up at all. I stated that we were making a formal protest at our exclusion and that we wanted it includede in the minutes

The following day Spiver and I went to see Snipes . He was very courteuos and tried to explain why we were not allowed into the meeting. After a while he agreed to allow Spiver to sit in at the next meeting, he specified Spiver and insicated by his actions that he definitely did not want me.

Rev. Campbell of Stevens Elementary School (the principal) also

contacted Snipes and induced him to accept three representatives ffom the PTA at the next meeting.

The impression that I have about Snipes is that he is sincere but not too bright. He appears to be manipulated by Maxwell and the other more aggressive whites. Evans and his group have the reputation of being a bunch of Toms, theyare ~~al~~ called upon often by the county and city commissioners to act as go betweens for the Negro community, so it seema that ~~we~~ they will be nothing but rubber stamps.

Crutcher is more complex. He is militant but for some reason or other he is avoiding CORE. He does not keep us informed as to ~~whe~~ when any meetings are being held.

No poor people are represented on the committee and there is nothing to indicate that preent members of the committee wish to see poverty stricken people of any race included in the the planning stage of the program. Rev. Crutbher is the only member who even mentioned it.

March 16, another meeting is being held. However this time Spiver and Rev. Campbell will be there.

VOTER REGISTRATION: The city bools were opened the ninth of March in prepartion for an election on the 13nth of April. The books will be opened only two weeks. Rev. Campbell might run for the office of city commissioner. Any registered voter is elegible for candidacy with a petition of 25 registered voters

We have been canvassing Quincy, contacting approximatelt 800 people . We cannot get an accirate count of the number of people registered due to a staff shortage. There was a line outside of the registars office on the 15th. Transporation is not being provided in mosy cases due to the proximity of the City Hall and lack of t time in which to canvass.

LIBERTY COUNTY

VOTERS LEAGUE: The vast majority of the members of the Voter's league consider the present ~~presidaeh~~ president overbearing and ~~desipd~~ spicable. In addition there is some friction between the moderates of the League headed by Mrs. Jones (the president) and the more militant faction of the group. Mrs. Jones is opposed to testing restaurants and is also hesitant about pressing suit for school integration. Many people have taken the view that if she remains in the organization they would leave it. The next meeting they hold will probably bring the whole situation to a head.

ANTI-POVERTY: A committee was appointed by the V.L. to start work on the anti-poverty plan. I am to meet with it theweek of the 20th. It is doubtful as to whether the county could start a plan by itself due to its small size and we will probably have to work with an adjoining county.

SCHOOL DESEGRGATION: Conditions at the Negro school in LIberty County are deplorable. It is a small school with only 140 pupils and eight teachers. 250 books in the ~~Li~~ library, no equipment in the science room, limited n umbe of subjects (no language other then video Spanish for lrst through 3rd graders) and overcrowded busses. A committee has also beeb formed for the purpose of desegregation by the V.L.. Parents of forty children have alsready retained John Due to sue the county to bring about a true integration plan

Respectfully submitted

Stuart Wechsler

Stuart Wechsler

TO: Mr. James McCain, Director of Organization-CORE
Mr. Richard Haley, Direcotr of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Sec.

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker--Jefferson & Madison Counties

DATE: March 15-31, 1965

SUBJECT: Progress Report NFCEP

School Pretest;

On the 10th of March Howard Academy's student marched on the school board in protest against the conditions at Howard Academy.

The principal of the school, Mr. Eddie L. Simpkins, suspended eight of the students from school. He claimed he expelled them for coming back on the school causing an uproar.

The parents went to see the superintendent in protest. He informed them that Mr. Simpkins enforce school regulation at Howard Academy.

2. During the week of the 15th I received some complaints from some of the Students in Madison stating that Mr. David Harris, owner of the Woodward Movie Theatre, refused to let them sit down stairs. Every Friday there is a free movie.

March 19 I went over to attend the movie with the students. He refused to let us in but he came out and started talking with me. He said, "If you want me to discontinue showing free shows I'll do it." I told him it is not up to me.and I just wanted him to stop showing segregated movies.

He stopped the movie and went up stairs with me and gave a speech to the Negroes. Telling them that He has been nice to them but this young man(pointing to me plus trying to get the Negroes to get angry with me) don't want you to have a free show. I told the children that I didn't want the free show to stop but if he continue to operate it segregated it must stop. When I finished all of the children followed me down stairs with the exception of about fifteen.

The police was called on the scene but no arrest was made.

I've learned that they've had editorials on the radio and in the newspaper asking me to come back and apologize and they'll start back showing free shows.

3. March 27, 1965 Sunday

Today as Doyle Thompson and I was walking through down Monticello a 1955 blue chev. with a white top--46-974---with two white boys in it passed us driving very slowly. They went around the block and came back as we were crossing the road. They then tried to run over us. They backed out(by this time we were on the sidewalk) and drove up on the sidewalk. When we reached the cross walk at the intersection they had parked there waiting for us to cross. We started to cross and they tried to hit us again. We jumped back on the curb. They remained parked there on the curb waiting for us to cross while we were waiting for each other they began to call us names--"Black nigger you want me to get out of here and beat you ass." "You black mother fuckers." and etc.

Mr. Alfred Parker of Route 2 Box 17; Monticello was passing by and noticed they were trying to run over us. Mr. Parker called us to his car and we went to report it to two city policemen.

I gave the police a description of the car plus the license number. They seem to be just as uncerned plus they didn,t write any thing down.

I went down town on Monday to see the chiefof police(I couldn't get him on Sunday). He asked me why I didn't report the incident time it happened. I told him I did report it to the police.

The FBI came by and the chif told me he would arrest the boy.

I have to go to court on April 5.

4. The Bi-Racial Committee set up for the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act held it first meeting on March 31 at the county court house. I went down with the intention os attending the meeting. A deputy sheriff met me at the door and asked me what i wanted. I told him I wanted to attend the m eeting. He claim he didn't know anything about a meeting. I then asked him to let me in and I'll go see if they are having a meeting. He walked off without letting me in.

At this meeting a Negro, Mr. William Tillman, was elected vice-presid

TO: MR. HALEY, SOUTHERN DIRECTOR - CORE
MR. JAMES T. MCCAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION - CORE

FROM: SPIVER W. GORDON, FIELD SECRETARY, FLORIDA - CORE

DATE: MARCH 30, 1965

SUBJECT: FIELD REPORT FOR PERIOD MARCH 15 - 31, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. has been very busy for the past fifteen days perparing for the on coming city election in Quincy, Florida. This plus attending meeting has really kept staff on it feet until the wee hours in the morning. Below we hope to give you a summary of what has been happening in North Florida.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Gadsden County:

Quincy, Florida the county seat has been the showplace of much political action on the part of local Civics Interest Group, and staff. The city of Quincy has a dilly of city charter in regard to politics and public office. The intent of the city ordinance is not to make a political affair out of a post on the city administration. For instance, candidates are not allowed to openly campaign for himself or seek the vote in any way himself. From sources in the community, this city ordinance will surely be broken by the white opponents, who is a large farmer who employed quite a few Negroes at one time. He still supervise a large number of them. He has made it known to those working under him that he will release them if they voted for Mr. Witt Campbell, the Negro Candidate for city commissioner. We are planning to counterattack this by speaking personally to each worker at this plant, thus getting someone to testify that this is true and get white candidate disqualified. We are planning a public meeting to have each candidate answer questions, since they won't be able to announce a plateform publicly. A group of citizens have been appointed to seek the court house steps for one of these affairs. If permission is granted for this we hope to have just the right questions for both candidates. The city registrar has supplies that we meed to be able to contact all the registered people by mail. He has also supplied us with names of the registered voters and from his list, we put 400 new voters in the city limits within two weeks.

Liberty County:

Bristol, Florida, the Liberty County Voter League continues to register more new voters. The problem there now is that the only people left to register are those who are too old or just don't won't to register. Since ww knocked the racial barriers down, we have had no trouble in that regard.

Jefferson County:

Monticello, Florida, the Monticello voter group had a rather slow down, attitude toward voter registration. Due to the fact that they ~~were~~ are concerned with one phase of work at a time. Atth

Con't

At this time this phase of work is the anti-poverty program. David Dukes is working with the group and he is trying to get them to concern themselves with all problems in their county. With adequate personell, money, and cars we could have done a much better job in Jefferson County.

Madison County:

Madison, Florida voter group has been trying to get its president to meet for some time but they have been without result. We have tried several times to get meetings in that area, but the problem is not that easy. We may go into some communities for years but if some type of leadership isn't established, then meetings are not enough. One must live and work in that area otherwise we are wasting our time. Madison County is such a place. We need two good workers and car to really do anything meaningful in terms of good community organization, and etc.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

Gadsden County:

The anti-poverty program as staff sees it could do much in terms of getting the community included in some type of community issue. However, because the Federal Government is what it is, and no really good guides were drawn to effectively administer this program whereby it will really do what it is intended to do (help the poor to help themselves), our experience in Quincy has been just the opposite. The white power structure has seen this loosely inforced program as a way to get richer and Negroes responsible for his stealing. Take Quincy, for instance, everyone appointed on the board of directors are part of the power structure of the middle class. Two of the board members are die hard millionaires and segregationists. The officers of cooperation if approved, are all connected with the public school system. The two Negro other principals are known as "uncles Toms" and the members, white, and superintendent of public education. These men are by their very jobs been known to maintain discrimination and segregation in the public school system. Perhaps our petition that Attorney Due drew up will have far reaching effect and will set a precedent by which the E. O. A. will act.

HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION:

Gadsden County:

Quincy, Florida:

Mr. J.Q. Kelly, a white businessman and CORE supporter has been arrested several times and have undergone much harrassment by the law official by the county and city by

for

his part in Civil Rights. A more detail report is attached. Attached also are sworn statement in other incidents in

WE learned later from the FBI's that the boys were arrested and charged with misuee of a motorvechile. Several pickets showed up at the city hall protesting the lack of police action by the law enforcement officers. No corrected action has been taken by the city to administer a remedy to the situation. Might I point out that during the time I was arrested there were several crosses burned in the community of the Negroes. When this was reported to a policeman, he ran up to David Dukes and asked him what did he want him to do. David told him to do his job and find the persons responsible. The officers pull his gun and said to David, "I settle my beef with this (meaning his drawn gun) and I'll soom as drop you now then to talk to you"

LIBERTY COUNTY

Bristol, Florida

Several workers went into a cafe thursday, March 25, 1965. Before going to the weekly meeting of the voter group. For getting out of there places and going into Mr. Charlie's cafe they were served cokes filled with salt and pepper and a lot of curse words for desert. A more detailed report is attached to this report by Stu. Weshbler. Also a complaint from a member of the Liberty County Voters League is attached.

LEGAL ARM:

John Due, our wonderful attorney has been so bogged down with work. He hasn't filed a case yet, but the petition he did, the one I sent you, is some very good work. The fact that he hasn't been paid since has been here also slowed him down in securing an office to work. He is very interested in the Rannie Forehand's case and the Clark Motor Court cases. The reason we haven't done anything of the desegregation of hospitals is because local CIG asked us to hold off until after the April 13th election. They don't want anything to hurt our candidate, Mr. Witt Campbell chances of being elected. Staff offered opposition, but we finally decided to go along with them in this matter.

Attorney Due is representing a Negro farmer who is about to lose his farm, his name is Mr. Reed. Mrs, James Nealy, came in to day and ask attorney Due to defend her husband who is charged with shooting a beverage agent. This is so involved, I will give a better report on this if Attorney Due takes the case.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) The following bills be paid as soon as possible:

A. Mr. Bill Robinson of Robinson Service Station the sum of $200.00

B. National Car Rental the sum of $767.84

C. We get at least 1 car and 1 worker, since Le

VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES FOR MARCH 15 - 31, 1965

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
JEFFERSON	100	58
MADISON	100	50
GADSDEN	450	400
LEON	185	90
LIBERTY	75	15

SWORN AFFIDAVIT March 22, 1965

I, Spiver W. Gordon along with Attorney Due, went into the Clark's Motor Court establishment on Saturday, March 22, 1965, to eat. We sat at the first table near the door. We sat for 15 minutes without getting service. During the time we sat there, a lady and man sat at a table across from us. The lady we found out later was the waitress. This lady got up much later after we had been there. She went into another room and talked with a lady whom I recognized as Mrs. Clark, the owner of the establishment. They talked for a while, then the lady returned and sat down. I got up and went to the table where the two were sitting and asked, "Are you going to serve?" She replied, "No, I ain't." I then started toward the other lady, Mrs. Clarks. I replied, "Are you the owner?" She then replied, "I am". I then asked her if they intended to serve us. She replied, "We'll closed." I then asked her whether the sign mean that she was closed. It said open 24 hours a day. She then replied, "Our stoves are broken and we ain't cooking. I then told her that there was another man sitting out in the establishment. She replied, "He's just drinking coffee." We replied, "All we wanted was coffee, but no one saw fit to come over to our table to see if we wanted anything. She replied, "We ain't serving ya'll."

Signature of Witness

Signature of Complaintant

Signature of Witness

Signature of Complainta

March 22,1965

SWORN AFFADIVIT:

On march 22,1965 I, Spiver W. Gordon, along with Atty. John Due did enter the front door of the Havana Terminal Diner which is located on highway #27 in the city of Havana, Florida. As we pulled the door open and went inside, a little short fat man jumped to his feet and said, "Hold it!""Hold it!"We stopped as he was standing in our way, now. I replied,"What seems to be the trouble?"We only want to be served." He then replied, "Come on outside, I want to talk to you." We went outside and Attorney Due asked why we couldn't be served. He replied,"I only serve dinners and I don't serve ya'll kind up front. You can go to the back door." We tried to explain the law to him but by now he was red in the face and said, "I ain't served them yet, (Meaning Negroes) and I don't intend to.

signature of witness

signature of complanist

signature of witness

signature of complanist

Sworn Affidavit March 27, 1965

Thursady March 25, 1965 at approximately 7.45p.m. I Stuart Wechsler, along with Spiver Gordon, Johnny Watson, John Due Sadie Gordon and Francina Moore entered the Apalachee Restaurant in the town of Bristol, Liberty Florida. As we entered a white man sitting at one of the first tables said, "You still looking for trouble son of a bitch?" We did not reply and continued to a large table near the rear. We sat for around ten minutes. After this time a white man wearing spectacles approached the table (we believe that he is Wilhart Neubank owner of the restaurant) and said "You niggers want something?" None of us replied. He stood watching for a few minutes and then threw the menues on the tables. He then said "Alright what do you want?" Gordon asked for a Dr. Pepper. Neubank replied, "We ain't got got Dr.Pepper." Gordon then ordered a Coke. Due ordered coffee. I asked Neubank what kind of pie he had. He left and returned a few minutes later and said "We dont have any pie." Gordon said that, "We would like a little more courteous service." Neubank replied that, "I will serve you any goddamn way I please and I don't want any more remarks from you." I then ordered a chocolate milk. Neubank returned with two Cokes and the milk. Due accepted the Coke instead of asking for his coffee. Upon tasting the Cokes Due and Gordon found their drinks to be a foul concoction of Coke, salt and pepper. My milk was untampered with. Gordon and Due did not drink the Cokes but everything was paid for.

Witness. Spiver W. Gordon Stuart Wechsler

Southern Office

PETITION

To Mr. Sargent Shriver, March 17, 1965
Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Offices of the President
Washington, D. C.

Regarding:
" Gadsden Community Action, Inc.," a to be incorporated organization of Gadsden County.

---

1. Comes now the undersigned petitoners through their counsel, John Due, Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund to pray for certain redress, relief, and action by your office.

2. Your petioners are individuals who represent themselves individually or who represent groups, who are residents of areas in Gadsden County in which community action programs will be carried out, and of members of the groups to be served and/or private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low income individuals and families.

3. " Gadsden Community Action, Inc." at present is a non-entity describing and association seeking to be incorporated in the State of Florida comprised of a temporary anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida. The past temporary chairman is Mr. John Snipes, whose Post Office Box is 821, Quincy, Florida. The names of the incorporators are as follows:

Everett Gay	P. O. 759, Quincy, Florida
Lewis Robinson	Rt. 3, Box 434, Quincy, Florida
E. H. Fletcher	P. O. 5, Greensboro, Florida
E. W. Scarborough	P. O. 485, Chattahocchee, Florida
T. L. Maxwell	P. O. 230, Quincy, Florida
W. E. Willis	P. O. 97, Greensboro, Florida
Willie L. Williams	P. O. 166, Quincy, Florida
L. R. Evans	P. O. 333, Quincy, Florida
Robert Bryant	P. O. 793, Quincy, Florida
Joseph Roberts	P. O. 751, Quincy, Florida
Byram Suber	P. O. 37, Gretna, Florida
W. K. Cowert	P. O. 618, Havana, Florida
Velton Banks	Rt. 2, Box 36, Quincy, Florida
John W. Snipes	P. O. 821, Quincy, Florida
Felix Moten	619 Lincoln, Quincy, Florida

At a meeting of the above steering committee, March, 16 the following persons from the steering committee were named as officers of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." and are presently serving the temporary committee and will serve as officers of the corporation as provided under the Articles of Incorporation, Article VII, Section 1 and 2. Their names are as follows:

President, Everett Gay, a member of the white race whose outside capacity is being member of the City Commissioners of the City of Quincy, Florida.

Vice Chairman, Robert Bryant, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Assistant Principal of an all Negro high school and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

Secretary, Willie Williams, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Principal of the all Negro North Side High School, Havana, Gadsden County, and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

4. The petitioners do not present this petition to seek exercise of the Director's **authority under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Law nor do the petitioners allege racial discrimination under the Civil Rights Laws and the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.**

5. The petitioners present this petition to seek exercise of the authority of the Director under Title VI, 602 (m), Title II, Section 202 (b), and Section 2 of Findings and Declarations of Purpose of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT AND LAW

6. The maker of this petition is an attorney and Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, a non-profit corporation engaged in educational and legal purposes regarding Civil Rights. The purpose and function of the attorney as regards this petition is to be available to assist and advise professional employees of CORE, to assist and advise other civil rights groups, to assist, advise, and represent individuals and community groups, and in such capacity have been retained by the petitioners but without fee.

7. Because of the history of racial discrimination and segregation in the Southern States have had the effect of excluding groups of persons because of race from active participation on an equal basis in the general society of the United States, and one effect of it has been the consequences of poverty, and because mere legal cessation of the practice and policy of racial discrimination will not remedy the effects and consequences of racial discrimination, the petitioners allege the need for affirmative relief. Upon belief that the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law has a purpose of providing this relief, the maker of this petition has been in his official capacity interested in the administration of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law in North Florida, specifically Title II, Section 202 (a) (3), and said maker has interpreted this section and the petitioners allege it to be true and correct. The interpretation is as follows:

(a) Techniques for Mobilization and Coordination of Recources.

Regardless of the structure or scope of the organization or association seeking financial assistance for the development, conduct and administration of community action programs, effective mobilization and utilization of the community's resources will generally require that an opportunity to participate in policy discussion and program development be given to public agencies which have responsibility for every aspect of anti-poverty action (such as school, welfare, health, housing, and employment agencies) and to private groups, including groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families. Appropriate methods of achieving such participation include the following:

(1) Representation of the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, or policy committees of the community action organization.

(2) Creation of an advisory committee or committees with responsibilities to discuss, critize, and approve plans submitted by the community action organization.

(3) Delegation or subcontracting of appropriate responsibilities in developing, conducting or administering a part or parts of community action program. (Any such delegation is subject to the specific approval of the office of Economic Opportunity and must be submitted in either the origional application for federal assistance under Title II-A, or in a supplemental application outlining the delegation and requesting approval).

(b) Participation of the Residents of the Community to be Served.

A community action program must be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of all areas or neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out and are members of groups to be served. These residents should have demonstrated or have a reputation of local indigenous leadership, and should include those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community or, should include those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

Where an applicant fails to show such above participation of the residents of the community to be served including those residents who have demonstrated or have a reputation of indigenous leadership or those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of monority groups or groups of poverty, the applicant must provide evidence why it is not possible to develop such participation. Therefore, residents of the areas and members of the groups served should panticipate through, but not limited to:

(1) Representation on the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, policy committees and advisory boards with suthority and power.

(2) Use of existing neighborhood organizations, for advice on program and for actual conduct and administration of elements of neighborhood based programs unless such actual conduct and administration is proven to be inpracticable.

(3) Employment, to the maximum extent possible, in jobs created under the community action program, such employment opportunities to be maximized insofar as possible through the identification of talks not requiring professional training.

(c) The granting of Federal Assistance.

The existence of a broadly-based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance, as provided for technical assistance, under Title II. Section 206. But as per required as stated in Sections (a) and (b), there is required resident participation and groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families, to all stages of a community action program, including preliminary stage and/or inception stage.

This interpretation would allow for the following implementation: A person or group which desires to initiate a community action program should hold a public meeting at a large public place and invite the public, including representatives from all private groups and public groups, to present an informational program. There should also be invited, experts from state, local, and federal bodies to give information about the purposes, programs, and implementation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The sponsoring group or person would then hold a second public meeting within a reasonable time, (more than one week) in order to allow the community to digest the import of the law. At such public meeting a temporary committee be formed with a temporary chairman. The committee may be as small as four, but must be broadly representative of the community, including residents to be served by the program as described in (a) and (b) of above. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of developing articles of incorporation which is simple in form and general in scope. These articles of incorporation should include provisions which assure maximum participation of residents to be served by providing liberal membership requirements for new members of the corporation and to provide requirements for the election of the Board of Directors to be held frequently, at least annually; that the term of office be no more than one year. The articles of incorporation should also require that a person who has served on the temporary committee shall terminate unless named as an officer of the corporation, and that it shall be the responsibility of the newly named officers to hold a third public meeting within one month of the association having become a legal non-profit corporation, in order to elect a Board of Directors and officers of the corporation, using guidelines and procedures which would assure compliance of (a) and (b). (It is proper to make allowances in order to comply with State Laws regulating provate corporations).

PROTEST AGAINST EXISTING INTERPRETATION BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

8. There is published by the Office of Economic Opportunity a Guide to Community Action Program Grants, dated November 6, 1964. Said Guide is made available to individuals, private groups, state and local agencies. In it is shown on page B-2, Paragraph 4 that "requirement" of resident participation of those to be served applies to all stages of a community action program, from its inception on. (emphasis added) However page B-4 Paragraph 5 of the Guide states, "the existance of a broadly based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance. (emphasis added)

Paragraph 5 clearly allows for an interpretation of the policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity to be satisfied if the initial applicant for a community action program not be broadly representative, as described in (a) and (b) of Paragraph 7 of this petition, if the purpose of the applicant is to seek technical assistance to develop a community action that is broadly representative under Section 206 of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The already weak language inherant in Paragraph 5 of the Guide implying a requirement of developing a broadly-based agency with such technical assistance is then nullified by the permissive, ambiguous , discretionary language of Paragraph 3, page B-2 such as..." Among the means to insure participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served are: etc."

The result is to encourage local communities to establish so-called "Blue Ribbon" Community Action Boards of Directors at the initial stages without participation, if not intentional exclusion, of residents of the areas to be served, and because of "permissive" language of Paragraph 3 of the Guide, allows participation of the residents to be served only on advisory committees, Section 3 (a), page B-2, without authority or power.

We therefore allege that the above to be an unreasonable, vague, contradictory, ambiguous and arbitrary interpretation offered by the Guide, and blatently contrary to the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law of 1964.

9. Gadsden Community Action, Inc.. although it is broadly representative of the community on a bi-racial basis, because of defects in the above mentioned Guide, and because of explanatory information provided by the State Coordinating Office of the Economic Opportunity Law in the State of Florida has been denying and contradicting the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law as heretofore set forth in Paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of this petition, based on the following allegations of fact:

(a) There was a call meeting, with invitations by letter, at the Gadsden County Court House, City of Quincy, Florida, February 22, 1965. This meeting was not closed to the public but it had not been publicized in any reasonable manner to procure the participation by residents of the community who would be served by a community action program. It is our belief that this meeting was sponsored by the Quincy Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. L. Maxwell, a leading figure in the city of Quincy and a member of the County Commissioners of Gadsden County.

One of the persons invited to this meeting is Reverend J. L. Crutcher, President of the Civic Interest Group, a predominately Negro civic organization. The said Reverend Crutcher attended this meeting. Another of the persons who attended this meeting was Dr. Samuel Hand, the Coordinator and Director of the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Said Dr. Samuel Hand gave information pertaining to the operation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

At this meeting, Mr. John Snipes was nominated as temporary chairman of a anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida, by Mr. T. L. Maxwell. The motion was seconded by Reverend Crutcher. Mr. Snipes was then elected temporary chairman of the steering committee by this meeting.

Mr. John Snipes assumed the responsibility or was charged with the responsibility of establishing a bi-racial steering committee equally distributed among the races. It is admitted that he in good faith at this time believed that there were only two representative Negro groups concerned with low-income individuals and families. Because no other groups were present, because of lack of invitation and publicity, it was therefore ruled that the Negro representatives be from the two present groups, three each, from the Civic Interest Group and the Negro Business and Civic League. He further ruled that the representatives of the white race be members of the local governmental bodies, since he in good faith believed that these persons would procure cooperation from the local governmental bodies.

Although it is admitted that the decisions of Mr. John Shipes were made in good faith based on informationand advice from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, as provided in its Guide, and from the State Office of Economic Opportunity, these decisions and actions show a pattern and practice of denying and contradicting the intent of the Economic Opportunity Law, because by ommission they exclude residents of the county who are of the white rade who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law.

(b) The Civic Interest Group in the first week of February 1965 held a meeting and decided to sponsor the establishment of a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Law. It decided to seek permission to hold a public meeting in the Court House on February 24, 1965, and upon advice of counsel, decided that the February 24th meeting be a public meeting for informational purposes only and then hold a subsequent meeting to elect a temporary steering committee after a reasonable time for the persons and groups attending the public meeting to digest the import of the Law and to choose or consider its representatives.

However with publishing of an announcement of such a meeting and with invitations sent to all groups and associations for the February 24, 1965 meeting, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and other unknown parties interfered with the process and purposes of the Civic Interest Group to provide information to the community before the establishment of a temporary committee by having a call meeting as described in (a). The unpublished call meeting and the establishment of the anti-poverty steering committee has the necessary result of denying by ommission if not by commission participation by residents of areas to be served who would benefit or be served by the Economic Opportunity Law at the initial or preliminary stages.

(c) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee (Gadsden Community Action, Inc.) have ten(10) representatives from the city of Quincy, five(5) representatives from other areas. One(1) representative outside the city of Quincy may be considered as one who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law. The result is that either by omission or commission, maximum participation of residents to be served from all areas is not provided.

(d) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee have held closed meetings on March 8 and March 16. On both occasions, visitors have been allowed to make statements which have been recorded for the minutes of the steering committee, but in both instances, such visitors have been requested to leave.

This practice of having closed meetings without the right of observation by interested parties or persons tends to exclude participation by groups concerned with the poor and to exclude residents of the area who would benefit from the Law. Such a policy denies the opportunity to receive information in the most meaningful manner.

This result is not remedied by the procedure of transcribing the minutes of the said steering committee and providing for the availability of the minutes to the public, since a protest made by representatives of CORE was edited from or striken from the the published minutes of the steering committees closed meeting of March 8, 1965.

(e) The steering committee and its chairman has adopted the policy or practice of excluding, either as an observer, or as a member of the official representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a New York Corporation, and representatives of local autonomous chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality on the ground that the representatives of CORE are non-resident and that CORE is a "national" organization and participation shall be reserved for local residents or representatives from local organizations only. Such a policy is contrary to the intent of the Law, in that it tends to exclude private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families.

(f) The articles of incorporation adopted by the steering committee for Gadsden Community Action, Inc., were adopted without due consideration by the members of the steering committee.

(g) Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation, as adopted by the anti-poverty steering committee provides for stagered elections of a Board of Directors for the new corporation, with the maximum term of office being for three years, which has the result of a closed corproation, and minimizes maximum participation by residents and groups of the community as provided for under the Law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, petitioners respectfully pray that the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity exercise authority under Title II, Section 202 (b), and Title VI, Section 602 (m) and that authority reasonably implied under and from, Section 2 from the Findings and Declarations of Purpose Clause of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law and:

1. Speedily render interpretive advice, criteria, and guide to the Economic Opportunity Law that interpretation alleged to be the true, reasonable and correct interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraphs 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c), of this petition, and that the present Guide to the Economic Opportunity Law presently in circulation and published by the Office of Economic Opportunity be recalled from circulation and ceased to be used as interpretative advice, unless modified to include the interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraph 6.

2. Instruct, order, or rule that no technical assistance or financial assistance be given to any group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." or any similar group from Gadsden County with the same officers, board of directors, or temporary committee, which is limited to the same individual persons described in Paragraph 3 of this petition.

3. In the alternative to the second prayer, the petitioners humbly pray that in a grant of financial assistance or technical assistance to a group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc", the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity order, rule, or decide that such grant is an inital grant for technical assistance under Section 205 only under the following conditions and guides:

(a) The group known as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc". shall be known as the sponsering group only until (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), of this prayer is complied with.

(b) The initial phase of a program submitted for technical assistance be for the specific purpose of mobilizing and utilizing the community resources as described in Paragraph 6 (a) of this petition, specifically including private groups which are intimately concerned with low-income groups, not excluding national groups or state groups, and also for the specific purpose of assuring the participation of residents of the community to be served as described in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition, including those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community and those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

(c) To carry out the initial phase as described in 3. (b) of this prayer, " Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", shall hire an Executive Director without regard to race, color, creed or sex, with background, education and experience in the area of human relations, or intergroup relations, or social welfare, or social work, and such salary should be liberal and near those salaries given other executive directors in the United States doing the same kind of work. Such Executive Director shall have the descretion and authority to hire a staff which is responsible to him.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", and its Executive Director to develop a community action program which shall provide that the board of directors include those private groups, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (a) and those residents to be served, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition. Specifically, a Board of Directors shall retain the bi-racial characteristics of the anti-poverty steering committee as described in Paragraph 3 of this petition but to include Negro residents to be served and white residents to be served. The Board of Directors shall be representative of all areas of the County. These residents shall be in the majority on all policy committees or advisory boards having ultimate authority over programs and administration.

(e) Any proceeding by any body or agency of a body seeking financial assistance or tchnical assistance shall be open to the public.

(f) So far as the orderly conduct of business by "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", or by a subsequent Board of Directors, or so far as the exercise of the function of the Executive Director, any interested person may appear before the agency or Director, or its responsible officers and employees for the presentation, adjustment, or determination of any issue, request, or proceeding, or in conniction with the function of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", Board of Directors, and Executive Director. Any matter so presented shall be concluded with stipulated findings and grounds for the conclusion and so concluded with reasonable dispatch.

4. That the Director further provide that there shall be no policy of exclusion of groups or individuals who are deemed controversial in the community or who are deemed non-resident, or non-local, either on the Board of Directors or as members of the Corporation.

5. That the Director further take all and any administrative action or grant all or any administrative relief as may be necessary.

by counsel

John Due
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

By the petitioners:

Mrs Altomeas Jackson P.O. Box 252
Negro Progressive Club River Junction Fla
Johnny Lee Watson Route 2 Box 370A Quincy, Fla
Quincy CORE
Rev. W. H. Fortson N.A.A.C.P. Pre - P.O. Box 58E Havana Fla
Mrs. Thelma K. Robinson Pres. Steven Elem. PTA. Box 833 Quincy, Fla
Spiver W. Gordon, Field Sect. Core, Florida. Rt. 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Fla

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 . Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident 2-20-1965 2. Time of Day 1:10 p.n.

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.)

Apalachee Restaurant

4. Address R 12 (Number) (Street) (City)tol, F(State)a

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

[redacted]es Howard Hawkins, Carolyn Marlowe, and Myself Hein Marlowe went to the Apalachee Restaurant Saturday, February 20, 1965 at appoximately 1:10 p.m. Five minutes after we arrived the owner, Wilhart Neubank came in. He made a phone call to the sheriff. After the call he came to the table and shouted, "Do you niggers want to be served." and he threw the menus to the table. We ordered chicken. [redacted]went behind the counter and yelled "niggers what do you want to drink?" We remained silent and he repeated his question. He [redacted]t out the chichen but it was raw. A white man, May Shuler, came to the table and asked James Hawkins, "Who sent you, that damn Johnson or Collins?" "I don't own the place and I can say anything I want to you, you you black son-of-bitch". Prior to this he had been sitting with his little girl and said while pointing to our table, "Thats a nigger and I mean a black nigger". He left the restaurant and begzn to ride up

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.)

North Florida Citizenship Education Campaign
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Complaint and Testing Form

1. Date of Incident 2-20-1965 2. Time of Day 1:10

3. Name of Business or Official (registrar, police, etc.)

Apalachee Restaurant

4. Address Rt. 12, (Number) (Street) Bristol, (City) Florida (State)

5. In the lines below give a brief, factual description of what happened. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were witnesses present? Was their violence? Registration irregularities?)

and down the road in his truck.

On Tuesday February 23, 1965, We went to the sheriff's office to see if we could get Shuler arrested on the charges of open profanity. The sheriff was very rude. He told us to see Judge Reddy. We went to the judge and we asked him about the charges but he only asked us many questions cerning our background, address and where my husband worked. He told us that he would let us know about the warrant. We have not heard from him yet.

Complainant's signature

Helen Marlowe
(Name)

Rte 1 B 4 L
(Number, Street)

Bristol Fla 32321
(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter or Project)

Insert two carbons, thus making three copies of this form. Send one to the central office (address above). Send one to Dept. of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. Send one to Civil Rights Division, Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.)

N. F. C. R. P. - CORE
Route 3 Box428-F
Quincy, Florida 627-8458
ATTN: Spiver W. Gordon

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For the second time this month, Mr. J. Q. Kelly, a white businessmen in Quincy, Florida, was subjected to official harrassment and arrest because of his connection with CORE and Civil Rights activities. Mr. Kelly's arrest at the hands of Quincy Police came after his refusal to bow down before the arbitrary enforcement of city ordinances. He had been granted a state permit to make needed improvements on his property fronting a state road. Despite their permit Quincy refused to grant permission and arrested one of Mr. Kelly's employers when he began the work. Upon hearing of the arrest, Mr. Kelly stating that "one hundred years of the oppression of war is too long", and that he would do anything in his power to see that all people were treated justly" began working on the improvement in front of his store in a deliberate attempt to comrt arrest and highlight the need for a moral committment by the decent white southerns to the cause of Civil Rights. Mr. Kelly retained John Due, CORE lawyer and has institued appeal procedures after his speedy conviction for failure to obtain a building permit in Quincy's city court. Mr. Kelly has charged thattheir arrest and a previous one at the hand of the sheriff's department on a triumphed up charge of disorderly conduct are the result of his involvement with civil rights.

In addition Mr. Kelly's insurance has been cancelled by four succeeding companies and the town bank refused to do business with him. Also the Southern Regional Office of the V.S

Post Office had approved an option to build a branch on kelly's property. The city commissioners of Havana (10 miles north of Quincy) voted unanimously not to approve construction on that site.

He has given many donations to local civil rights groups. he hired and works Negro personnell in his stores and made possible a program to train Negroes for position in retail food stores.

Negro Qualifies For Seat On Quincy City Commission

Sam McMillan Also Seeks Post Being Vacated

Howard Fletcher To Retire When His Term Expires

A unique situation developed here last week when Witt Campbell, principal of Stevens Elementary School, became the first Negro to seek a seat on the Quincy City Commission. The incumbent commissioner, Howard Fletcher, who has held the seat for the past 15 years, decided several weeks ago that he would not be available for another term.

Sam B. McMillan, Quincy tobacco packer and grower, qualified for that position Tuesday afternoon and will oppose Campbell.

A general election will be held in the City of Quincy on Tuesday, April 13, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. at which time a commissioner will be named for a three year term and who will be officially installed on Friday, April 16.

Campbell, a 54 year old veteran of World War II, was born in Gadsden County and received his grade school education here. He is a graduate of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, with a bachelor of science degree and received a master of arts degree in supervision and administration from Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee. He has held positions in the county school system since 1934 and for the past ten years he has been principal of Stevens Elementary. He is married to the former Ola Scott and the father of one son, Alton, 9.

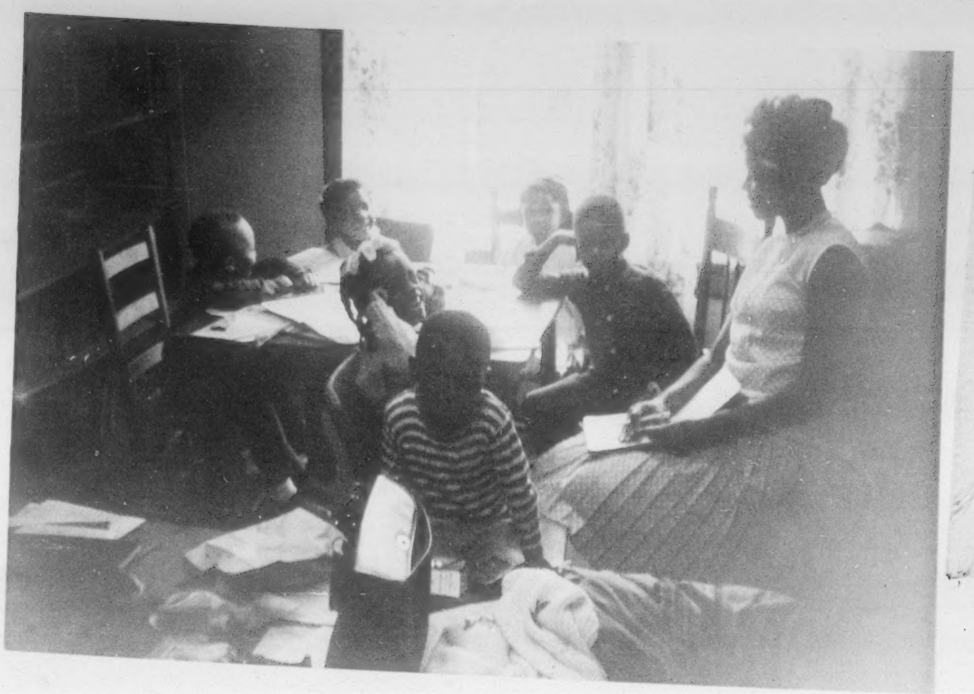
Fletcher Won't Run

I appreciate very much the honor of having been permitted to serve as a City Commissioner for the past 15 years. I am also grateful to those who have expressed an interest in my continuing in this position, but I feel that I have served long enough and it is my wish to retire at the expiration of my current term of office.

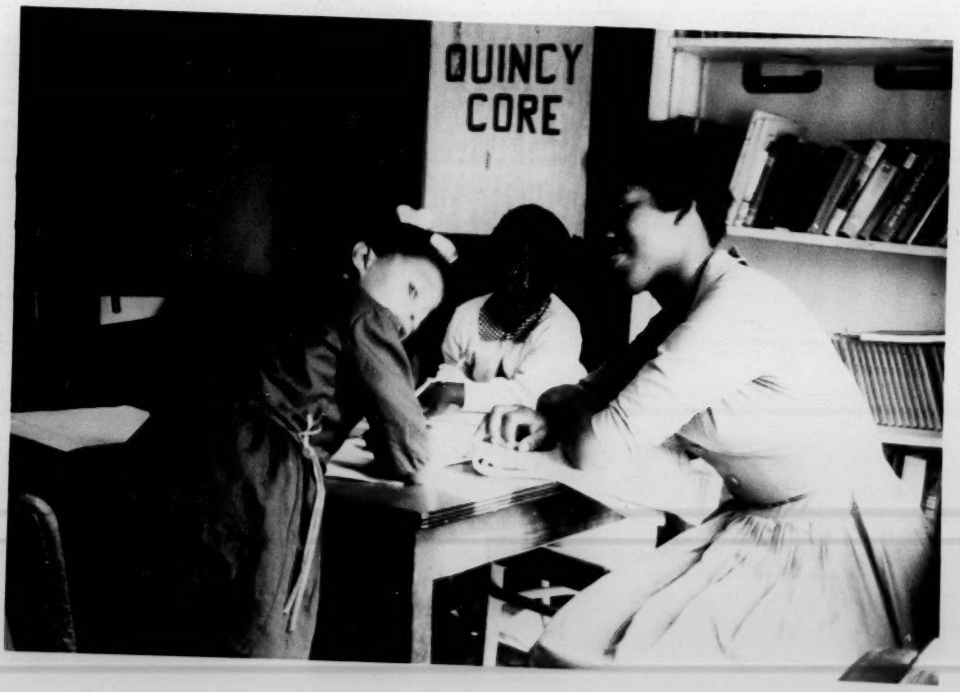
I shall remain deeply interested in the future progress and welfare of Quincy and assure the remaining and future commissioners of my full support in their unselfish endeavor to provide Quincy with the quality of government to which it is accustomed and of which it has every right to be proud.

Howard Fletcher

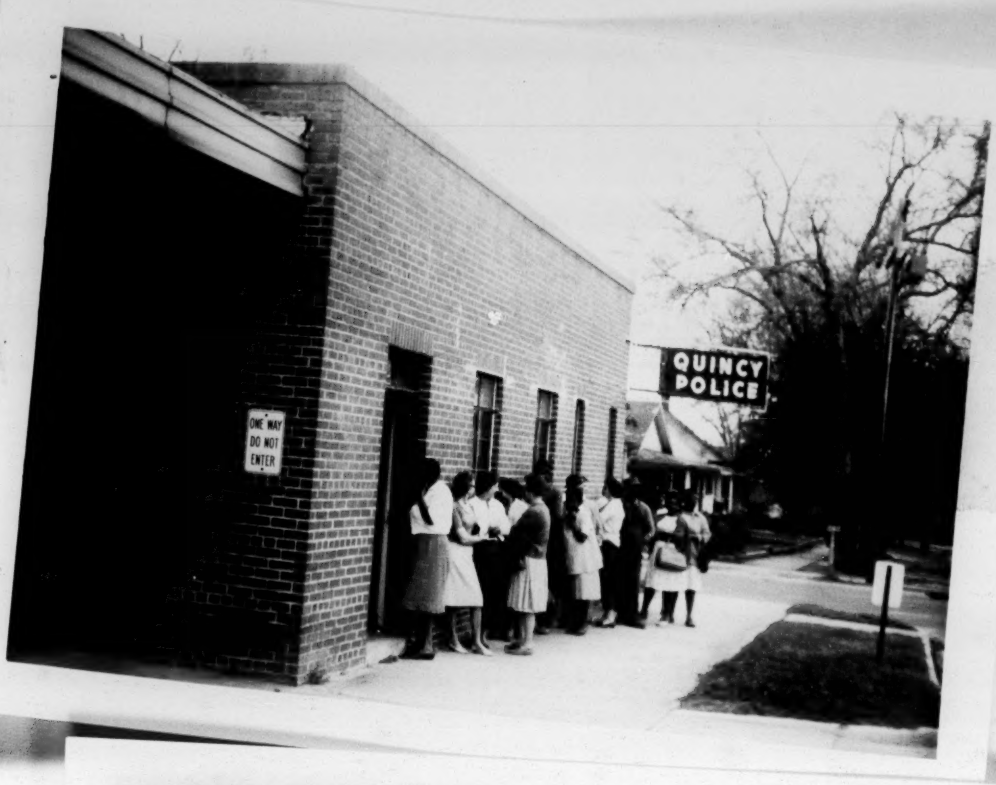
Gadsden County Times
Thursday April 1, 1963



Class of Students with Task Force Worker Sadie Gordon, who is teaching them. March 23, 1965, Quincy, Florida



Kathy Garner, Kathy Hedges and Sadie Gordon in Freedom School. March 23, 1965, Quincy, Fla.


ONE WAY DO NOT ENTER
QUINCY POLICE

ONE WAY DO NOT ENTER
QUINCY POLICE

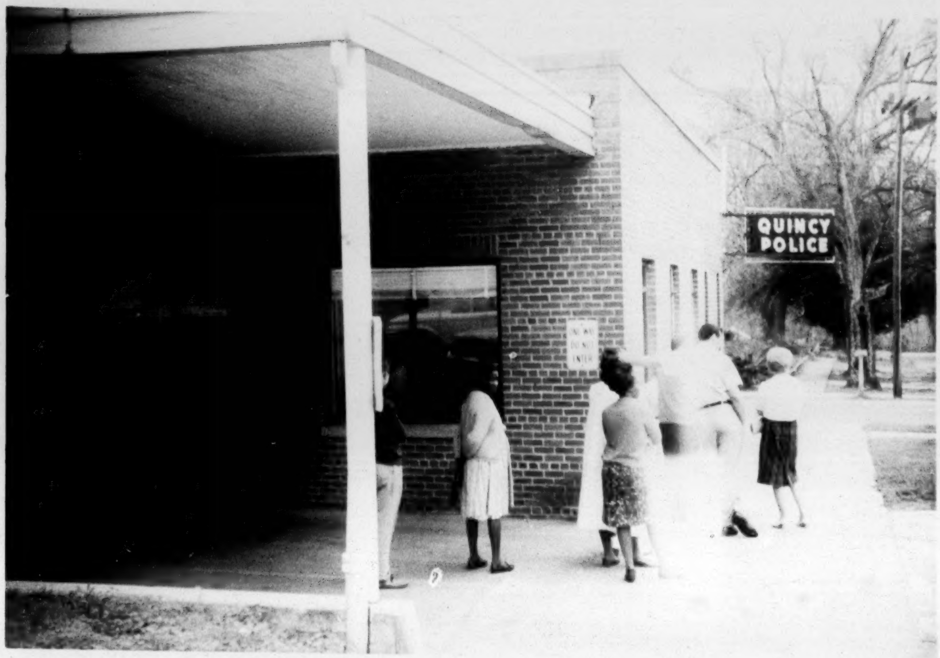
QUINCY POLICE

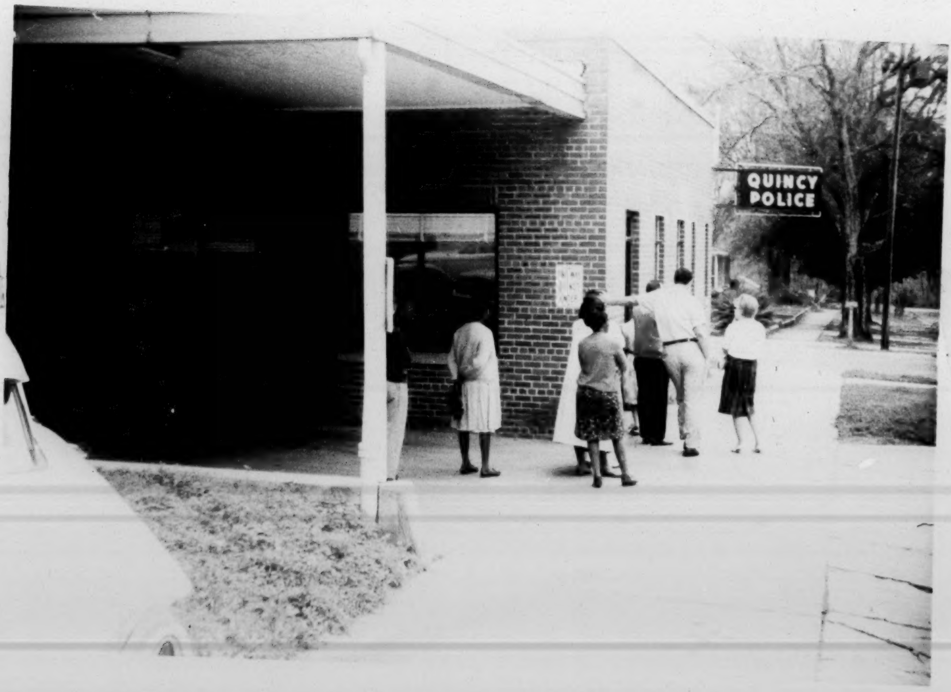
Negroes at city
hall Quincy, Fla.
to register to
vote in City
election On
April 13, 1965
photos taken
March 23, 1964

Core netted
400 negroes to
City rolls

Total Registration
2007

Negro?
White?


QUINCY POLICE
ONE WAY DO NOT ENTER


QUINCY POLICE

St. Petersburg Times, Friday, April 2, 1965

CHOOL PRINCIPAL

Negro Seeks Seat On Quincy Board

QUINCY (UPI) — Witt Alton Campbell, Quincy Negro school principal, qualified yesterday as a candidate for the City Commission in this rural tobacco-growing town.

Campbell is the first Negro to run for the local City Commission, but a Negro candidate for sheriff received a couple of thousand votes in the 1964 election.

Campbell, a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College with a master's degree from Florida A&M University, is principal of Stevens Elementary School.

Campbell said he is running at the request of a number of citizens who approached him with a petition urging that he seek the office.

He said he is running on a platform of improved traffic signals, increased industry and better recreational facilities for all citizens.

The election is scheduled for April 13.

Quincy and Gadsden County has been the target of a strong voter registration drive by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in recent months.

Mr. Witt Campbell Core supporter run for city Commission St. Pete time, April 2, 1965

CORE Asks Gadsden Poverty Fund Boycott

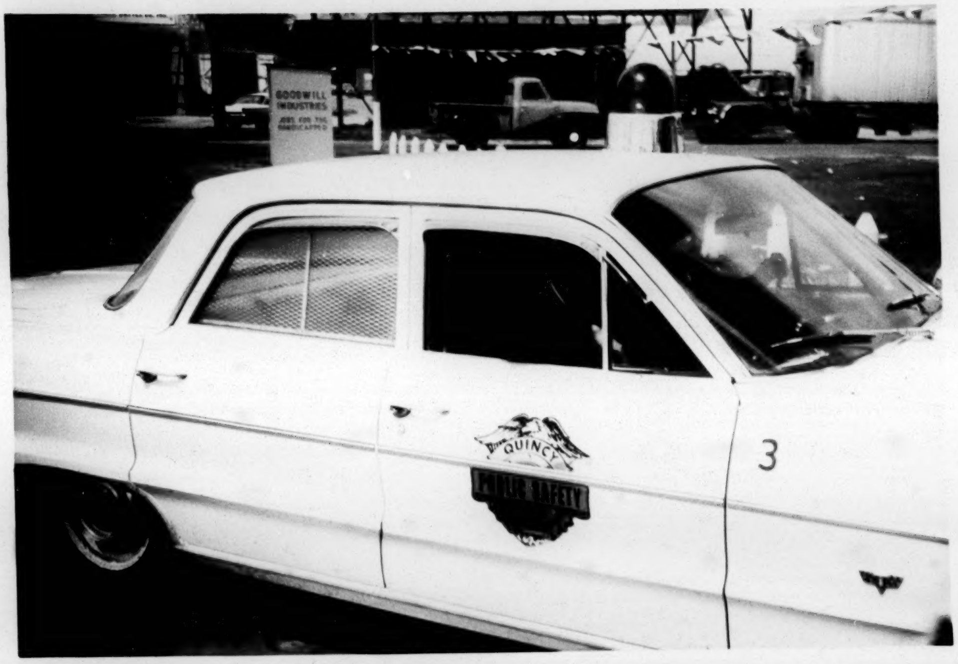
QUINCY (UPI) — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Tuesday asked the economic opportunity office in Washington to withhold federal funds from Gadsden County's anti-poverty program because it doesn't represent low income white persons.

Negro attorney John Due said technical and financial assistance should not be provided because the county's proposed organization to administer the program did not include a representative of white persons who would be most benefited.

St. Pete times
April 2, 1965
a more detailed report of protest is on it way to you.

Mr. J.P. Kelly, white CORE member and local Businessman being arrested by city police for breaking side walk to ~~the~~ intrance of his store. Mr. Kelly secured a State permit to break ~~walk~~ permit, refused by city. The ~~p~~ property belongs to State. Tried and fine $25.00. He refused to ~~make~~ pay fine. Secur attorney John Rue to appeal his case. He replied. "I will fight to the end. A hundred years is to long."

Arrested March 29, 1965, Quincy, Fla.


GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
JOBS FOR THE HANDICAPPED
QUINCY
PUBLIC SAFETY
3

Mr. J.Q. Kelly in police
Car to jail

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, North Florida
Mr. C. McCain, Department of Organization

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force, Florida

DATE: March 31, 1965

SUBJECT: Field report for Gadsden and Liberty Counties March 16-31

GADSDEN COUNTY

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: Plans to publicise the true meaning of the p pupil placement plan have been rather unsuccessful. A meeting in Quincy was poorly attended due to poor publicity. (CIG appears to have done a minimum of publicity for the meeting.)

A meeting set up in Chattahoochee last week had the spectacular turnout of two...neither of whom had any children of school age. A severe rainstorm and tornado warnings kept mosyt of the people away. A joint CIG-CORE committee has been set up with the express purpose of working on the school desegregation issue.

AN TI*POVERTY: Nothing has transpired concerning the program with the exception of the petition filed by John Due.

I have discussed the possibility of forming a credit union with John There isa great need for a place where people can borrow money at something less than usurious rates. The Negroes of Gadsden county live on credit to a very great extent. Farmers moved by the plight of their workers are willing to lend money at 15 to 20% interest and thus coincidently strengthen their hold on the workers.

VOTER REGISTRATION: The city registration books closed on April 23rd. During the two week registration period 500 people were registered of whom approximately 400 were Negroes. This brings to 2007 the total number of registrants in the city. If the figure of 452 Negroes previously registered is correct then there should be nearly 850 registered N egroes in the city of Quincy.

Rev. Campbell has qualified as a candidate for the election. He will be opposed by Sam McMillon, manager of a big Tobacco Farming- Packing house operation. Campbell has been getting good coverage from all the news media including both local and state papers.

MISCELLANEOUS: We have had several reports of abuses in the sheriffs department including the jail. A woman reported an incident which took place at Clark's Motor Court. It involves an attempt by Robert Martins to make an apperantly false arrest and a force d entry by Martins. I have been trying to get in touch with one of the principals involved but he is in hiding and I have yet to make contact.

Thomas Smith has transferred the old Leon County prison camp to one of his farms. There are numerous rumors as to what he intends to do with the camp, including one that he will bring in migrant l labor. We are trying to find out what he will actually be using it for. As of n w considering Smith's reputation and the fact that t the workfarm is surrounded by a tenfoot high barbwire tipped fence we feel that his use of the farm might not be kosher.

CHAT TAHOOCHEE: A meeting was held last week in an effort to get the young people involved and moving. It was decidied to attempt to desegregate the uptown facilities. The first attempt will be a t the movies, April 3. Twenty to thrity of the kids will attempt to buy tickets on the white side. If they are refused they will stage a stand in until they are allowed to use the facilities.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING We are now conducting a job training program. J.Q. Kelly has given us the use of a cash register. One of his employees is conducting the class three days a week. There are four people currently taking the course.

The type of follow-up has not been mapped out as of yet. however Staff and CIG will soon begin a campaign to determone whether or not downtown merchants will hire Negroes. If a sufficiently large body of skilled ~~ofr-~~ or semi-skilled personnel could be developed these store owners will be forced to acknowledge the fact that qualified people are available for jobs.

LIBERTY COUNTY

VR is continueing in Liberty County at the rate of 2 and three people per week. Although this figuer might not be too imposing; considered in relation to the size of the county the figure is quite satisfactory.

AN TI*POVERTY the committee has decided upon the forma tion of a coop-At their next Voter's League meeting John Due will draw up a charter for their ~~opr~~ organization.

PUBLIC ACCOMODATION S A group of us (CORE staff) went to the Apalachee Re staurant. We were served salt and peppered Cokes. This is the same place that served some community people raw chicken a while back. Complaints have been filed in both cases.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: We had planned to go ijto LIberty County to retainers from the out~~lini~~lying areas however our transportation broke down and we never made it there.

Field Report
Tallahassee, Florida

Le Faucette, task force

March 1 thru 15, 1965

Voter Registration

Canvassing of Tallahassee was resumed following last months city election. In which William Cates (see previous report) was elected. Of those contacted one fifth were unregistered. In most instances they agreet to register.

Canvassing also began in Quincy with the opening of the city registration books. Again a majority of those contacted agreed to register.

Tallahassee Economic Opportunity Act.

A temporary committee calling itself the Community Resource Council is presently meeting and preparing to offer a proposal for funds under the EOA. The council consists of eleven members, five of whom are "hand picked" Negroes. Because of evidence of exclusion of "radicals", for example Rev. C. K. Steele S. C. L. C. and others, it was decided to hald a public meeting where the issues involved could be discussed. At this meeting the two representatives from the Council took a very defensive attitude when asked why there was not more broad based representation from the Negro community. It was agreed that a joint executive meeting of the Council and a group of those who had been excluded would be arranged. Also invited were representatives of CORE and other civil rights groups. Dr. Hudson, chairman of the excluded group decided the following day that since his group was not firmely organized and therefore had no executive committee per se, individual members would attend without representing any group.

Tallahassee Demonstrations

Two demonstrations were held this past week, one a sympathy picket line in front of the Federal Building, the other a memorial service for James Lee Jackson and Reverend Reeb. Participation in both demonstrations was less than expected.

Tallahassee Community Meetings

The regular Wednesday night meetings are still attended by only a few people. I have asked that each person bring at least five people to the next meeting. Otherwise the meetings will be discontinued until more interest is indicated. This coming Wednesday I shall present for approval, a petition to the land owners, requesting a meeting with them to discuss improvements and repairs on their property.

photocopy to Fla.

WEEKLY REPORT **POLITICAL PROGRAMS** **9-26-64**

Political programs in Madison County have taken on new life. The County Executive Committee had its post-convention session Saturday, Sept. 12, 1964 at Evans place and made plans for future activities in the County. Some members of this committee have moved away and will have to be replaced. We will begin organizing precincts and conducting work shops this week,

A meeting was held at Valley View Community Center Tuesday, Sept. 15, And Elvin Reed was chosen precinct captain for the 3rd precinct in Beat I; Austin for 2nd. precinct-Beat I. An intensive voter registration and Freedom registration drive is underway. Our goal for Freedom registration is 8,000 additional forms for the County and a substantial increase in voter registration. There is an urgent need for adult education classes. The curriculum should cover the teaching of reading and writing skills, history, government and health education. An effective political program geared to the basic needs of the Negro community must embrace these subjects. On the other hand we must find a way to make the community realize its needs and stimulate a desire to do something about it.

The rally we've planned for October third out at Deason's place should serve to motivatethe interest needed by the community. We hope the people we've invited will appear on our program as a matter of concern for the future of Mississippi.

Mrs. Annie Devine has been chosen to run on an independent ticket for Congresswoman from the Fourth Congressional District. Mrs. Devine, being a local woman [illegible] should stimulate a great amount of interest in politics on the local level.

Submitted by Mrs. Annie Devine

George Raymond is My Campaign Manager

"Freedom Now"

1965

Field Report

March 16 thru 31

Le Faucette

Tallahassee, Florida

Tallahassee Community Meetings

The following petition was presented for approval to the six people in attendance at the March 17th, Wednesday night community meeting:

> I am a tenant on your property--I wish to protest the unsafe and unhealthy conditions in my building--I feel the following things need immediate attention:

1. windows
2. plumming
3. floors
4. roof
5. whole house

The petition being approved, the group was divided into three teams of two people each, for the purpose of going door to door circulating the petition.

To my surprise two of the three petitions were returned, at the March 24th meeting, containing 25 signatures. The area concerned contains approximately 80 homes, roughly 1/3 of which are owned by the tenants. Therefore the 25 signatures represent ½ of the remaining homes. Encouraged by the number of signatures received, I presented for approval a first draft of the following letter:

Mrs. Guy Winthrop,

A substantial number of your tenants in the Goodbread Area feel that in the interest of their health and safty and in compliance with the existing health and safty laws of this city, that substantial improvements and repairs must be made on your property.

Realizing the seriousness of this matter we have chosen to take it to you, before carring it further. We therefore request that you meet with our representatives on Wednesday March 31, 7:00 pm, Mt Pisby, Church, Central Avenue, to discuss this matter. Also present will be our attorney and representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality...signed Le Faucette task force worker, CORE."

Mrs. Winthrop owens the largest number of homes in the area concerned. Therefore we decided to concentrate on her first. Later we can expand to include the other landlords. Further, Mrs. Winthrop symbolizes " Miss Ann", even to those tenants who do not rent from her.

Mrs. Winthrop ignored our letter, and did not attend the March 31st meeting. Nine more names were on the third petition bringing the total to 34. After much discussion, it was decided by consensus that a team would meet saturday April 3 and call on Mrs. Winthrop.

Evaluation

The six or so people who have been attending these meetings, altnough they have shown no desire or ability to take the initiative so far, have however shown a strong desire to do something which will improve their conditions. Several of them do not actually live in the affected area, this of course shows a strong altruistic attitude. The people who do live in the affected area are strong willed and aggressive by nature. Lack of educational opportunity has left them crippled economically, but has not damaged their spirit in the least.

The 34 signatures on the petition lead me to believe that the problem here is not so much apathy as fear. The physical act of attending a meeting, apparently conjures up fear of physical and economic reprisals which are to great to overcome at this time..Therefore in order to dispell at least some of the fear there needs to be further continual contact; there needs to be examples of success i.e. Mrs. Winthrop meeting our demands; there needs to be proof that those who have participated have not suffered reprisals; there needs to be identification with CORE-"the movement"-"the group" as well as the development of a personal identity.

I plan continued effort to achieve these goals, if my new duties as secretary to John Due permit me the time. I have begun, already, to introduce discussion pertaining to employment. Since the economic level is so low this should be a stimulating area to the group. A door to door economic and employment potential survey is needed. Adult remedial education is needed. An investigation of the elementary and highschool is needed i.e. counseling, type of courses offered, equipment available, qualification fo teachers, percent highschool dropouts, effort made to prevent dropouts, free lunch program, etc.

Health standards for both adults and children need to be raised. Poor health being a contributor to both unemployment and decreased learning ability as well as adding to the prevailing "attitude toward life".

Child care facilities must be provided to free mothers who whish to attend remedial education classes or go into the work force. Anyone or all of these avenues of approach may stimulate interest. All must be tried.

Our meeting with Mrs. Winthrop was much as expected. First she refused to come to the door. She chose rather to stand on the stairway and hollar to us that she was to busy to talk to us. What was it any of my concern what she did with her property anyway. If we wanted anything we should talk to her attorney. When I asked her if she was refusing to talk to us, she said we should call at the end of the week and maybe she would see us.

Most of my conversation was with her engineer who answered the door. He told me that her attorney was W. J. Oven,Jr. He also said several times "She doesn't need those houses, she doesn't need the money we can just tear them down". I kept asking to talk directly to Mrs. Winthrop, or make an appointment with her.

It was obvious that they both were upset by our presence.

Following our visit to Mrs. Winthrop's I suggested that a suit could be filed on behalf of the tenants, or we could turn the matter over to the City Building Inspector. As a precaution, I shall ask John Due to file an injunction against Mrs. Winthrop, injoining her from either displacing the tenants or destroying the property, until this matter is settled. If in Mr. Due's opinion the suit would be advisable, I plan to invite him to the forth coming meeting, to first introduce him and secondly to explain the suit.

Regional Office Reports- Florida 1935 April
August

[1965, April 24]

FIELD REPROT OF MIAMI TRIP

The trip to Miami was a thre-fold one, however, it was impossible with the little time available to really investigate and confer with persons involved in school desegregation in Dade County and the Urban Renewal Board. Consequently, most of my time was devoted to Miami CORE and the Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. of Dade County.

The Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. (EOPI) was created in October, 1964 as the Community Action Organization to stimulate, coordinate and plan the War on Poverty in Dade County. EOPI is governed by a 29 member Board of Directors (six are Negroes) which has the responsibility for overall determination of policy. The Board was formed by sending letters to some community organizations asking them to appoint a person from their group to serve on the Board. However, it is not clear to me the guidlines for deciding what organizations were asked to send representatives. For example, Miami-CORE was not asked to send a person but the Urban League was. Fifteen organizations sent persons to serve on the Board, and of this number, only the Urban League appointed a Negro. (For further information on the other fourteen organizations, see page four description of Board membership.)

Five Negroes, along with eight whites and one Puerto Rican, were elected to the Board. However, as the Board stands, the poor people are not represented. There is also an eithteen-member technical advisory committee composed of the administrative directors of the major public and voluntary agencies of the community, and their job is to assist the Board.

The Executive Director of EOPI in Dade County is Richard Weatherley, and his address is: 395 N. W. First Street-Miami, Florida 33128. I talked with him for almost two hours and was very impressed with his insight on the relationship of civil rights groups to the EOPI. I asked him if he realized that his Board and Advisory Committee were not representative of the poor. He said that he realized that Negroes are not synonymous with poor, and that plans are being made to include persons actually benefiting from the program to make up an advosory committee.

The program will be divided into five areas, and the areas are predominately Negro areas. The five areas will be throughly canvassed, trying to inform the people about the program and organizing them. Then, each area will be asked to submit one or two persons to serve on the advisory committee, which will give a total of eleven persons including the one person the Board will appoint to serve from one of the areas. Thereby, hoping to really form a group representative of the people, and this includes poor whites, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans.

There are three other full time persons: William Winn, a Negro, on the administrative staff, who serves as Neighborhood Service Coordinator.

Winn seems to think that Negroes in Jacksonville are misinformed about the EOPI in Jacksonville. He said that he thought it was wasted energy for the NAACP to protest the appointment of the three Negroes by Mayor Ritter. Instead, he thought it would have been much wiser to form some group so they would be eligible to receive some funds. He said their fear of misuse of funds was groundless because that particular committee would not administer the funds. Winn worked in Jacksonville with the Mayor and others to help get the program underway.

Shirley Zoloth is another administrator and there is a Negro receptionist. Weatherley informed me that others (whites) were more qualified for the job, but he wanted a Negro, so he engaged in compensatory hiring.

Wednesday night, my first evening in Miami, was spent at a CORE meeting. The meeting started at or around nine o'clock with nineteen persons present. I was surprised to learn that the chapter has a new president. His name is Peter Christiansen and his address is: P. O. Box 6096 Station B-Miami, Florida-HI 8-4104. He is white and rather young. I also learned that Donald Wheeler Jones is the President of the NAACP he is a Negro Attorney and rather young. I was told by Christiansen and Bill Winn that the two groups are working very close since the change in leadership. A. D. Moore was in the hospital and Dr. John Brown was out of town, but Winn informed me that a feud has been going on between the two and it has harmed the stability of the group. I was also told by two CORE members that there are two factions one for Brown and one for Moore, and each group was trying to get the CORE group to give a testimonial for their "leader."

Christiansen expressed a desire to coordinate a voter registration drive between CORE and the NAACP this summer if "they approve the program." The three goals of Miami CORE are: (1) Voter registration (2) Housing (3) Police Brutality-they are asking for a Civilian Police Review Board for Dade County.

A problem frequently mentioned in Miami CORE was the seemingly sexual and racial stimulation for participating. Some members think the Negroes (primarily men) are just interested in having affairs with the white women and vice-versa. One new CORE member reportedly quit because he said this seemed to be the main objective of a majority of the members. Many of the leaders have been accused in CORE and also the President of the NAACP. My only comment is that I hope personal affairs should not be detrimental to the group involved.

I would suggest that a field secretary visit the Miami chapter just to keep in touch with them. I would also suggest a state-wide CORE conference.

SUBMITTED BY PATRICIA DUE
APRIL 24, 1965
FIELD TRIP MADE APRIL 21-3

Memo-Third Weedly Report   April 18 thru 24, [1965]

Re: Please refer to April Legal Program

I Swimming Pools Tallahassee

Search and investigation is necessary tofind the Negro parties who tried to use the swimming pools last summer in June, and the particular action taken by the Tallahassee City Commission. We have two white plaintifs, but only one Negro plainif. Rev. C. K. Steele of SCLC. Of the white plaintifs, Mrs. Phifer, has promissed to research the back issues of the newspapers for the newspaper account of the story. At this time she has not done this yet. I have also to discuss with Rev. Speed, President of the local NAACP, to find out what thier interest is so that we can better coordinate our efforts together. Spiver is going to hold a first meeting of Tallahassee CORE Monday night, CORE not having had meetings for a very long time and it is hoped that out of this meeting we can make the swimming pool project more of a CORE project.

II Desegregation of Educational Facilities

Regarding Monticello, Jefferson County, we now have photocopied the Jefferson County Plan. I called our task force worker in Monticello regarding discrimination as to commodities and only incidentially asked for information regarding our school desegregation process and learned that he has now acquired retainers: this being the first time that we learned that we do have retainers. Spiver and I shall hold a meeting early next week, April 26-30, regarding the desegregation suit with our plaintifs and other interested parties. Negro pupils in Chattahoochee, Florida are bussed all the way to Quincy in order to go to school. We may have a suit very soon regarding these Chattahoochee pupils. We have not yet prepared a memo attacking all the Title VI desegregation plans, but in preparation for the Monticello meeting a one page memo will be completed.

Regarding Suwannee County, Liveoak, I shall send Sidney Daniels, a former CORE task force worker as my investigator. He shall spend one week in the area. The situation there is that a white high school was destroyed by a flood from the hurricane last fall. A large grant has been received from the Federal Government to build a new high school and we believe that Washington has accepted the Suwannee County continued segregation plan. If this is the case and if we do have plaintiffs we should demand an administrative hearing in Washington D. C. immediately. Unfortunately my newspaper clipping is behind again and we need this research done.

III Desegregation of Employment

Regarding State Employment, Stu Wechsler task force worker will investigate the Chattahoochee hospitals and the Gadsden hospitals. Regarding the U. S. Employment Service I have not as of yet received a report from Gainesville CORE. As you can imagine their work has been interrupted by the Selma situation. A test case was to report either Sumday or Monday. Regarding working conditions of agricultural workers, I intend to use Sidney Danials who sahll apply to work on Tommy Smiths plantation, a large tobacco farm in Quincy.

IV Public Accomodations

This the area which I had delegated to law students to assist me, but their finals interrupted their work. I have been promissed Friday that a law student from FAMU, Douglas Jones, will come over to assist me. He is a member of FAMU Law Students for Civil Rights Research Committee. What we need to do is process the complaints in order to draw them up into a complaint which will cover several counties. What do you think about this Carl?

V Public Facilities

We prepared a letter for Spiver Gordon, over his signature, to all the communities asking and demanding that they desegregate their recreational facilities. I have also dictated a letter to HEW regarding their requirements as to hospitals receiving Federal Assistance in this area. The President of the NAACP has already demanded that the HEW make an investigation. I shall send you a copy of our letter when it is written. Regarding areas such as welfare services and etc., as I acquire more volunteer typists, we will have more time for me to investigate in these areas. We have one person we can trust, who works for the State Welfare Dept., who may be able to get us some information.

VI Housing

We have written letters and are acquiring information.

VII War on Poverty

For three days I have been involved in Taylor County. It seems that a Negro group was not getting cooperation from the County School Board as regards to Operation Head Start, I have therefore drawn up the Articles of Incorporation and I therefore will have organized our first community action committee. The Taylor County Community Improvement Club Inc. Spiver is interested very much in a CORE sponsored community action program in the Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, and Wakulla Counties. The defficulty is it is very hard to find indiginious leaders who are competent to carry on as officers.

Leon County has applied for applied for a project Head start through the County School Board. Asyou know the deadline was April the 15th. Lawyers of the local CAP program will be allowed because there is no local CAP School Board to operate Head Start. We are therefore in the process of contracting leaders in the community to demand of Washington that at least an advisory committee be recognized as a watch dog committee to insure that the program will be administered as required under Title VI, of the Civil Rights Law.

VIII Field Reports

Particia was able to go to Miami to investigate discrimination regarding school desegregation under the Anti-poverty Law, and Urban Renewal. She was also to see how we can assist Miami CORE. A copy of her report is included in this weekly report. I was in Gainesville on behalf of CORE-SEDF, to participate in a symposium regarding Florida university students involvement in civil rights and community action. A copy of this symposium is included in this report. While there I dictated the Articles of Incorporation for the Free Florida University on behalf of Freedom Forum, a quasi-front of Gainesville CORE. I also was able to interest the wife of a faculty member to assist me in newspaper clipping, Mrs. Beverly Jones. Gainesville CORE has many problems in their work in community action, but Gainesville is three hours away which presents a drain on my physical resources. It is very important that we acquire a law student in that area. P. S. Regarding the state-wide suit I am preparing a letter to be sent to all of the County School Board Superintendants, demanding a copy of their school desegregation plan. Do you think it is wise that I do this on behalf of a particular person in each county? I'm sure that I can receive cooperation from Rutledge Pearson, State President of the Florida NAACP.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

John D. Due, Jr.
CORE-SEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 30, 1965

I Swimming Pools Tallahassee

Researching the newspapers I found that in the Tallahassee Democrat on July 5 1964 they reported that Negroes attempted to use the swimming pools on Saturday and the Mayor and City Manager closed the pools indefinitely.

Another question is whether or not to make this an omnibus suit against all the public facilities in the city of Tallahassee. For instance, should we include the golf course. At the present time it is believed that the city of Tallahassee has leased the golf course to private owners, which of course, they deny admission and participation to Negroes. I am tending toward the omnibus suit on the grounds that we can surely win with the golf course. I had met Thursday with the Social Action Committee of Tallahassee Council on Human Relations. One of the leaders of this committee was Mrs. St Angelo, (white) who no longer seems favorable to being a plaintiff. The next night I met with another possible plaintiff, Mrs Phifer, (white). Her husband is quite reluctant that his wife and family be a plaintiff in the suit. Also I had asked the local President of the NAACP whether or not he would like to be a plaintiff. He said that they (the NAACP) are planning to do the same thing. (an omnibus suit against the public facilities of the city of Tallahassee. At the present time it seems that the only litigants we have are Rev. C. K. Steele, almost an outsider in the community, he being an SCLC man, Spiver Gordon and a University student. Spiver is still interested however, in the suit if he really does have community support. Except for the expenses the complaint shall be ready Wednesday.

II Desegregation of Educational Facilities

Wednesday or Thursday I prepared a letter of protest for CORE and the Howard Academy Parent Teachers Association; Howard Academy being the non-accredited Negro school in the city of Monticello. This was published in the local newspaper, the St. Petersburg Times, but probably wasn't picked up by the wire services. (letter enclosed) I have not as of yet received the retainers from the plaintiffs in Monticello. The task force worker in Monticello kept the retainers so that he could get in touch with the people, so that I could meet with them last week. He then determined that it was impractical to have a meeting but he failed to return the retainers to me. I hope to get these retainers so that I can send a letter to each of these people so that we can have a meeting some time in the very near future. Regarding a desegregation suit, I think we must be very careful. At the present time we can get a much better desegregation plan required by Mr. Kepple and the HEW than we can get a court decree from the local segregationist federal judge. As you know a court decree is acceptable by HEW even if the court decree is much less than the desegregation plans being accepted by Mr. Kepple. I therefore think that one of the best things we may do for the segregationists is to get a court decree. Because on the phone I have not been given permission to get any insurance on the car, which I am using totally on SEDF business I'm holding off on sending Sidney Daniels to Suwannee County.

III War on Poverty

I am writing Tom Morgan of OEO and acquiring information from National Sharecroppers Fund, American Friends Service Committee and the Community Service Foundation, relating to low cost housing. Le Faucette has brought to my attention a group here in Tallahassee, with whom she has been working, who are very much in need of low cost housing. There is no public housing program in Tallahassee.

Jac Wasserman called Wednesday asking me to go into south Florida. Wirtz has been insisting that growers use domestic labor. The growers are advertising for labor at the wages of $1.15 per hour and are guaranteeing adequate housing. Jac wanted me to determine whether or not housing is adequate and whether or not the people in these areas are getting $1.15 per hour. I was ready to send Le Faucette, since she has had experience with the agricultural workers in California, but of course I had to call Fay Bennett. I had to call her because we needed an advance and I was not willing to get into the same situation as I got into before with the National Council of Agricultural Life and Labor when I went down there at a great expense and wasn't reimbursed for a long time. (to much like CORE) Fay decided that it would be better to use people from the state advisory committee to investigate the situation. I told her that I had no trust in the people on the advisory committees. But never-the less she thought I should meet them. Well anyway, no one went down there. How all this is relevant is, that in a conversation with Richard Haley back in January, I advised him as to ways for CORE to expand into southeast Alabama, where there are no SNCC or SCLC people and into southwest Georgia, Decator and Grady County's at least or in those counties where there are no SNCC people. He said that he would first be interested in expanding into Florida, specifically south Florida. Anticipating that there might be a CORE program for south Florida, I have been interested in this area. The exploitation of the agricultural workers is becoming more and more a public issue which I think CORE should concern itself with. I believe that also CORE should now stand with Labor on Proposition 14-B. If Proposition 14-B is revoked, CORE might be able to assist Labor to organize the agricultural workers which they have not been able to do before because of the restrictive State Right to Work Laws.

Monday I shall be in Panama City for the Regional Conference of the Economic Opportunity Law. Thursday I shall be in Gainesville. This weekend Spiver and I had planned a regional workshop for the benefit of the CORE staff workers and the indiginous people in the region. As a result of this workshop we hope that a more organized legal program can be planned for the month of May and June.

T —

TO: Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office - CORE
Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization - CORE
FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary, Florida, - CORE
DATE: April 15, 1965
SUBJECT: Field Report for Peorid April 1 - 15, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. has been touching up the edges in preparation for the City Election in Quincy, Florida, on April 13, 1965. Although the City Election was given first priorty, much work has been done in regard to the State Legislature, which is in session for a possible sixty days.

CITY ELECTION:

The Election in Quincy is finally over. Mr. Witt Campbell being the loser of this election. I think this election has done two very important things. First, it gave the Negroes in Gadsden County a sense of being a part of the community for the second time, when Mr. Jewel Dixie, a local Negro ran for sheriff as a write-in candidate last year. Many persons didn't like him much, whereas with Rev. Campbell aside for him being a preacher, he is also principal of the local elementary school. I think all these fact plus he is considered to be on the common man's side of the street; that is, he is seen talking on the corners with everyone. What I am trying to point out is the fact that Campbell lost the election, he also gain for the Negro community a feeling of being able to compete with anyone. What does this means in terms of other elections? Well, I think Mr. Campbell summed it up very well when he learned of his defeat at the polls. He said, "I think the thing for all of us to do now is to get on the streets and get everyone able to walk to register and vote for we played politics this time. Next time we are going to run politics."

The second thing this election did was gave the whites the biggest scare they have ever had in the history of elections. This election saw the largest turned out at the polls in Quincy's history. Out of a possible 1,937 registered, exactly 1,499 voted. This election also showed that the whites that unless you represent us, we (Negroes) are going to elect our own people to represent us.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:

A delegation of Civic Interest Group and CORE people played a call on the city Government just prior to the election. The

Civic Interest Group chairman, Rev. Crutcher, carried a few proposals, one of these proposals being that the two Negro policemen's beat be expanded and they be given a car to patrol the Negro area of the City. Johnny Lee Watson questioned the commission about voter registration procedures in the city of Quincy. We took the position that since the books are onky open two weeks prior to and election and one day of each of those weeks were suitable to many farm working Negroes, then most whites are already registered. This really brought the fire work from City Bosses, who yelled, "This ain't no voter denial, our charter set the voter proceedures. Johnny Watson then told them to alter the charter to meet the needs of the people that they express so much concern about. They tried to pass it off by saying the charter must be changed by the State legislature. We told them to work the problem out themselves NOW!!

Spiver Gordon has been appointed chairman of a committed responsible for organization of the county Wide voter's registration drive. Plans are being drawn up to organize a ward to ward precinct to precinct and block to block organization. A copy of the plans will be submitted in next period's report.

STATE LEGISLATURE:

The State Legislature convenes on April 6, 1965, in Tallahassee, Florida. Staff had push the ideal of some sort of direct action to push certain proposals which would be presented to the legislature at that time. We had hope to get support of other Civil Rights groups, but we were unable to get them together to push the matter any further than our office. Therefore, Attorney Due and Staff decided to present a petition to the Legislature and get the Rights groups to sign it. This we were able to do.

On Monday, April 12, 1965, fifteen persons along with members of staff went in to visit with the entire Legislature to discuss conditions in Northern Florida and to seek support of the petition that was presented to each of them and the Governor, Haydon Burns. The Southern delegation of the State received the group cordially and promised support of the petition, but those closet to us, for example Gadsden County's representative, Mr. W. M. Inman, local Quincy cracker, all but threw the group out of his office. One thing the group will probably remember in the 1966 Election is his remarks, "I don't want any Niggers votes and I have never campaigned in the nigger areas. The group left his office with strong determination to see that he doesn't get any Negroes vote and also to register all the Negroes they could to rid Gadsden County of that sort of person.

One very interesting thing about the visit to the Legislature is the fact that this was the first time many of the group had ever been in the Capitol. I think the trip was very important to them for it gave them a chance to see laws which have been governoring them made and talk with the people who made them, and at the same time feel a part of the entire thing. They expressed a desire to go again with even greater demands.

I might add that unless more force other than just this petition be put on the great State of Florida, it will not budge. The Governor's message to the legislature was one of thanks for staying in your places. We need to really push Florida into standing up to the good image it has made for the State in South Florida (Miami). We cannot do it with three workers and one car.

EDUCATION:

The pupil assignment plans of the Florida School Boards have been accepted by the Federal Government. There hasn't been any action on our legal department to bring suits. We are told that Carl Rachlin wants to file a suit jointly with John Due or something like that. And the other factor preventing any legal action in terms of suits has been John Due not having any money to even eat instead of filing suits. We have turned all complaints over to John Due and asked him to file suits against something, but still no results. There is much talk of the N.A.A.C.P. filing a suit to desegregate the hospitals in Gadsden County and even putting workers in 12 counties to work on voter registration, and conduct direct action. We are not to much concern with N.AACP plan for progress, but we are concerned with ours, which has been pretty slow, due to more or less our money limitation, need I say more in that regard.

FAIR HIRING

A recent under taking by CIG and CORE HAS BEEn to secure more and better jobs for Negroes in Quincy. The project begin with a letter to all merchants asking cooperation to correct the situation themselves, in terms of hiring qualified negroes above the broom and mop level. If this doesn't bring favorable results, then boycotts will be use to force a change of heart.

The fact that we are running a school of cash register operation and sales management will prepare us with persons qualified to fill such positions. The school is still going on with much success. We have over ten students in the weekly classes, daily. A recent incident involving a Negro woman and a white woman who runs a bakery shop has resulted in a boycott of the bakery shop. The demands are 1. Better courtesy in service afford all customers 2. Hiring Negroes above mob and broom level on a part time basis when business warrants. The boycott resulted when the Ketterel's Bakery called the police for Mrs. Bradwell, who cleans a washteria owened by a white man.

In Mrs. Bradwell's opinion, since Mrs. Kitterells has about 90% Negro business then she should have at least had the courtesy ~~that she should~~ TO have come over and talked to her about the leaking of the washing machine, flooring water into her business. The other things wish angered Mrs. Bradwell was when she told Mrs. Kitterells about this, Mrs. Kitterells replied,"I donIt need the niggers business any way. All of you of are too low classed any way." The other factor is that Kittrells Bakery has a long record of being nasty to its Negro customers. CORE present the demands to Mrs. Kittrells since Mrs. Bradwell is not too non-violent. Mrs. Kittrells has vowed to go out of business before she yield to any demands by scum niggers in Quincy. Mrs. Bradwell has vowed to see her do just that by sitting in the washteria telling everyone to stay away. The boycott has caught on like wild fire and the boycott is 100% effective. More, More, Later.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Please pay Mr. Bill Robinson we owe him XXXXXXXX $300.00 - National car rental can wait.

2. Try and find out our relationship with Carl Rachlin and John Dur in regard to filing suits

VOTER REGISTRATION SITUATION:

COUNTIES	CONTACTED	REGISTERED
Leon	40	30
Jefferson	55	40
Madison	30	15
Gadsden	75	20
Liberty	30	12

To: Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization
Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
Mr. Spiver Goedon, Florida Field Director

From: Mrs. Sadie Gordon, Task Force, Gadsden County
Date: April 1-15

Sub: Freedom School

Much progress has been made with the FREEDOM SCHOOL the past week and more. We have had four new comers and many parents have contacted me because of their interest in the school. But because of space and finance at the present time, the number of children will be limited. However, once the summer project is underway, I anticipate moving the school to a larger building. Maybe a church annex. The children are always given something to do to hold their interest in the school. I have taken them on trips to the courthouse, the postoffice, and even into tallahassee to the Capitol Building. (They had never been to any of these places. The day we went to the Capitol building I really had anticipated taking them to a fair out at the J.-M. field shopping center. So after getting permission from the parents, I had to get permission from the boss, Mr. Gordon who just looked up from his desk and said that we just couldn't go, without any reasons as to why. So I decided that this would be my first lesson in teaching my students to ask and demand their wants and needs. So I, along with the class decided that they should picket Mr. gordon's office. So I made signs, got them organized, and sent them into Mr. Gordon's office, forming a line around his desk. After chanting, FREEDOM NOW! and JIM CROW MUST GO! for approximately fifteen minutes, Mr. Fordon not only granted us permission but drove us in to Tallahassee to assist me with the children. The children were disappointed when we found the fair closed but were just as happy when we ended up at the Capitol Building. Each child was given a souveneir and we were taken on a tour of the entire building. I might add that not any of the children had never been any of the places I took them.

In a meeting I had with the parents on April 8th. (Who seem very pleased with the school, I might also add that we have alocal citizen of Quincy who is a school teacher daughter in the school) we decided that the parents would give each child abirthday party on his or her birthday in the school. We had our first party on April 12, and the children had a wonderful time. They also are eager to learn about CORE and each child wear a FREEDON NOW CORE buttons each day.

The clothes and food distributions are coming on nicely. First I visit the families to find out their sizes. Then I try to give them clothes that fit since we have some very nice things and I want them to be able to get good use out of them as well as take care of them. There are several families in Gadsden County that can use clothes and food. Also the FREEDOM SCHOOL CAN use any materials that may be available. My only criticism is a shortge in transportation. Sometimes I have to get taxi servive to pick up some of the children. This project is in very bad need of a car.

Respectfully, Submitted,

(Mrs.) Sadie Gordon

NOTE: Please, Please, as I have already done quiet a few times, pass word on to the book keeping department that my name is Mrs. Sadie Gordon now. I am having a terrible time with my checks since you still use my maden name. THANK YOU.

Students picket Mr. Gordon's office for permission to go to the fair. Their first lesson on how to express their needs and desires.

Students busy With teacher trying to distinguish difference between Colors. (Teacher is Sadie E. Gordon)

Pause for one more snap shot of picket signs before taking off to the Capitol.

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida Field Secretary, CORE
Mr. Richard Haley, Director of Southern Office
FROM: David Dukes, Task Force Worker-Jefferson/Madison Counties
DATE: April 1-14, 1965

School Protest:

April 2 we had a mass meeting at Memorial Missionery Baptist Church. The boycotting of the school was called off because they didn't think they could get enough people to cooperate. The students decided to picket the school board twice per week.

About 25 students picketed the school board all day on the 5th. While they were picketing all the policemen were on duty.

The school board building is located on the white high school campus. The sidewalk the students were picketing on is used by the white students while they are changing classes but they didn't let them use it this particular day. In the photo that I have labeled # 1 you can see the students plus some of the teachers and the police that they had on duty to divert trouble.

The following Friday didn't enough students show up to picket. So the few that showed up went to the supt. office and worried him about using the white high school library.

On Saturday we will start using the restaurants and other public places.

Madison:

I attended a meeting in Madison on the 12th. The students are getting ready to start picketing the school board in protest of school segregation, teacher segregation, the unaccredidation of Negro schools plus several other things they asked for in October of '64 and haven't received anything yet.

When we expand into all the counties of the #9 district I suggest that we get the local people to use all the beaches, state paeks, county parks, public pools, piblic picnic areas, and all public everything.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Mr. Spiver Gordon & Mr. James McCain

FROM: Stuart Wechsler, CORE Task Force Worker - Gadsden County
& Liberty County

SUBJECT: Field Report for April 1 - 13, 1965

Date: April 13, 1965

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

The Chattahoochee demonstration of April 3, was a success as far as getting people out to demonstrate. Some thirty high and grade school students went to the white side of the movie. The theater was immediately closed. It appears that it has been closed permanently. The students stood outside the movies for an hour and a half. There was quite a bit of heckling on the part of white bystanders. At times, the situation grew quite tense with threats being directed mainly at Spiver and myself. The police refused to take any action and he refused to warn any of the white youths who drove up with chains and in one case a shotgun in their cars. A few whites youths have made particular threats against us.

A meeting was called the Wednesday after the demonstration to plan further action in the town. The meeting was well attended by the younger members of the Chattahoochee community. An organization was formed. It does not have a name as yet or really a specific purpose other than desegregation of public facilities. We are planning series of meetings with the executive board of the group to develop a plan of action for the group.

A meeting was called the Wednesday prior to the mass testing that was held in the city of Chattahoochee. Approximately thirty students took part in the testing. Most of the restaurants in Chattahoochee refuse to serve Negroes. Once again tension was high. The police chief threatened some of the testers when they attempted to have a white man who had pushed them arrested.

Another meeting has been held with the executive board of the CYFM (Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement). A rough draft constitution based on CORE's was drawn up. A tentative program was drawn up with desegregation of public facilities , voter registration and community center development as its main aims.

Our jeep

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Our jeep has been in the shop for the past two weeks. We have been deprived of our mobility and voter registration was held at a minimum.

In Quincy City election were held the 13th. Rev. Witt Campbell ran a poor second to Sam McMillan.

Yours for Freedom,

Stuart N. Wechsler,
Task Force Worker - CORE

310 South 10th Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

April 10, 1965

Dear Merchants and Businessmen of Gadsden County:

We as an interested group are aware of the Negro population in Gadsden County and likewise, we are aware of the fact that the economy of the white merchants here in Gadsden County and in particular Quincy, Florida, depend on the Negroes business.

We have noticed that though the above is the case, most of the merchants of Gadsden County (still mostly Quincy, Florida) depend on the Negroes business and yet they employ Negroes in only custodial or menial jobs. Thus, the Negroes rate of output is higher than Gadsden's whites, and the white's rate of unemployment is lower than that of the Negro's. That is, the white population gives less support to Gadsden County's merchants than Negroes who are the last to be employed in jobs of decent wages. With accordance to the pre-stated facts, we would like to have your signature signafying your agreement to institute a fair hiring policy aimed at rectifying the current racial imbalance in the businesses and industries of Gadsden County.

Yours for a progressive
Quincy, Florida & Gadsden
County,

Johnny Lee Watson

Johnny Lee Watson, Chairman
CIG's Fair Hiring Committee

St. Pete times, April 6, 1965

GOP Proposes ~~Its~~ Own Voting Bill

Legislation may affect 10 states, Page 11-A.

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Republican leaders proposed yesterday a right-to-vote bill they said would root out racial discrimination. They said it erases serious deficiencies in the bill President Johnson recommended.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said a modified version of the Johnson measure is being given a final check with Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach.

As Dirksen and other congressional leaders prepared for a conference with Katzenbach, there were indications that the administration and lawmakers of both parties have agreed to broaden the bill's impact.

DIRKSEN SAID the modified Senate version will add a provision to cope with discrimination in areas not covered by the Johnson measure. He said the revised measure will add a provision under which federal voting examiners could be sent to any county in which 25 people filed valid charges that they had been denied their right to vote because of race or color.

In those cases, the attorney general could authorize federal registration but his findings would be subject to challenge in the courts. That plan would be in addition to the automatic triggering provisions of the Johnson bill.

Meanwhile, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D.N.Y., proposed an amendment he said would guarantee voting rights to thousands of New Yorkers of Puerto Rican descent who cannot vote because they speak no English.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana set next Monday as the target date for the beginning of Senate debate on the voting rights measure. The Senate Judiciary Committee, facing a Friday deadline to complete work on the bill, wound up public hearings yesterday.

IN TALLAHASSEE Spiver Gordon, North Florida field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality, said Sunday that national CORE headquarters has ordered him to gather names for a petition in support of the voting bill.

Gordon said his aim is to put public pressure on Congressman William Cramer, Republican from St. Petersburg, who is on the judicial subcommittee that is considering the bill.

"CORE wants to make the bill stiffer," said Gordon.

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- AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

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ADDRESS ____________
CITY ______ STATE ____

Tallahassee Democrat
April 12, 1965

1,937 Registered

Quincy Election Set For Tuesday

QUINCY — James Cross, city finance officer, said today that a total of 1,937 people will be eligible to vote in tomorrow's city election, for the election of one city commissioner.

Vying for the vacancy on the Commission are 54 - year - old Witt Campbell, Negro principal of Stevens Elementary School, and 38 - year - old Sam McMillan, local farmer and livestock raiser. Both are newcomers in the political field.

The race between Campbell and McMillan developed after Howard Fletcher, a 15 - year veteran on the Commission, decided not to run this year.

Voting will take place at the Police Station, across the street from City Hall, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. tomorrow.

Tallahassee Democrat

April 13, 1965

Desegregating Now Pushed By 4 Groups

By The Associated Press

Four major civil rights groups want the 1965 Legislature and the governor to desegregate all Florida schools immediately and take action on a wide-ranging package of 17 legislative bills.

The proposals were described in a four-page request submitted to the governor and legislators Monday.

In addition to school desegregation, the package called for $1.25 per hour minimum wage, changes in the voting laws, and a state committee on civil rights.

Whether any of them would be introduced in the session was doubtful. Their chances of passage were just as remote.

Those seeking the social legislation were representaives of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Florida Council on Human Relations.

The voting change would be to require county voter registrars to appoint deputies to seek new registrations if petitioned by 25 voters.

Other proposals called for: abolition of capital punishment; creation of a state public housing program; nondiscrimination in state employment; and dismissal of all law enforcement officers unless they complete a course in criminology and pass psychological tests demonstrating mental stability.

St. Petersburg Times, Sunday, April 11, 1965

—AP Wirephoto

James Farmer Applauds As Mayor Cutrer Waves Goodby

Louisiana Tension On Rights Explodes In Blast Of Gunfire

Times Wire Services

JONESBORO, La. — A brief gunfight erupted early yesterday when a carload of civil rights workers encountered a carload of white youths.

Apparently no one was hit. The civil rights workers included four students from the University of Kansas, here as volunteers.

Police Chief Adrian Peevy said a shotgun blast fired from the whites' station wagon hit the door on the driver's side of the car. The driver, Elmo Jacobs, fired back four times with a .38 caliber pistol.

Peevy said he didn't know who fired first.

William H. Baker, a lawyer acting as Gov. John J. McKeithen's liaison man at this racial troublepoint, said no arrests had been made.

AT THE OTHER end of the state, all was quiet in Bogalusa where whites skirmished with Negro civil rights marchers Friday. Police finally led the marchers in peace to City Hall.

At Bogalusa, civil rights advocates called off demonstrations for the weekend. James Farmer, national director of CORE, who led the marches yesterday, returned to New York.

The first march Friday was halted within minutes when white bystanders suddenly barged into the 400 marchers, swinging their fists and picket signs. Police broke up the melee.

AFTER THE SCUFFLE, Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr. held an emergency meeting with police and federal officials in city hall.

Charley Christmas of Amite, La., identified as grand dragon of the Louisiana Ku Klux Klan, left the meeting to tell a group of about 75 white men that unless the Negroes were allowed to march peacefully, state police would be withdrawn and officials would declare martial law. "We can't possibly win," he said. "Let them (the marchers) come up here."

Tampa Tribune april 13, 1965

Civil Rights Groups Push Legislation

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — Four major Civil Rights groups appealed to the governor and legislature yesterday to consider a wide-ranging package of proposed social legislation.

Their proposals included immediate and complete school desegregation, a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, establishment of a state committee on civil rights and voting law amendments.

Few, if any, of the 17 proposals outlined by the groups appeared to have much chance of even being introduced as bills in the legislature, much less passage.

The proposals were presented by representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Florida Conference of the NAACP, the Southern Leadership Conference and the Florida Council on Human Relations.

They asked that the voting law be amended to provide that county registrars must, if petitioned by 25 electors, appoint deputies to actively seek new registrations.

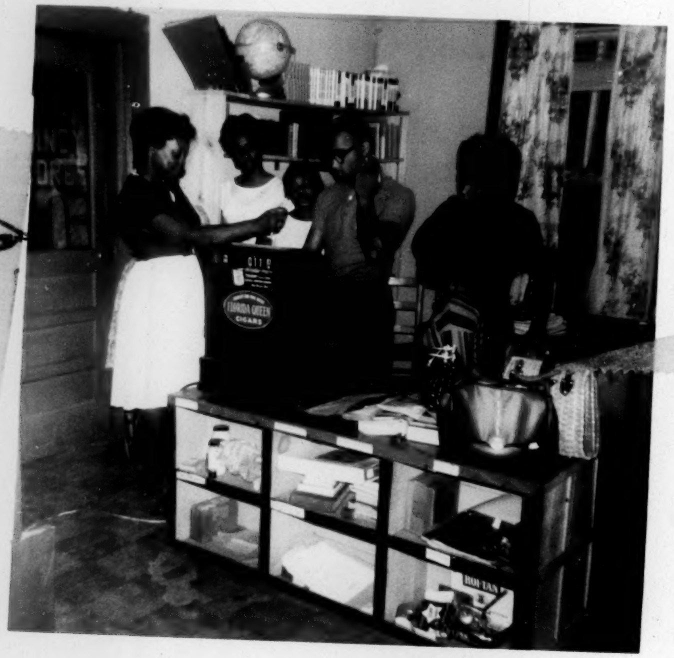
Other proposals called for: Abolition of capital punishment; creation of a state public housing program; non-discrimination by the state employment service and all other state and local agencies; dismissal of all law enforcement officers who have not completed courses in criminology and passed psychological tests demonstrating mental stability.

Gadsden County
Quincy Fla.
April 1965

Cash Register and Morgament Class in Core Office Run by Employee of Mr. J.K. Kelly White Coal Merchan

Picture Shows a few Students of class

Mrs. Roslinda Short
Teacher



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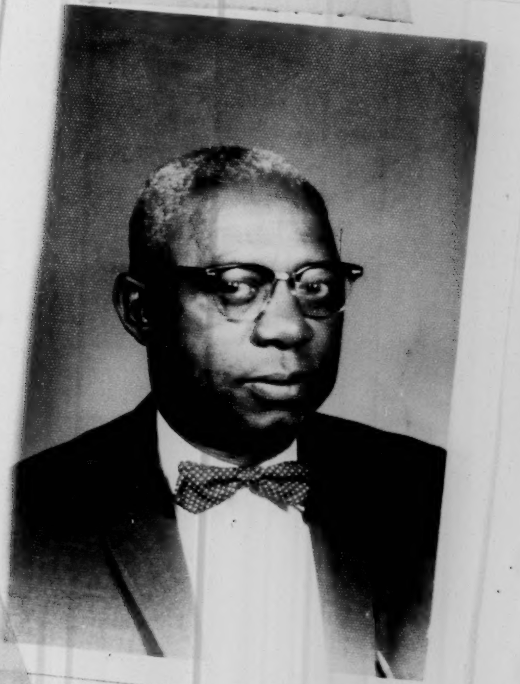
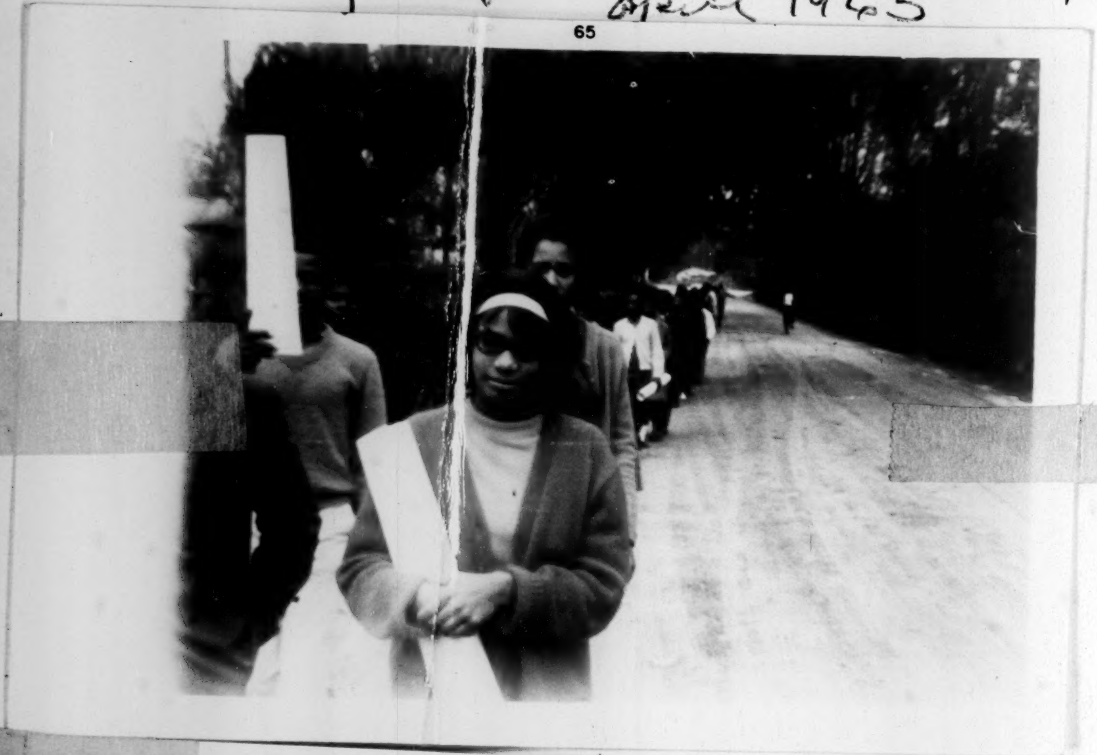


With Campbell
Negro Candidate

Leaving ~~Jefferson~~ Howard County
April 1965



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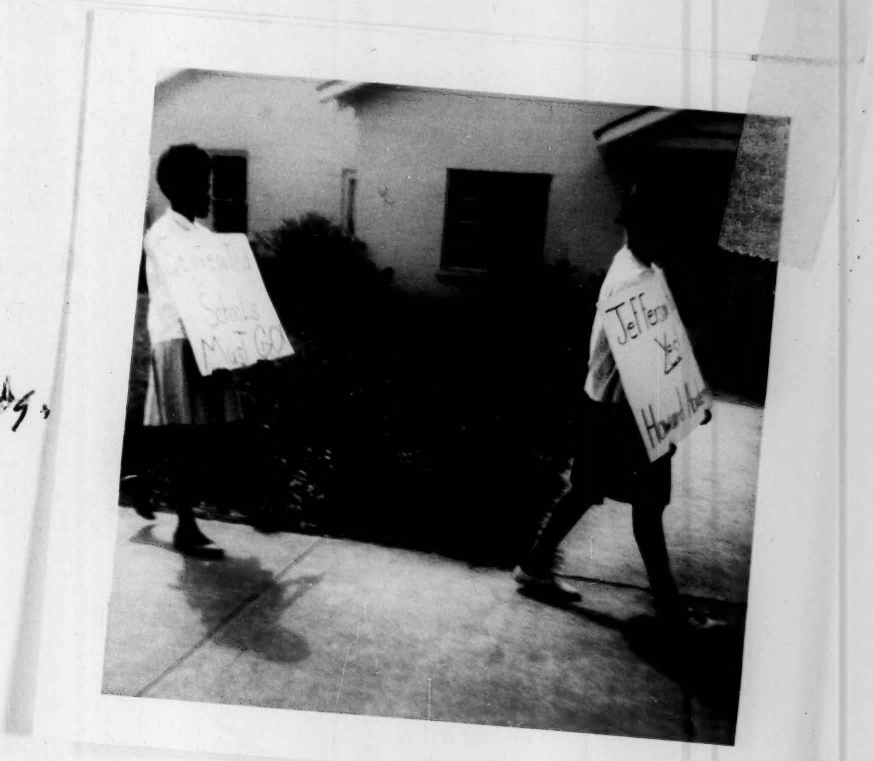
Jefferson County
Monticello
April 1965
Demonstration
in Front
Administration Bldg.


Schools
Must GO
JeFFerson
Yes
Howard

First Steps Taken To Form E.O.P. In Gadsden County

Gadsden Times april 4, 1965

John Snipes Is Present Head Of Organization

Mass Meetings Held Monday And Wednesday Evenings

First steps were taken Monday afternoon to create a community action organization which can qualify as an administrative agency for Gadsden County's participation in the federal Economic Opportunity program.

John Snipes, president of the United Fund of Quincy and president of the Lions Club in Quincy was appointed as temporary chairman of a steering committee to organize the community corporation in line with eligibility requirements spelled out by the federal law.

Dr. Samuel E. Hand, representing the Florida Governor's office, and state administrator of the Economic Opportunity program explained to the nearly 100 representatives of Gadsden County organizations, both white and colored assembled at the Gadsden County Courthouse, just what kind of a program of action can be undertaken, the mechanics of qualifying, and the procedures involved in securing federal approval for projects. Federal funds up to 90% would combine with local funds representing 10% of the cost of authorized projects.

Rules require the community action organization to be broadly based and completed representative of the specific community. Gadsden County in its entirety is being considered as the "community" for immediate treatment. The law requires participation of county commissioners, mayors, city officials, board of education, school superintendents, and other state, municipal and county officials concerned with problems of poverty including welfare, health, housing, employment, and urban renewal. Other groups which may be included are business and civic betterment groups.

Representatives of all such groups were invited to the Monday afternoon meeting, and a second meeting called by the Civic Interest Group was held Wednesday night, too late for coverage in this issue. However the Wednesday night meeting was again attended by representatives of both white and colored organizations, advancing the joint efforts toward the selection of key representatives to serve on the board of directors of the community action group which is being organized.

Every effort will be made to have all interests represented on the board of directors and to provide channels for communication so all problems can be evaluated and priorities established for projects to be undertaken.

Discussion at the Monday meeting brought out the desirability of tackling vocational training, home sanitation and other areas of housing and increasing the employability of those who need help.

The Monday meeting was called and conducted by the Gadsden County Chamber of Commerce whose facilities will be used by the steering committee until the formal organization is eventually chartered as a corporation and is

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DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram
TELEGRAM ☐
DAY LETTER ☐
NIGHT LETTER ☐

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S
E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1207 (4-55)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate
FULL RATE ☐
LETTER TELEGRAM ☐
SHORE-SHIP ☐

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 9 1965

To President Lyndon B. Johnson
Street and No. Washington 25, D.C.
Care of or Apt. No.
Destination

Strongly request that an immediate investigation and protection be given Negro Citizens and Civil Rights Workers. Due to the many acts of violence during the past few weeks in Bogalusa, Louisiana, we strongly request that you act now before a similar situation as in Selma arises.

Yours for action
Spiver W. Gordon, Field Sect, C.O.R.E.
Quincy, Florida; Rte. 3, Box 428-F

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and the Telegraph Company as follows:

1. The Telegraph Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Telegraph Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Telegraph Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. The applicable tariff charges on a message destined to any point in the continental United States listed in the Telegraph Company's Directory of Stations cover its delivery within the established city or community limits of the destination point. Beyond such limits and to points not listed in the Telegraph Company's Directory of Stations, the Telegraph Company does not undertake to make delivery but will endeavor to arrange for delivery by any available means as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee.

5. No responsibility attaches to the Telegraph Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Telegraph Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; except that when the Telegraph Company sends a messenger to pick up a message, the messenger in that instance acts as the agent of the Telegraph Company in accepting the message, the Telegraph Company assuming responsibility from the time of such acceptance.

6. The Telegraph Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties when the claim is not presented in writing to the Telegraph Company, (a) within ninety days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between points within the United States (except in the case of an intrastate message in Texas) or between a point in the United States on the one hand and a point in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, or St. Pierre-Miquelon Islands on the other hand, or between a point in the United States and a ship at sea or in the air, (b) within 95 days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued in the case of an intrastate message in Texas, and (c) within 180 days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between a point in the United States and a foreign or overseas point other than the points specified above in this paragraph; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Telegraph Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Telegraph Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

4-54

CLASSES OF SERVICE

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Economical overnight service. Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery the following morning, at rates lower than the Telegram or Day Letter rates.

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For overnight plain language messages, at half-rate. Minimum charge for 22 words applies.

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For messages to and from ships at sea.

otherwise
sent as a fast telegram

ELEGRAM
AY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

E

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SHORE-SHIP

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
J				

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To ✓ John Doar: Asst Attorney Gen. Apr 9 1965

Street and No. Washington 25, D.C. ✓

Care of or
Apt. No. Destination

Strongly request that an investigation and protection be given Negroes and Civil Rights workers in Bogalusa, La. Because of many acts of violence the past few weeks. Act now, before another Selma springs up.

Yours for action, Spiver W. Gordon, Field Sec. C.O.R.E; Rt. 3, Box 428-F Quincy, Florida

Senders's name and address (For reference)

Sender's telephone number

Mr. Settle, Editor
Monticello News
Monticello, Florida.
Dear Mr. Settle:

In the past five weeks the Negro students have been given a lot of information by people from outside our county. This information is full of half-truths, but not many facts.

After about two weeks of talking, CORE workers led 62 brain-washed students on a march on the Jefferson County School Board. They went to the meeting protesting for better facilities for the Howard Academy High School. Some of the things that were discussed in the meeting were, more books in the library, soil erosion on the school grounds, and better buses for the students to use. Sure, we need better facilities and more rooms but it could be not so good as it is. I say they made the march on the School Board to tell them something they already knew.

Why didn't the students stop and ask their parents if they were registered voters? If students of Howard Academy want to do something great to make people proud of them they should start off by getting their parents, who are only approximately 30 percent registered, to register and vote.

We are now living in a Democratic society where it is the right of every person to vote. The Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress last summer and it gives all citizens equal rights, regardless of what color or creed they are.

Now, it is everybody's job to be a good citizen and register and vote. We can't vote right or all right on half-truths, or false information, and a brain-washed man doesn't make a good citizen.

As a writer said, and I quote: "It's not what you show, but it is what you know that counts."

Jake Parker

Monticello News
March 23, 1965

Monticello, Florida
March 23, 1965

Dear Editor,

I would like to take this time to comment on your editorial 'A Time For Calmness'.

The students that marched on the school board on the 10th with their list of grievances—the grevances are real but not imagined. Everything they said about Howard Academy is true. Their buses are overcrowded and students are tired of riding to school standing up; Howard Academy need to be accredited, it also need more library books, the schools in Jefferson County need to be completely integrated including teachers plus Howard Academy want to be just as nice a school as Jefferson High.

The protest was not inspired by what you call 'Outside Agitators'. We are Americans just as you are and we can go to any city we would like to.

The local students are tired of conditions at Howard Academy and they will not continue to live off promises the school board make.

There is no need giving the school officials credit for no racial incident. The Students should be given that credit. They conducted themselves in a nice manner and was not looking for any racial incident.

Jefferson County raise your head high and stand tall because you have a bi-racial committee set up for the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act. Why did Jefferson County just set up a bi-racial committee? Because they know that the Federal Government will not give any of the EOA money to any segregated group. That's the only reason Jefferson County set this bi-racial committee up.

The RAD was trying to go ahead with their organization for they could be the ones to administer the EOA in Jefferson County. When they found out Mr. Byrd had sent a letter of protest off to Washington they wanted to put a few Negroes on the Committee.

The local white people keep yelling 'we can solve our own problems without outside interference'. Stop yelling this and start solving them.

Right this moment if a Negro go to a restaurant here in Monticello everyone would start gazing as if they've never seen a Negro and some might just hit him. But I say to the White Community of Jefferson County—Negroes are in the kitchen cooking the food and you mean to tell me that a Negro can't eat another Negro cooking but whites can, Negroes are raising your children and Negroes are making some of your money for you but yet and still he can't sit in the same restaurant with you and eat.

At this date Jefferson County you are dealing with the 'New Negro' and believe me they are not taking promises—they will protest until they get what's their

Yours for a better America,
David Dukes

(Ed. Note—The above letter is evidently written by one of the "outside agitators" to whom we referred in the editorial, since he appears to so label himself in the third paragraph. The only point we will dignify by answering—and that only to keep the record straight for our Jefferson County Negroes—is that ~~the bi~~racial RAD committee was decided upon before the Byrd letter was ever heard of.)

Bi-Racial RAD Group Holds Its First Meeting

Monticello News
April 2, 1965

The new bi-racial committee set up under the framework of the Rural Development Council for the administration of the Economic Opportunities Act, held its first meeting Wednesday night at the court house, completed organization and immediately set to work on some specific projects.

Wilmer W. Bassett, Jr., was elected president of the nine-man committee, William Tillman was named vice president and W. M. Anderson as treasurer. Albert Odom, as county agricultural agent, will serve as ex officio secretary but without vote on the committee.

The other members of the committee are Richard Simpson, T. S. Wimberly, Robert Bryant, Jr., Raleigh Cox, Eddie Simpkins, John E. Hawkins. Hawkins was named to represent the city council, Anderson represents the county commission, Simpkins the school board and the others represent member organizations on the council.

Howard Smith, of Live Oak, who is assisting in the organization of the EOA committees in the area through his work with the Extension Service on Rural Development, explained the various titles of the Act very briefly, with particular emphasis on the Community Action Program of Title 2. He also explained the action which has been taken by some other counties but said he believed Jefferson has moved more rapidly than any of this area in setting up an administrative body.

The first action taken was that a request be made for a planning grant to cover salary of an administrator and office equipment and the president was empowered to

(Continued On Page 4)

Jefferson
County

-Racial Committee Set Up r EOP Administration

At a meeting held Monday night in Healthyways auditorium, attended by twenty-five members of the Rural Development Council, it was unanimously agreed to accept a new charter setting up the Council as the administrative agency for the Economic Opportunities Act.

As the meeting opened Chairman Wilmer Bassett explained the events leading up to this meeting which he termed the last non-integrated meeting of the membership and a series of meetings which had been held with leaders of the Negro community designed to set up an administrative committee which would be acceptable to the state and national offices.

Bassett then read the charter which had been set up along lines suggested by the Florida Extension Service for the Jefferson County Rural Development Council, Inc., and the charter was adopted subject to review by attorneys. Only minor by-laws changes were recommended.

Administrative functions of the corporation will be handled by a board of directors of nine members and an executive committee set up by the board. Negro organizations which will have representatives on the council will name three members of this board, white organizations will name three members and three members will be chosen by the board of county commissioners, the county school board and the city council. It is planned that the county agent, Albert Odom, serve as ex officio secretary of the board and the officers will be a president, vice president and treasurer to be elected from the board by its members.

Bassett explained that he and County Agent Odom had met recently with a large number of representatives of the Negro community and they seemed well pleased with the planning. He also explained that the planning for the use of the RAD framework was inspired by similar action in other counties since the RAD program was very similar to the Title 2 section of the EOA program and not through any desire to "get ahead" of other organizations.

The Negro organizations held a meeting last week and elected as their representatives on the committee: Alonzo Howard, mathematics teacher in Howard Academy; William Tillman, an undertaker and Robert Bryant, former assistant county agent who resigned last month to take a position with the Farm Home Administration working with the EOA program.

The county commission has named Bill Anderson as their representative on the committee and the school board named Eddie Simpkins, principal of Howard Academy. The city council has not yet named a member.

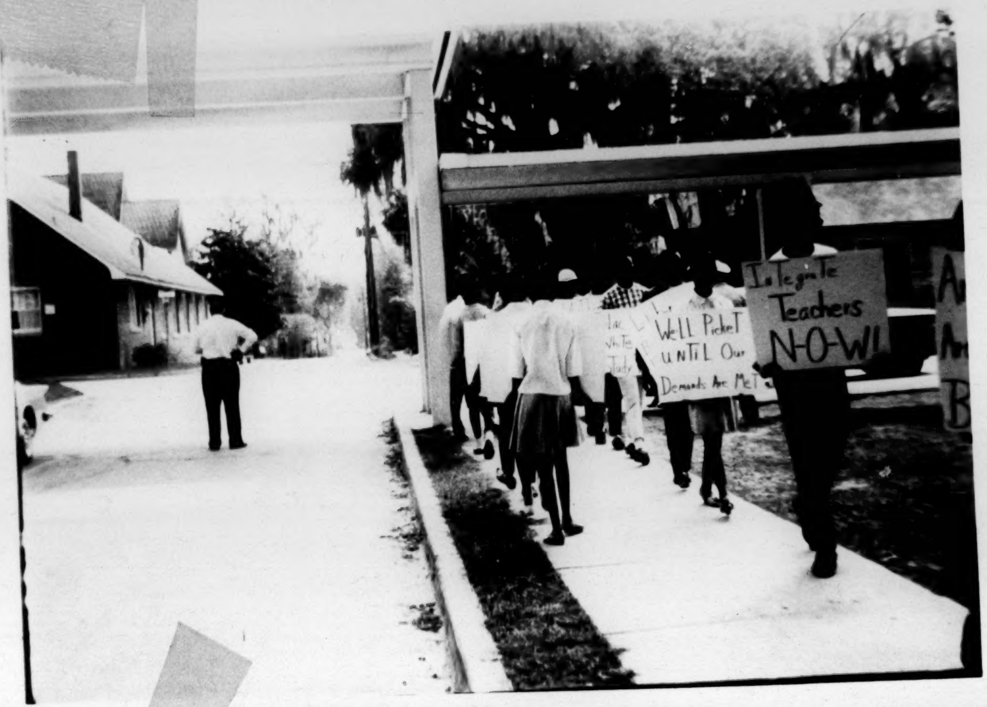
A nominating committee from the Council, named by Chairman Bassett and composed of Carr Settle, Mrs. Glayds Kidder and Bill Roth presented a slate of white members for the committee who were unanimously elected as follows: Wilmer Bassett, Richard H. Simpson, T. S Wimberly.

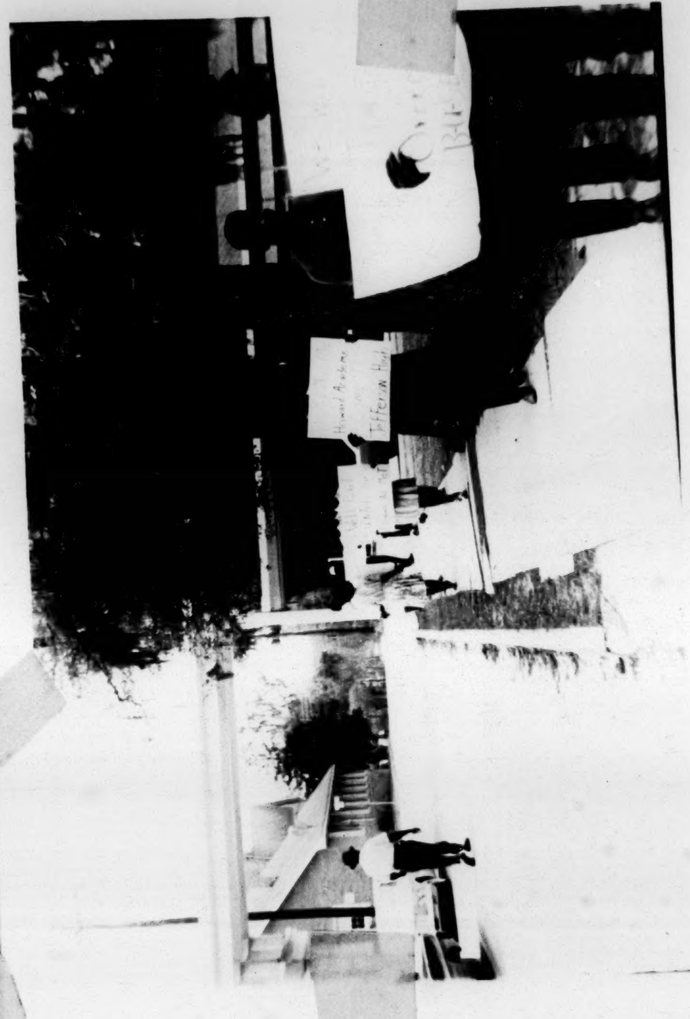
An organizational meeting of the new board will be held as soon as possible.

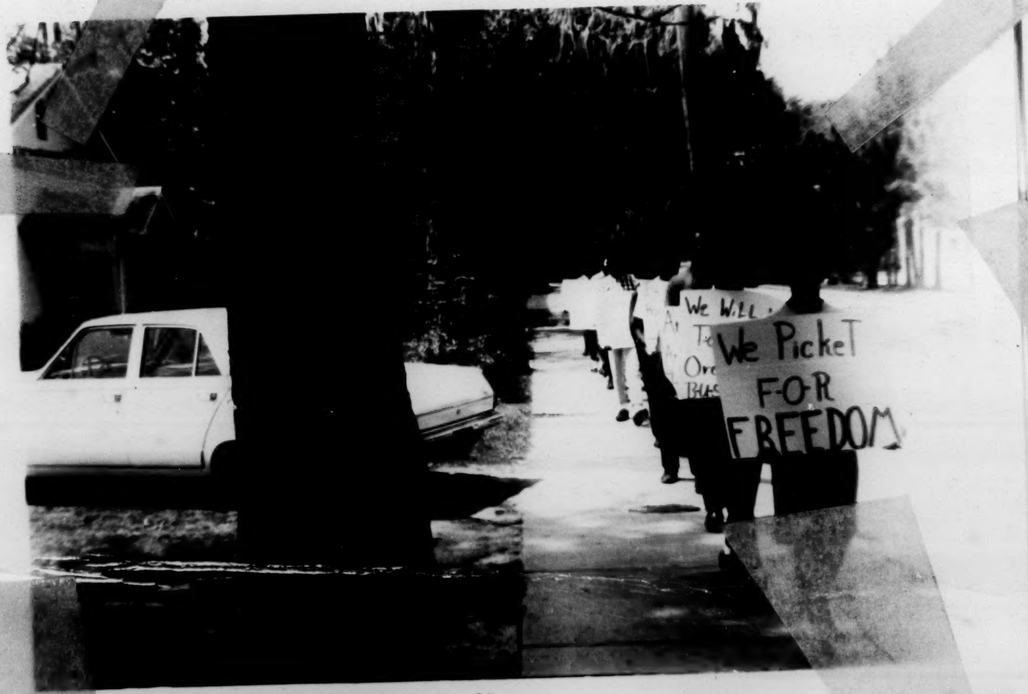
Monticello
News
March 27, 1965

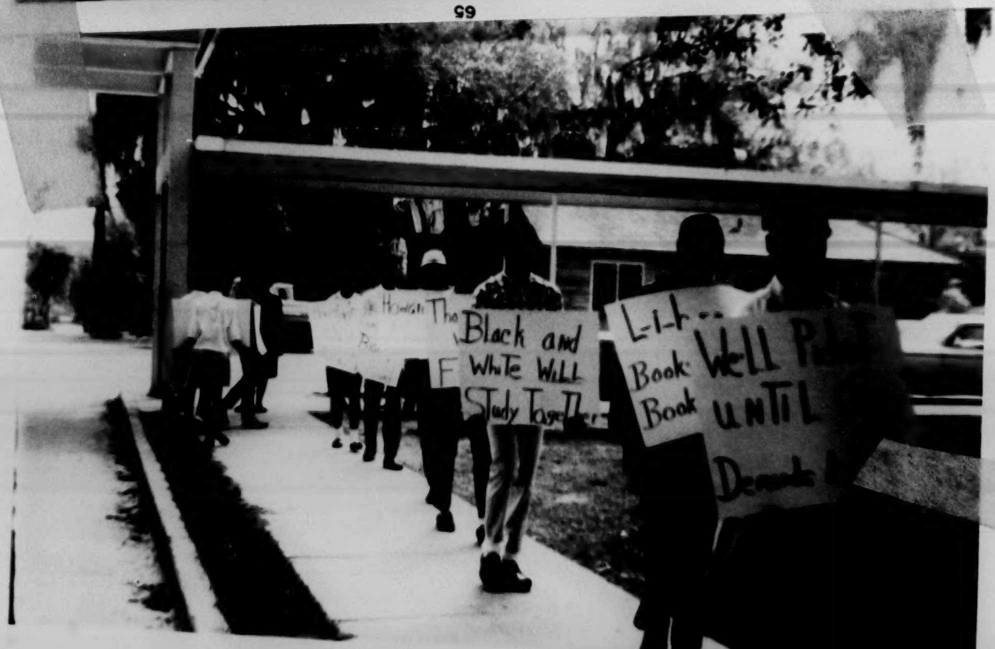
Jefferson
County

Demonstration in
Monticello Florida
picture taken
april 1965


Integrate Teachers N-O-W!
We'll Picket Until Our Demands Are Met




We Will
We Picket FOR FREEDOM


Black and White Will Study Together
L-i-b...
Books
Book
We'll P...
UNTIL
Demands

Sam B. McMillan Is Swept To Quincy Commission Post

Gasden County times April 14, 1965

Attendance At Poverty Meet Apr. 19 Urged

All people in Gadsden County who have an interest in the aleviation of poverty are urged to attend a mass meeting at the Gadsden County Courthouse Monday, April 19, at 7:30 p.m., according to E. E. Gay, Jr., president of Gadsden Community Action, Inc. The meeting will take place in the courtroom on the second floor.

At the Monday night meeting applications for membership in the non-profit corporation will be accepted. Dr. Samuel Hand, a representative of the Governor's office and state administrator of the program will be present to assist and answer any questions that may come up.

Membership forms are available at the Gadsden County Chamber of Commerce office in Quincy. Memberships are divided into four categories: Individual state and federal agencies, local and county governmental offices, and general.

Individual memberships are available for anyone who has a reputation for interest in projects covered by the Act. State and federal agencies cover such offices and organizations as the State Experiment Station, parole board, post office, county agent and home demonstration offices, road department, etc. Local and county governmental bodies would include municipal boards, elected officials, school boards, etc. General memberships would go to civic, religious and business organizations, labor groups and private educational bodies.

Application forms may also be secured from any officer or director of Gadsden Community Action, Inc. When they have been filled out the forms may be returned to these officers, left at the Chamber of Commerce office or may be turned in at the April 19 meeting.

Mr. Gay stated that those attending the public meeting will be brought up to date on what has transpired since the corporation was organized and future aims of the group will be made known.

Gay also said that assistance in filling out the forms, further information, or the application blanks may be had by contacting any one of the following officials: Robert Bryant, vice president; Willie Williams, secretary; E. H. Fletcher, treasurer, or Earl Willis, John Snipes, Tom Maxwell, Byron Suber, E. W. Scarborough, W. K. Cowart, Felix Moten, Velton Banks, Joseph Roberts, L. R. Evans, Louis M. Robinson, or the Chamber of Commerce manager. Mr. Gay also offers his assistance.

Sam B. McMillan
Photo by Photo Studio & Flower Shop

Principals And Teachers Listed For Next Year

The following principals have been appointed by the County School Board to serve in the schools for the 1965-1966 school year:

Freddie L. Andrews, Principal, Springfield Elementary School; Lester A. Black, principal, Salem Elementary School; Robert H. Bryant, assistant principal, Carter-Parramore High School; Witt A. Campbell, principal, Stevens Elementary School; Paul A. Coley, supervising principal, Chattahoochee Public Schools; Julius Fisher, principal, Pine Park Elementary School; William A. Grice, principal, St. Johns Elementary School; Verdell D. Hamilton, supervising principal, Carter-Parramore High School; Luree E. Houston, principal, Friendship Elementary School; J. H. Hyatt, supervising principal, Havana Public Schools; H. William Jones, principal, George W. Munroe Elementary School; Freddie D. Martin, principal, Stewart Street Elementary School; C. H. Richardson, supervising principal, Greensboro Public Schools; J. A. Shanks, supervising principal, Quincy Public Schools.

Edwin A. Shuler, principal, Quincy Elementary School; Homer J. Smith, principal, Southside Elementary School; Harold B. Streetman, assistant principal and instructor, Quincy Junior-Senior High School; Willie L. Williams, principal, Northside High School; John A. Williams, principal, Midway Elementary School.

Other personnel appointed by

(Continued on Page Two)

Winner Receives 1,110 Votes; Campbell, 362

1,499 Persons Cast Ballots In Election

Sam B. McMillan, 40 year old Quincy tobacco packer and farmer was swept to a three year term on the City Commission in a general election held here Tuesday. McMillan got the nod from 1110 of the 1499 persons who cast ballots in the election held at the Police Station voting place in perfect spring weather.

McMillan's opponent, Whit Campbell, 54 year old principal of Stevens Elementary School, the first Negro to seek municipal office in Quincy, was favored by only 362 of those taking part.

A record 1499 qualified residents of the City of Quincy took part in the election. Of the total there were 1081 white and 418 Negro voters. Of this total there were 23 spoiled ballots and four absentee ballots that were not returned by the deadline which was Monday at 5 p.m.

When the registration books of the city closed on Tuesday, March 30, after being open for a two week period, there were 1937 qualified to vote, 464 more than the 1964 figure.

In a statement to the Times following his election Tuesday night, McMillan said, "I am highly honored and pleased by the wonderful vote I received. Since this is my first venture into politics I ask for patience and understanding while I get my feet on the ground. All that I can promise is honest, conscientious service to the people who have seen fit to honor me with this position."

The new city commissioner will be sworn into office at a reorganizational meeting of the Commission Friday night at 8 o'clock at City Hall.

Commissioner Howard Fletcher, who has held a seat on Quincy's governing body for the past 15 years, declared several weeks ago that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself.

CIG Delegation Appears Before Quincy Board

Several members of the Civic Interest Group, a Negro organization, met with the City Commission Monday night at City Hall and presented requests concerning the powers of two Quincy Negro policemen and registration days and hours.

Headed by Rev. James T. Crutcher, pastor of Mount Moriah Primitive Baptist Church, the group included Spiver Gordon, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality, Johnny Watson, field worker of CORE, Vivian Kelly, Addie B. Crutcher, James Farmer and James Williams, Jr. Rev. Crutcher said that the group was seeking a commitment from the Commission which would result in the two policemen having full police powers to arrest anyone breaking the law, whether they be "white, black, yellow or red," and not be confined to patrolling "colored row." He said that it was the feeling of his group that the officers should be furnished patrol cars so that they might patrol the residential sections of the city.

Following a short period of interrogation on the part of both bodies, Mayor Weaver explained that any changes made would call for additional funds and that the matter would be subject to further study and if approved would be considered in the forthcoming budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The CORE field secretary brought up the subject of voter registration and stated that the two week registration period was too short to get Negro citizens to the registration office and made a remark that prospective Negro registrants were intimidated. This statement was firmly denied by the Commissioners. It was also explained to the Civic Interest Group that the registration books of the City of Quincy had been open each year for many years for only two weeks and that only

(Continued on Page Two)

Gasden County times April 14, 1965

CIG Delegation

(Continued from Page One)

a few Negroes had taken advantage of the right to become voters. It was also pointed out that in the recent registration period, for the first few days, only a handful of Negroes placed their names on the rolls. Gordon said that it took a longer period to get colored people over the stage of being frightened.

No action was taken on this matter but a study of the situation was promised. Commissioner C. W. Thomas, Jr. stated that the present Commission could not make a commitment for a future Commission since the personnel making up the body was subject to change every year.

In other business the Commissioners reviewed paving petitions and made plans for the next paving project.

The new City Hall was discussed and City Manager Harbert Gregory reported that the buildings were estimated to be 24¼ per cent complete.

The Commission also authorized 15 parking spaces to be used free by voters in the Tuesday General Election.

The city manager was instructed to engage Barrett; Daffin and Bishop, architectural engineers of Tallahassee to make a survey of the condition of the city's swimming pools.

A sidewalk was order constructed around property owned by the Gadsden County Health Department. The county will pay half of the expense and the city the other half.

FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 35 N. F. C. E. P. APRIL 10, 1965

City Elections Set For Tuesday

Residents of the City of Quincy will go to the polls Tuesday to determine who will represent them as city commissioner for the next three years. Running for the post will be Sam McMillan, tobacco packing house manager and Witt A. Campbell. Principal of Steven's Elementary School. Mr. Campbell, labeled as the people's candidate has stressed the importance of making needed improvements utilizing Federal funds if necessary. Other planks in his platform are: increased action to attract industry to the city, expansion and improvement of recreational facilities, stricter supervision of the Department of Public Safety to insure fair and impartial law enforcement, and a city government that is representative of all the people not just the favored few. Mr. McMillan as of now has not had his views on city government published.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

CHATTAHOOCHEE PROTEST STAGED

Saturday, April 3, 1965, 23 Negro students attempted to buy tickets to the downstairs section of the Gibson Movie Theater in Chattahoochee, Florida. They were refused entry to the theater and the box office was closed soon after their arrival. Members of the group decided to protest the movie's discriminatory policy and staged an hour long stand-in outside the movie. As they were waiting quiotly in the bright sunlight, small groups of whites began to cluster about, shouting obscenities and threatening remarks. One group of hecklers led by Jimmy Thompson, stationed themselves behind CORE Field Secretary, Spiver Gordon and Task Force Worker Stu Wechsler. For the bettor part of an hour, the white boys muttered taunts and challenges at the two CORE workers. At one point, a middleaged white man deliberatelyshoved Mr. Gordon off the sidewalk into the road. When Gordon appealed to King to make an arrest, the Chief answered with an obscenity and walked off. The police didn't take any action when a carload of whites stopped with chains wrapped around their hands, nor a little later on when a group drove up with a shot gun on the front seat of their car.

During this time a youth named Jerry, who works at the gas station by the bus station walked up to Wechsler and began threatening him. Jerry stated " if anything has happened to my sister I'll get you if its the last thing I do." Wechsler tried to calm him down explaining that the only violence done to anybody would come from the white bystanders and that unless they had done his sister harm she was probably all right. Jerry stood around waving his arms and making threats for several more minutes

(con't p.2 col'm. 1)

NEWSPAPER MANNERS

As believers in democracy and the necessity for a free uncontrolled press we are firmly oppossed to censorship by any source governmental or private. But we also believe that all media have a responsibility to the public to discharge their services in good taste and conduct themselves in a manner that fits within the frame work of morality. This responsibiltiyentails the avoidance of the use of terms that tend to inflame, enrage or abuse people or groups.

Mr. J. Love Hutchinson (or whoever sets policy for advertising on the Times) has not lived up to this responsibility. On page sixteen of this weeks Gadsden County Times is an advertisement that refers to "niggers, jews, catholics, (and) cubans." The first term is clearly offensive. The usage of small letters in the others shows a lack of respect for these people also. In this period of stress and tension Hutchinson has allowed his paper to be used as a sounding board for the name-calling bigots of the worst stripe. His printing of such an offensive advertisement on page sixteen makes us wonder what kind of man Sam McMillan is, who Hutchinson urges people to vote for on page seven.

VOTE

On April 13
Tuesday
At The Department
Of Public Safety
Building 7am to 7pm.

him they had seen his sister leave the movie.

At approximately 4:00 p.m., the demonstration was ended. As the people began to head back to the Center, the white youths rushed to cars and began following them. Only one car was available to the demonstrators and it was followed continuously by seven car loads of white youths. Several times the white youths tried to force the car off the road.

It was reported that the manager of the Gibson Theater has closed it down for good: At a meeting Wednesday evening, an organization composed of Chattahoochee students was formed. Members have pledged to take measures to bring about the complete integration of all public facilities in Chattahoochee.

* * * * * * *

AN OPEN LETTER TO REV. BYWATER

In the April irst edition of Episicopal Church Notes Rev, Bywater spoke out against the evils of the Civil Rights Movement as led by Rev. Martin Luthor King. He spoke out against Rev. King's proposed boycott against Alabama as being unchristian and an incitement to violence. We are glad that Rev. Bywater's Christian conscience has finally been touched by the Fight for Freedom. He has finally taken a stand on the greatest issue of our times. Unfortunately he takes his stand alongside Wallace, Barnett, the Klan and an assorted crew of murderers with the blood of men, women and children staining their hands.

As Rev. Bywater says a boycott might be unchristian but why did he not take this stand when Klansmen were driving Negroes from Alabama, Mississippi and even Florida through the use of the same weapon he now so violently attacks? Why has he not spoken out against the violence done to innocent people by the white protectors of the "Great Southern Tradition"? Rev Bywater, did you not feel the need to use your pulpit or column as a platform when the walls of God's church were splattered with the innocent blood of four little girls bring taugh God's messege of Love? Where were you Rev. Bywater, when Rev. Reeb called to Selma by the suffering of its inhabitants and the dictates of his conscience had his life beaten out of him by clubwielding whites? It is interesting to note the didderence between Rev. Reeb and you Rev Bywater. Both of you are men of the cloth. Rev. Reeb's Christianity however gave him the courage and dedication to go out and face (con't on the left on column 2).

FREEDON NOW!!! FREEDON NOW!!

the burning crosses of those who would keep the blackman from attaining his rightful place in this society. He has gone out even as Christ went out and faced the swords and spears of those who would deny the coming of Christianity. The Movement is composed of people who have decided that the injustices that exist in this country have endured too long. They are no longer fainthearted and their backbones have been fused with the steel of faith. Those that die will live on through their triumphs and those that suffer will be encouraged by the nearness and inevitability of victory. They will not hide behind the Cross and cry out "Waut, it is not yet time." Nor will they assume the hypocritical attitude of using the Bible to maintain an immoral situation.

When you talk about walls Rev. Bywater think about the walls of segregation that people have built up and that you are helping maintain and think about the lives that have been lost. And also when you stop to think about it Reverend think about Rev. Martin Luther King. Rev. King is a Christian, Rev. King is a moral man, Rev. King is a man who is interested in the wellbeing of all men regardless of color and he is willing to speak out without fear in defense of the rights of all men. Perhaps it would be fitting that the next time when men who do not fit all or any of the categories, in speaking of Rev. King address him with respect and put his proper title in front of his name. After all, in the gracious old south children are taught from the craddle upwards to respect their superiors.

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The North Florida Citizenship Project is project sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality and Partially supported by the local citizens of the areas in which the organization have projects in. So the North Florida Citizenship Project is open for all contributions and support that can be given. You May send or bring your contributions to Rt. 3 Box 428-F; Quincy, Florida. The phone number is 627-8458.

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BUY THE FINEST AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AND MOST COURteous SERVICE at Bill's PURE OIL Station on South Roberts

F Fla.

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Director; Mr. James T. McCain, Director of Organization.

From: Spiver W. Gordon, Field Director, CORE - Florida

Date: April 30, 1965

Subject: Field Report for period April 15 - 30, 1965

The N. F. C. E. P. - CORE directed its attention to two areas of concentration. The The first was having conferences with county officials with regard to hospitals and recreational facilities. The second aspect dealt with a 9th Congressional district workshop. The finishing touches are made being at the close of this report.

GADSDEN COUNTY HOSPITAL

On April 28, 1965, Staff members of CORE went in to have a talk with the hospital administration in regard to their policy of compliance with Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We discussed the following: (1) patient assignments, (2) personnel and staff with regards to promotions, (3) duties and the lunch room facilities. To all inquiries, we got positive answers. Since our visit, we have had several reports of people being dismissed, who had been told either by doctors or hospital officials that they should be in a hospital. It is our feeling that these people (hospital) are afraid that some Negroes will request transfer to the so-called white ward or these is a concern to keep the Negro ward as less crowded as possible, as so to maintain segregation. We are investigating these reports and hopefully we will arrive at positive approach, after we have had an opportunityto see whats the story.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

A letter has been sent to all cities in the Nineth Congressional District with regards to recreation facilities and their compliance with the Civil Rights Law. Following our visit to the hospital and our letter demanding that all recreational facilities be open to all persons. The City Commissioners of Quincy called in a delegation of Negroes of the city to discuss in their words City improvement, which lated amounted to: (1) The hospital being open on a voluntary basic, (2) the only two Negro policemen be given a car to patrol, instead of walking a 500 ft. beat up and down Adam Street, or"Colored Street", (3) Recreational facilities be open on a trail basis. Although CORE had approached the City officials about these changes, we were not ivited to this special meeting. However, we were well represented by Rev. Crutcher, who in no uncertain term demanded that the swimming pool be open to all this summer. Staff feels that if we can paddle the City officials in making changes, we don't care with who they meet with as long as they make changes

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Jefferson County has been the target of protests for the past week. A number of citizens went to the superintendent's office to find out why they had not seen or heard of Jefferson's plan to desegragate the public school system. Their protest was backed by the fact that one prior students and parents requesting a transfer to come in and sign a transfer and preference card to which school they wish to attend for the comming year, a joint protest has been filed against the County school board bythe local PTA and CORE . The compliant is enclosed in this report. Also the Jefferson County Voter Group has had a little difficulty with some of its executive members and their relationship with CORE Task force workers. It seems that one or two members are only interested in getting folks registered and nothing else. The matter was settled by the whole body at a general election and the whole body voting in favor of CORE's program in Jefferson County. There is a move at this point to get rid of the principal of Howard Academy which is one of the leaders of an Anti-CORE program. It is our feeling that we shall not be moved for a long time.

VOTERS REGISTRATION

VR has been very, very slow for the past two weeks due mainly to a lack of funds to properly run the project. For instances, the lights at the Freedom House have been off for five days.

WORK SHOP PROGRAM

For some time leaders in the Nineth Congressional District have expressed a desire to have a joint meeting with all leaders in the district, so staff decided to try and get folk together from all areas in the 9th District. A work shop was chosen to be the main issue of discussion. The following areas were chosen: (1) Anti-Poverty, (2) Civil Right Law and Civil Rights movement, Community invelvement, and organization (4) Legal problems, and (5) Equal job opportunity and federal programs. ~~Workshop if~~ IF nothing else is accomplished for these workshop, these community leaders will get a chance to at least meet each other and share their problems together. Several of these counties have power to be very successful counties and we have received commitments from all areas contacted to be present. Enclosed is the outline of the program.

POLICE HARRASSMENT AND INTIMIDATION

Quincy, Florida; several staff members have been stopped and given citations for minor things on vehicle. Sidney Daniels was arrested on a speeding charge and fined $35.00. Johnny Watson was called in and questioned. Later found to be wrong person, when he refused to go to the city hall. Ralph Fritz was arrested and charged with possession of obsecene Literature, later released when court trail proved that he only had a letter received from a friend with a few curse words in it. A more detail report is enclosed. Monticello, Florida; David Dukes has been followed by chief of police and new sheriff deputy.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) The following persons be added to reqular Task Force: (1) Johnny Lee Watson (2) Cassandra Williams and (3) Smith, Phillip

(2) Need I say we need money. We have a telephone bill for $80.00, which must be paid bythe 10th of this month or service will be cut off. We have about half of it. We owe two months rent on our office - $75.00.

(3) ~~XXXXXX~~ Try and get Jerome Smith here or someone from the Southern Office for the work shop on May 8, 1965.

Voter Registration Situation

Counties	Contacted	Registered
Leon	30	15
Jefferson	60	35
Madison	65	10
Gadsden	100	20
Liberty	32	12

TO: Mr. Richard Hale, Director Southern Office
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary

FROM: Stuart Wechsler Florida Task Force

DATE: April 30, 1965

SUBJECT: Field Report for Gadsden County April 15 through 30

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS: There has been continued testing of the restaurants in the Chattahoochee area. Only two of the restaurants in town are open to Negroes. The others including the Seminole Cafe which is a Greyhound depot and Gallaways which is one an interstate highway refuse to serve Negroes. Members of the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement (CYFM) have been going to the Cafes for a period of about a month and a half. Mrs. Byrd owner of the Seminole has issued statements to the effect that she will serve Negroes but that only one side ~~of her Caf~~ of the building is for the use of bus passengers the other is a private Cafe for the use of her children and friends. Her private side has higher prices which she says are used to discourage business so that she does not have to work to hard. It is obvious that she has two sets of menues. On the menues that the testers ahve received she has a two dollar cover charge.

The week after Mrs. Byrd issued the statement stating that she would serve anyone two members of CYFM and I went to the Cafe. As we walked in the door she was all smiles as she told us to sit down at the table and said she would serve us just like anyone else. There wasonly one entry on the menue and it was a rather high priced dinner. My co-testers asked for Cokes but Byrd said that she would only serve what was on the menue but that if we wanted sodas we could get them on the other side. I told her that I would like some coffee but she said that it would cost two dollars cover and $1.50 for the ~~coffee~~ dinner even if I just had coffee. At this point two whte men came in and sat at ~~the~~ our table. Byrd then said that we would have to pay the cover even though we did not eat. I said that if we paid the cover charge I would want a receipt and that unless she agreed to give it to me I would not pay. At that point we got up to leave and she did not say a word. I understand that John Due will be preparing a suit against the Cafe as soon as I get the statements to him.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: A group has been formed by the high school students that have been participating in the testing in Chattahoochee. They have organized themselves and adopted a constitution based upon National CORE'S. Philip Carter Smith, a high school senior is the president of the organization. The kids are interested in doing something both in direct action and community betterment such as the establishment of a viable center program and getting streets paved

The Negroe Progressive Group has been disbanded. The officers expressed their desire to be relieved of the responsibility of maintaining the Center. The reason they gave is that the Center was not being supported by the parents. For the past two weeks the Center has been maintained by members of the CYFM and has been able to build up a small treasury

TO: Mr. Spiver Gordon, North Florida - Field Secretary; Mr. Richard Haley
Director of Southern Office

FROM: David Dukes, Task Force - Jefferson & Madison Counties

DATE: April 15 - 15, 1965

Jefferson County:

During the past two weeks progress in Jefferson County has been very slow.

One person registered. The students have been using the restaurants in large numbers trying to get the community spirit back up.

The signs in the County Courthouse had been removed .

Madison County:

I'm moving from Jefferson County to Madison on April 30, 1965. I was folled serveral times by the chief of police and the new deputy sheriff. I assume the chief of police was giving the deputy a good look at me for he'll know me the next time.

The students with my full support will continue to make plans to protest against conditions at their schools.

April 22, 1965

Dear Friend of Freedom,

The Civil Rights Law of 1964, has passed, but Leon County still maintains segregation and discrimination. There is no need for me to point out any examples, for you are more aware of them than me. The next question which comes to my mind is what are you doing about it?? Perhaps you are a paying member of some Civil Rights Group, but that is not enough. We need bodies and bucks to erase all traces of segregation and discrimination from this "Great Society"?? of ours.

Perhaps by now you are wondering what you can do, well this letter comes also as an invitation to a re-organization meeting of the Leon County CORE chapter.

Place: CORE office, 540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Date: Friday May 7, ~~Monday April 26~~, 1965

Time: 8:00 P. M.

Yours for FREEDOM

Spiver W. Gordon
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

rson File

JEFFERSON COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE
JEFFERSON COUNTY FLORIDA
APRIL 24, 1965

NEWS LETTER

TO: Members of The Jefferson County Voters League

The Jefferson County Voters League will meet Wednesday night April 28, 1965, at 8:00 P.M., at Memorial Missionary Baptist Church.

Election of officers and the restatement of objectives will be the primary business to consider.

There have been some misunderstanding concerning the Congress of Racial Equality Task Force Workers in relation to Jefferson County Votors League, Irresponsible and gullible individuals are trying to lead the public to believe that two or three Executive committee members are responsible for CORE Task Force Workers' activities in the county. The following facts will help clarify the issue.

The Jefferson County Voters League is composed of a cross section of the Negroes of Jefferson County. Its primary purpose is to encourage all Negroes that are eligible to register and vote , to exercise that responsibility.

The first CORE Task Force Worker to come to this county met with the Executive Committee of the Jefferson County Voters League. The Executive Committee decided that this worker was not needed to help with the voters registration drive. The Executive committee transported him out of town.

After the members of the Jefferson County Voters League became dissatisfied with some voters registration procedures, they met to discuss the issue. The minutes show that the members of the League voted unanimously to use CORE Task Force workers in the county to assist in the voters registration drive. The members of the Jefferson County Voters League have demanded that the leadership of this organization remain in the county. The Executive Committee is fullfilling its responsibility in seeing that this is done.

In continuing to mislead the public these same gullible and irresponsible individuals have misrepresented the power structure of this county (legal,political,educational). In that they have spreaded malicious gossip about the League. As a result some are so frightened that their civic responsibilities are being neglected.

Some are naive enough to believe that to ask a fellow human being to register and vote would offend the power structure, thereby jeopordizing their jobs. On the contrary, each time elected representatives of the League have had business with the local governmental agencies they have being received with respect and courtesy.

The majority of the people have supported the Jefferson County Voters League. To you, we encourage your continual support. Without your many sacrifices the organization would not have been a success. May you live long to do more good.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. Aroused in some the desire to become producers of goods and services and not just consumers.

2. With the assistance of CORE registered more than a thousand persons who were elgible.

3. Made contact and advocated the administering of the Anti-poverty Program. The Executive committee made trips, telephone calls, invited speakers, secured literature, and set in motion the machinery that formed the Jefferson County Improvement Association to administer the Anti-Poverty program. Insufficient support prolonged the association's activities. In the meantime the Rural Development Council was attempting to do the same thing. There can be only one agency in a community administering this program. Therefore the Rural Development council was reorganized and Negroes are well represented on the Executive Board.
4. Requested and received assurance from the city and county that Negro law enforcement officers would be provided.
5. Taught several persons to read and write their names, by setting up workshops in parts of the county. Thanks to several public school teachers who help made this work.

6. The League has encourage the Negroes of the county to avail themselves of the opportunity to help select the individuals who will be in charge of the local governments.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. To encourage every Negro in the county who is elgible to register to place his name on the voter registration books.

2. To continue and expand the workshops for the illiterates.

3. To strongly urge all professional people to assume their role of leadership, to help raise the cultural level of the community, to take part in community activities, so that they will not be mere observers and critics of the great struggle for citizenship that is going on in this community.

4. To bring about better race relations. by speeches, letters, and conferences.

5. To expand the league's services, by obtaining an office, telephone services, typewriter and office personnel.

6. To encourage qualified Negroes to become candidates for public office - city, county and state.

7. To aid Negroes in making proper adjustments to social and political changes.

8. To acquaint the communities with the necessity and the importance of being involve in politics. Can you take politics out of the school system? If you do what would happen to school officials local and state? Where would the money to operate the school system come from? Politicians appropriate this money. In other words would we have a school system?

9. To assist the people in learning the names of all of the individuals in charge of the city government and the county government.

10. To publish voters League news papers periodically.

Respectfully submitted
The Executive Committee

Mr. G.W. Pittman, Chairman
Mr. E.L. Simpkins
Rev. R. Junious
Rev. A. Howard
Rev. S. Steward
Rev. Gafney
Mr. W. Gallon
Mr. R.R. Cox

Mr. W.m. Tillman, president
Mrs. G.G. Hardy , Secretary

FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 39   N. F. C. E. P.   May 1, 1965

WHERE SHALL WE ANCHOR

The motto of Carter-Parramore's class of 1965 is a fitting one, for in these turbulent times a man's life is very often guided by events that he has no control over. Like everyone else, these was no one in the class of 1965 who will be able to say with accuracy what he will be doing one year or ten year from now. But this is not to say that a person must throw up their arms in despair and allow themselves to be pushed and stunned about by the opposing forces in life's struggle. Although man cannot plan his life with pinpoint accuracy, he is still the master of his fate, the captain of his soul.

We as human beings must not allow ourselves to submit to the injustices that still abound in our country. It is our duty to join together in the fight to make this a better country to live in. Too many people take the position that as individuals they are not able to make much of a contribution to the struggle for Civil Rights, but they are wrong. Each person actively lined up against the flood of hate and discrimination that has paralyzed our country for so long is a bulwark against. An Uncle Tom or Nervous Nellie might be quick to tell you that it is best if you look out ofr yourself and don't worry about others, but this is just a means of covering up their own feeling of guilt for leaving the job to others. We can not expect others to fight for our freedom when we ourselves are too scared or apathetic to do it ourselves. We have made fun of Johnny Watson Phillip Carter Smith, Betty Jackson, and others, who have been fighting to make Gadsden County a better place to live in in the future. And it is not only they who will reap the reward of their labor but all of us, even those of us who are "just going along for the ride" and have never contributed anything for Freedom. While they went out and tried to determine where they would be in the future by truing to upset segregation and discrimination, we were content to sit back and accept the segregated theaters, restaurants and other public facilities. If not for the members of Quincy CORE and a few others (the adults in CIG) what progress would have been made in Quincy in the past few years? The answer is of coursed, none, for without pressure by militant Negroes the progress would be only that which the white folks of the County would give at worse pay and the only integration there was came about after dark.

So the question, "Where shall we anchor " is an important one. If we allow ourselves to become interested only in things like money, good looking wives and a job with security, the place we drop our anchor in won't be much better than the one where our fathers and mothers dropped their anchor. If we are daring and push for what we know is due to us we can make sure that although the seas we sail might be stormy at times, once we drop our anchor we will be in a better port than the one we left.

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CHATTAHOOCHEE MEETING

There will be a meeting at the Chattahoochee Center, Wednesday, May 5, 1965, to discuss the running of the Center. Everyone is urged to attend the meeting so that they can make their views known. If the Center is to be a success then YOU must come out and support it and work for it.

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Congratulations
TO The
Class
OF
1965

REGISTER TO VOTE

Gadsden
Gadsden County Times
Office Mon 9-12 2-5
Liberty
Court House
Wednesday 9-12-2-5
A voteless people is
a hopeless people

CHATTAHOOCHEE CAFE OWNER REFUSES SERVICE

Sis Negroes who sought service at Chattahoochee's bus station were refused service Friday morning. Mrs. Byrd, manager of the cafe told the six men that unless they went to the backside of the building, they would not be served. This incident happened only two days after a story appeared in most Florida papers quoting Mrs Byrd as saying that she serve anyone who asked for service in her cafe. She had gone on to state that although some Negroes in the past had come to her establishment none of them had ever placed an order. "If they had done," she stated, "they would have been served".

Mrs Byrd in the past has made several contradictory and in some cases ridiculous statements. She insists that the large cafe is operated solely for the use of her family, but that she would serve people if they gave her sufficient time to prepare the orders.

CORE has filed a complaint with the Justice Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission based upon a recent series of tests by the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement. It is unlikely that Mrs Byrd's transparent attempt to cover up her discriminatory practices will stand up under an investigation by the ICC or a law suit by CORE.

The Justice Department has shown an interest in the activities which have taken place in Chattahoochee in the past few weeks. Two FBI men questioned Task Force Worker Stu Wechsler about the incidents. They took names of restaurants refusing to serve Negroes and the names and tags numbers of people involved in the incidents which began with the closing of the Gibson Theater several weeks ago. In addition to any Federal action taken CORE is preparing suits against all Chattahoochee violaters of the Rights Act of 1964.

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COMMENCEMENT BALL

Date: Sat. May 8

Time: 830 until ...?

Admission: 40¢ per couple

.20¢ stag

Refreshments

"Dance Till Dawn"

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Another big step in the County has been the announced desegregation of the County hospital. The hospital has announced that it will no longer segregate Negroes in the basement of the building. This is in order to conform to the Federal Court ruling that any hospital that receives Federal funds will have them cut off if they follow a discriminatory policy.

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The ball will take place at the Chattahoochee Community Center and the proceeds from the event will go to the Chattahoochee Youth Freedom Movement. See you there from 8:30 p.m. until...

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GET WELL SOON!

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ORE File
Cafe Prote

By The Associated
The Congress of
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that a bus station cafe
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CORE Files Cafe Protest

By The Associated Press

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is complaining that a bus station cafe at nearby Chattahoochee is refusing service to Negroes. But its operator, Mrs. W. C. Byrd said in a telephone interview "I have offered to serve them. I don't know why they don't order; but they don't. I will serve them if they give me an order."

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He said CORE demanded desegregation of municipal recreation facilities in nine north Florida counties, threatening demonstrations beginning June 6 if they refuse.

The nine counties are Leon, Gadsden, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson, Wakulla and Liberty.

Pickets Fight At Fair

Times Wire Services

NEW YORK—Fists flew briefly at the World's Fair yesterday between Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) pickets and a group of young counterpickets calling themselves the "Society for the Prevention of Negroes Getting Everything" (SPONGE).

At least one bloody nose resulted.

A group of a dozen SPONGE counterpickets had heckled the CORE demonstrators at the New York City pavilion and had run back and forth through the CORE lines. After an hour the SPONGE boys left, but 50 minutes later another 14 of their group returned and the skirmish broke out.

There were no arrests.

Only about three instances of punches being thrown were noticed by newsmen. Then other CORE pickets stepped in to halt the fisticuffs and seconds later fair police arrived.

The fair's Pinkerton security officers separated the two groups and kept the SPONGE youths from following the CORE demonstrators when the latter disbanded their picketing minutes later and left the grounds.

He D[illegible]s Klan [illegible]robe

WASHINGTO[illegible] — (UPI) — James Farmer, director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), says he has "no confidence" that the House Committee on Un-American Activities will make an honest investigation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Farmer charged that the committee's pending investigation would be a "diversionary tactic . . . to get to the real business of investigating the civil rights movement." He said that President Johnson should name a special KLAN commission to do the job.

4-A THE MIAMI HERALD Tuesday, April 27, 1965

Rights-Killing Plot to Be Reviewed

By Herald Wire Services

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DISMISSED an appeal challenging validity of a New York law under which a clerk was convicted for selling books on Sunday.

AGREED TO RULE on an appeal by the Legal Defense Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that state enforcement of racial discrimination occurred in operation of a park willed by a former U.S. senator to the City of Macon, Ga.

* * *

James Farmer

. . . conviction upset

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The rights workers were Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, both white and both from New York, and James Chaney, Negro of Mississippi. They were killed June 21, 1964, and their bodies were found under an earthen dam near Philadelphia Aug. 4. All had been shot.

In the Louisiana case, the Supreme Court ruled on an appeal by Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc. and three individuals. The appeal said the laws were used to harass persons advocating civil rights for Negroes, and to aid in enforcing Louisiana's policy of racial segregation.

The decision was 5 to 2, with Justices John M. Harlan and Tom C. Clark dissenting. Justices Hugo L. Black and Potter Stewart took no part in the case.

The court called for further hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board on the present status of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, organizations the board had designated as Communist fronts under the 1950 Internal Security Act.

The act says Communist front organizations must register and disclose their finances and membership.

In dismissing the felony indictment, Cox said it did not state an offense against the U.S. and his court therefore had no jurisdiction. The 17 had been accused under this indictment of conspiring to use violence to deny the rights of the three workers by killing them.

The felony charge carried a possible penalty of 10 years in prison and $5,000 fine. The

CORE Files [illegible] Cafe Protest

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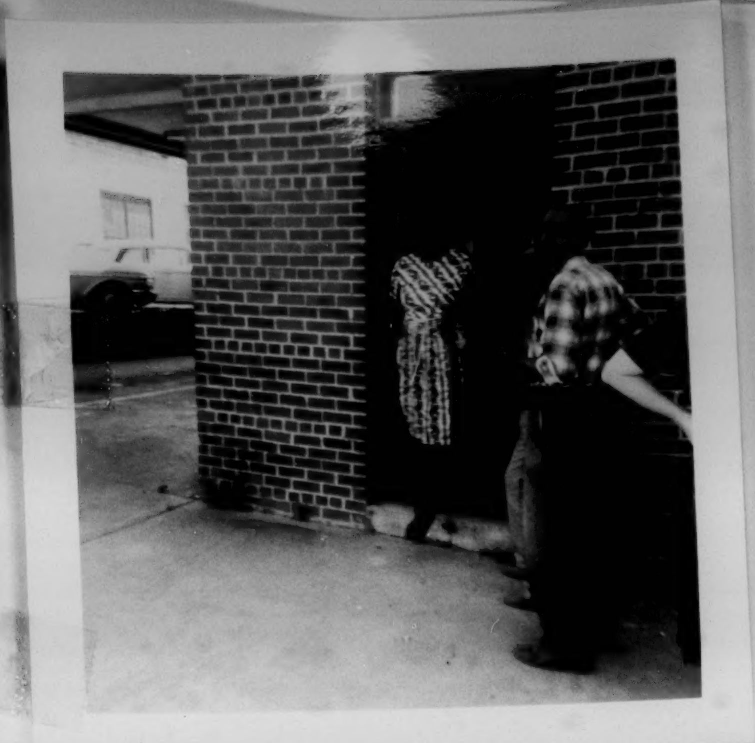
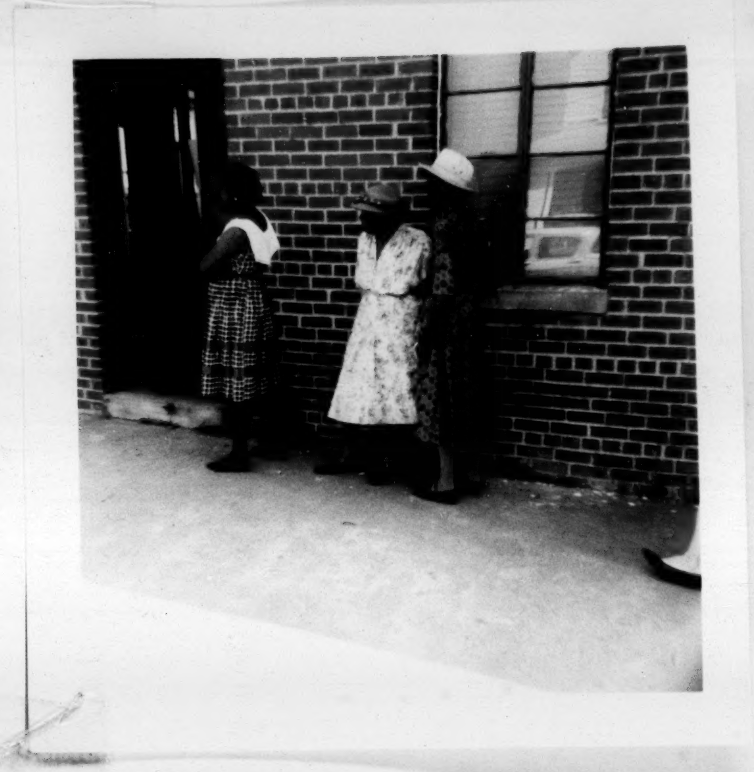
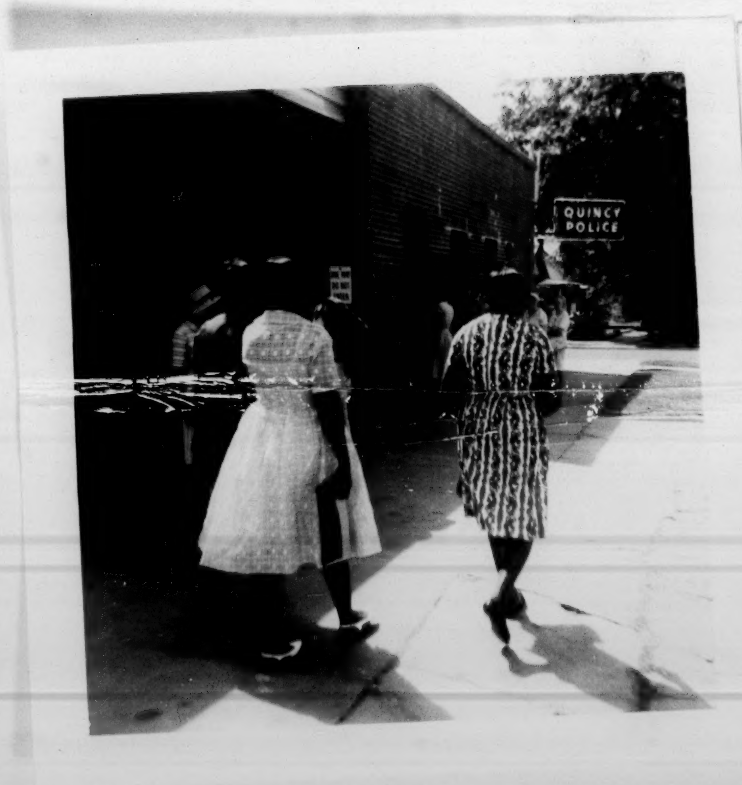


City Election
Quincy, Fla.

Lady 76 years
old. voted for
campbell

APPLIANCES




QUINCY
POLICE

QUINCY
POLICE
ONE WAY
DO NOT
ENTER

Rout 3- Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

April 29, 1965

United States Commissioner of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Alan Lesser

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Howard Academy Parent Teachers Association and the Congress of Racial Equality, we request your attention to a situation regarding non-compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law by the county school board in Jefferson County.

We protest the following: (1) the Pupil Assignment Plan submitted by the Jefferson County School Board is no desegration plan, in that it continues the initial assignment of teachers and students on a segregated basis. (2) the school officials of Jefferson County have not publicized or informed community groups, particularly Negro civic groups and more particularly the Negro parents of Howard Academy. Because of failure to inform such publics, there has been no opportunity for Negro parents to discuss the Pupil Assignment Plan as stated in Section 3 of that Plan. (3) the Pupil Assignment Plan allows only one week in April for parents to request transfer of their children, the parents were only given, the weekend before this, a letter indicating their right to transfer and many have been informed that only one day, Monday, was the day to exercise their request for transfer or reassignment. (4) under the Plan parents are required to come to the school which their children are attending to personally apply for transfer, between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The parents of the Negro race are not, for the most part, of the leisure class, but working people and therefore this presents an undue hardship, which threatens their job security.

We strongly request therefore that the Pupil Assignment Plan by Jefferson County not be accepted in any manner, as compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law.

Yours for action,

Reverend Sylvester Stuart,
President of Howard Academy
Parent Teachers Association

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

lf

cc: John D. Due, Jr.
Carl Rachlin
Richard Haley

TO: City Commissioners, Member of the City Council, City Manager and City Attorney of ____________________

FROM: Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary - Congress of Racial Equality; Rt. 3 Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida

Re: Recreational Facilities

You are advised that Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin is forbidden in any public facility, operated or managed by or for a State or one of its political subdivisions. We are informed that Title III had not been complied with in your community in 1964. We therefore suggest that you quietly proceed to comply with Title III for the year of 1965 regarding recreational facilities. Further, we would appreciate very much that you reply to this memorandum and indicate whether you intend to comply with Title III regarding recreational facilities or whether you intend to proceed to operate your recreational facilites as heretofore. We desire such information as we plan to engage in direct action in all those communities which are not complying with the Law of the Land.

Jasper, Florida
Quincy, Florida
Marianna Florida
Tallahassee, Florida
Monticello, Florida
Madison, Florida

Bristol, Florida
Live Oak Florida
Mayo, Florida
Wakulla Spring
Perry Florida
Blountstown Florida

CHAIRMAN
RO, FLA.

CECIL V. BUTLER
HAVANA, FLA.

C. W. HARBIN, JR.
QUINCY, FLA.

NORMAN McMILLAN
QUINCY, FLA.

JULIAN C. DAVIS
CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLA.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Gadsden County
QUINCY, FLORIDA

M. D. WALKER
SECRETARY AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

ANNETTE S. BRADLEY
FINANCE OFFICER

April 16, 1965

Dear Parents or Guardians:

In order to facilitate the fall opening of school, we have a procedure known as Spring Registration which takes place during the last full calendar week of April, 1965, Monday through Friday. At that time, a Pupil Assignment Card or Form, is completed at the school for each pupil enrolled.

While it is the function of the School Administration to recommend assignments, a parent's preference of schools will be accepted for consideration and evaluation.

You are hereby advised that you are being afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any school for which your child is eligible without regard to race, color or national origin and to have that choice accepted for consideration and evaluation by the Board of Public Instruction. If you wish to exercise your right of preference, you must go to the school your child is attending at the time of the Spring Registration and sign a Parent School Preference Card or Form during the period of said last full calendar week of April, 1965, Monday through Friday.

The Pupil Assignment Law provides for numerous criteria in the individual assignments of pupils, such as attendance areas, transportation facilities, uniform testing, available facilities, scholastic aptitude, and numerous other factors, except race, color or national origin.

Should the School Administration recommend assignment of your child to a school other than the one you have requested, you will be notified by letter prior to the fall opening of school. In that event, you have the right to request, in writing, a hearing before the Board of Public Instruction to have your preference further considered. If a request for such hearing is received, you will be notified of the time and place of the hearing.

Application for reassignment may be made when a material change in circumstance arises.

Sincerely,

M. D. Walker

M. D. Walker,
County Superintendent

MDW/mjs

PUPIL PREFERENCE CARD

Student's Name Crutcher Wanda Merle

Last First Middle

Date of Birth 1-10-57 Age 8 Grade 2nd

School Now Attending Stevens Elementary

School Preference for 1965-66 ____________

Signature ____________

Parent or Guardian

Address ____________

NOTE: Unless reassignment is requested, it is only necessary for you to fill out this card and return it to the school your child is presently attending.

NINETH CONGRESSIONAL WORK SHOP

May 8, 1965

Program

10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

Prayer	Father Brooks
Freedom Songs	Audience
Why We're Here	Spiver Gordon Field Secretary - CORE
Work Shops	
General Discussion	Led by Attorney Due
Remarks	Spiver Gordon
Benediction	Rev. Crutcher C.I.G. Presiden

Work Shop Outline

Anti-Poverty 1. Community action 2. Head start	Mr. E. Norwood Mrs. W. H. Gavins
Civil Right Commission	Mr. George Lewis II Vice president of State's Advisory to Civil Rights Commis.
Community Organization	Mr. Jerome Smith Field Secretary La.
Legal Matters and Federal Program	Attorney John Due SEDF Southern Council

[1945, April]

1. Redraft the swimming pool suit

2. For the next two weeks (dictate and draw one page summaries:
    (1) Swimming pools
    (2) Desegration of Educational facilities
        (a) Suwanne Plan- live oak
        (b) Jefferson plan
        (c) one page memo attacking all of these plans
        (d) Letters to: 1. Dr. Clark
            2. Constance Curry
            3. Barbara Moffett
            4. Charles Wilson-indicate willingness
            to cooperate as a CORE cooperating
            attorney without fee. (I am not
            soliciting)
    (3) Desegregation of Employment
        (a) State Employment
            Chattahoochee Hospital
            Gadsden Hospital
        (b) U. S. office of Employment Services
            Gainesville (memo) with Letter to Carl
            Rachlin about program to follow-up
        (c) Labor Unions
            Letter to Nero Pender (woodworkers AFL-CIO)
            Survey for finding the unions and their policy
        (d) Minimum Wage
            Survey of agricultural workers -wages & living
            conditions Gadsden & Leon County
            Migrant workers
    (4) Public Accomodations
        (a) one page memo on places still segregating
            in our area
        (b) bring our files up to date on complaints
        (c) send to Carl for his criticism a model
            complaint
    (5) Public facilities
        Write aletter asking whether hospitals have complied
        and demand copy of pledge hospitals
        write Earl Johnson copy of his hospital desdg. complaint

Welfare services

discrimination within program

sub-agencies

heart clinic

vocational rehabilitation

hiring

(6) Housing

letter to HEW for information on public assistance to housing.

letter to Houston AFSC and Indianapolis "self help" housing

memo-co-op housing New Mexico

write other shouses for information

memo- **equal housing** presidents order and its lack

write Carl Rachlin re: discrimination in listing

(7) War on poverty

current memo

write to Redwine

Memo on small businesses ~~&~~ co-operatives
Memo on how to form a producing co-operative
Proposal to National CORE, that CORE initiate a Community Action program in Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin and Wakulla counties

1

1965

TASK FORCE REPORT

To: Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary,
North Florida Project

Mr. Richard Haley, Director Core
Southern Office

Mr. George Wiley,
National Office

From: Wendel Brunner, Barry Goldstein, John Politic,
Gadsden County Task Force

Subject: Field Report August 1-7

Voter Registration: On Monday, August 2, 67 Negroes registered as a result ofcanvassing in Havana, and in cooperation with Scope, canvassing in Quincy and Greensboro. The LCDC lawyers are interested in filing a suit to force the books to be opened on a more convenient day. To aid in the preparation of this suit, we provided them with registration statistics and a copy of the resolution of the County Commissioners that authorized the books to be closed on all but a particular day. The maximum number of people who registered in one day is 97, and on this day there was a continuous line at the registrars office all day except for the early morning. The County Commissioners resolution specifies the time and place of registration, but leaves the choice of the particulars day of the week to the Supervisor of Registration, who is Hutchinson, Editor of the Gadsden County Times.

Equal Opportunity Act: The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County met Monday, August 2, to further discuss the equal opportunity act. A lawyer from John Due office was present, as well as representatives from a newly-formed group in Greensboro. The CIG hopes to have soon a county-wide base and develop anti-poverty programs. They have invited a speaker from the State Office of Economic Opportunity for their meeting August 9. A Core lawyer will also attend this meeting, as will two persons from the city of Havana, where a mass meeting is scheduled the following evening to discuss, among things, the War on Poverty;

On Wednesday, August 4, we attended the first meeting of the Civic Improvement Association of Calhoun County in Blountstown. A Rev. Echoles was elected president and he began immediately to talk about programs available under the War on Poverty, with the idea in mind of choosing one that night. After some questioning, he and four other Negroes stood up and said that they had been elected to the local community action program board. It was obvious, however, that the public at that meeting knew nothing about Equal Opportunity Act and had never attended a meeting to discuss it.

Rev. Echoles was embarrassed in front of a community meeting and became a little ashamed of the way he had allowed himself to be used by the white CAP board (which is presently running a segregated Headstart Program).

Saturday, August 7, we drove out to visit Rev. Echoles. He told us that four of the Negroes on the board were in reality appointed Tuesday night, August 3, by the board officials, but that he himself had been appointed to the CAP board two months previously, although he had never been invited to a meeting after extensive discussion he agreed that board had been formed in an improper manner and said that he and a many of the Negro members as he could persuade would visit the Mayor Monday and tell him so, and suggest to the Mayor that he hold a public meeting (which has never been done) has the purpose of electing persons to the board. Rev. Echoles agreed to telephone us Tuesday afternoon (Aug. 10) and tell us the outcome of the meeting.

Legal Action: On July 25, a white man shot at two Negro boys ages 12 and 13. The parents got the license number of the man's pick-up truck and called the Sheriff, but he refused to make any arrests. The parents are anxious to take action and will soon go to the courthouse with Core lawyer to swear out a warrant for the assailant arrest.

Harrassement an Intimidation: At 10:30 p. m. on August 3, Barry Goldstein, Core volunteer working in Gadsden County was attacked and beaten by three white men whie walking from the Core office in Quincy to the Freedom House. A march to the courthouse had been held earlier that day. The incident was reported immediately to the local police, who seemed cooperative, but Barry saw very little of his attackers and even less of their car and was therefore unable to supply the police much information. So far they have not reported any result.

Wendel Brunner

TASK FORCE REPORT

To: Spiver Gordon;
North Florida Field
Secretary - Core

Richard Haley;
Southern Project Director

National Office

Date; August 2-7, 1965

From: Emmitt Tribue

Subject: Field Accomplishments

On Monday, August 2, I canvacced down town Quincy to encourage non-registered citizens to register. Sixty-three persons willfully proceed to the courthouse to register.

Tuesday, August 3, I participated in a march. This march was led by Rev. Crutcher and Spiver Gordon. Core and Scope workers also participated in the march. About sixty persons began the march from a local church to the courthouse. By the time the group reached it's destiny, about 100 others joined us.

Wednesday, August 4, I canvassed areas within the city limits. Many people were persuader to register on the folloeing Monday.

Thursday, August 5, I canvassed on local tobacco farms. During this time, these citizens and I discussed problems which kept them from registering. Many complained about having to work during the time books are open.

Thursday Night, I attended a mass meeting in Jackson County at which Rev. Crutcher was speaker. Many people were present and the meeting was well conducted.

[1965, ca. Aug 3]

TO: CARL RACHLIN NATIONAL CORE
JET MAGAZINE
VAL COLEMAN NATIONAL CORE
JOHN DUE LCDC ATTORNEY IN TALLAHASSEE
ED HOLLANDER PUBLIC RELATIONA SOUTHERN REGIONAL CORE

FROM: BARRY GOLDSTEIN CORE VOLUNTEER IN N. FLORIDA
HOME ADDRESS 11 Coach Lane Cherry Hill N.J.

My. Name is Barry Goldstein, I am a CORE worker in Gadsden County Florida, which is a part of that states Northwestern apendage that runs just south of the Georgia line. This Summer was the first time I have ever been in the South as a Civil Rights Worker. I have attendad Temple University in Philadelphia Pa., and will attend the University of South Florida, in Tampa in the Fall. When I was assigned to Florida by CORE I thought that I would not meet with the violence normally associated with the Civil Rights movement. This has proved not to be true. North Florida is as rough as the rest of the south. This incident, which happened to me, is not an isolated act of violence. CORE workers have been shot at arrested and beaten in Florida. The public does not realize this, it ought to. Florida is the South. It is segregated, and the segregationists are not about to give up. My only regret is that due to finances, I am a volunteer worker who lives off of his own money, I must leave for a while.

After I had finished my work at the CORE office, I left to go back to the Freedom House. It was around ten o'clock on a Tuesday night and the streets were empty. It was the first Tuesday in August, August 3. The streets I walked over were will lit and paved, but as one goes further into the Negro district of town the lights disappear and the pavement turns into mud. It was this kind of street that I turned into in order to go back to the Freedom house. Though the moon was shining brightly, the trees that were along the side of the road made it dark to the point of blackness.

I came to a bend in the road, there were no houses on either side, only trees. All of a sudden a hand hit me in the shoulder blade and spun me around. Then a fist in a yellow glove came crashing into my face. Another fist, from the same man, caught me in the chest and knocked the wind out of me. There were three of them, but only one of them was doing the hitting. The other two were blocking me so that I could not get away. The attacker who was a man of about 25, of medium height and a stocky build kept on hitting me in the face and chest. At one point he picked up a stick and started slashing it across my forehead. I don't know how long it lasted, it seemed like a long time, much longer than it was. Then another blow caught me in the jaw. I went flying backwards over an embankment and down a hill and into a stream. I was knocked unconscious, and when I got up only my head was out of the stream. How long I was unconscious I do not know. It could have been for a minute, it could have been for only five seconds. When I got up they were gone.

I crawled over the creek, which was partly made up of a substance which seems like quicksand, and up the opposite side of the hill. I'm not really sure of what happened then. My head was spinning and I hardly knew where I was. In fact all I knew about my whereabouts was that I was in the Negro district and safe, if my attackers did not pursue me. The only thing that was going through my mind were the words of my attackers: "You dirty white nigger. You nigger loving bastard."

I got one of the people from the street I was now on to take me back to the Freedom House. There I got Wendell Brunner, the other CORE worker in Quincy , to go down to the CORE office. At the office we called the police and Spiver Gordon, the Field Secretary for CORE in the North Florida area. The police told me to come down to their office, which I did. The police listened to my account of the beating and told me that since I did not get a good look at either the attackers or their car, that little could be done.

From the police station, the man who was driving Wendell and myself, took us to the Gadsden County Hospital. At the hospital, the nurse looked me over and gave me some pills for my pain. Wendell then called Rev. Daniels to come pick us up at the hospital, becausse the man that had driven us there had had to go home. Rev. Daniels, along with Rev. Campbell, picked us up and took us back to the Freedom House. I was still dizzy and grogy as I had been all night since the beating. I took one of the pills and went to bed.

The next morning I went back to the police station. After again reviewing the facts about the beating, the Sherifff, and Cheif of Police took me to the Hospital to be e xamined by the doctor.

The beating was not as severe as it could have been, thanks to the fact that they knocked me over the embankment along the road, But I will never forget it. The extent of my injuries consisted of, a possible Concussion, a pulled tendon in my neck, welts along my farhead and above my left eye, and the shaking out of me the beloif that Florida is not as bad as parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

My body will be sore for a while, the body forgets.

MSS DOBB .
55 SOUTHERN

Regional office

Reports
Kentucky

Regional Reports

March 19, 1962

Genevieve Hughes
Field Secretary
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Hughes:

Thank you for your very prompt reply. I am attending Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky. This is my third year in Kentucky and I am just as bewildered about the cure for the race problem in this area now as I was when I arrived.

There is a near total apathy on the part of Kentuckians which both shows descrimination and refuses to recognize that it is doing so. In my area (30 miles north of Cumberland Gap) negroes are a servant class. The willingness with which they accept this role speaks ill of the educational facilities with which they may make use.

Corbin, Kentucky, the town recently pictured across the nation with its main street flooded, has averted any potential problem by refusing negroes to live in the city limits. Several members of Union staged a picket at the Greyhound bus terminal in Corbin during the beginning of the Freedom Rides last year. There was one threat, one policeman asking us to keep the pavement clear so as not to interfere with pedestrian traffic, and many onlookers who could not understand what we were doing. The consensus of opinion was that we were foolish to picket where there was no problem and could be no problem. The problem is greater than any other in this case because it is disqualification by race rather than the lesser evil which is evidenced in cities in more southern states. I fear the action which might occur were a negro to drive into town and stop to shop.

The problem in both of these cases will not be met by the state, because it means money for education, and because it means that an end must be put to public school racial descrimination. At present the problem cannot be answered by protest because the people refuse to recognize the fact that there is anything to protest against. This leaves but one alternative, the education of the whites toward realizing the absurdity and immorality of degrading an entire race of people to a servant class. I am not equipped to carry out this means. So I sit back and nurse a healthy culture of ulcers.

If there is anything I can do...please ask. Assistance will be willingly given by several members of this campus who share my concern and agony.

Sincerely,

Louis Foxwell
315 College Street
Barbourville, Kentucky

action

March 28, 1962

Louis Foxwell
315 College Street
Barbourville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Foxwell:

Miss Hughes has given us your letter of March 19. We have given the problem of Barbourville, Kentucky much thought and see little possibility of acting at this point. It is no doubt frustrating to you and it certainly is to us, especially in a situation where there is such flagrant injustice.

We usually proceed in one of two ways. We organize a CORE group (this is always upon request of the people in the community), and they procede to get the actual work done in terms of attacking specific problems; or we make the situation a national project. A national project requires a tremendous amount of community support, and from your description of the community, it seems that this would be hard to get if not impossible. I hate to sound so pessimistic but I am afraid that this is how we see things at this point.

I have taken the liberty of adding your name to our contact list. This means that you will be hearing from us and keeping in touch as to what is going on here in CORE. We would appreciate it if you would let us know from time to time if there are any new developments. Perhaps at some future point, it might be possible to do something about the situation there.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Organization Director

FT/mm

OK MS

June 13, 1962

Louis Foxwell will arrive Sept. 17 ans. Thu Sept. 12
315 College Street
Barbourville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Foxwell:

We received a letter from you in March in which you expressed grave concern over the plights of the Negro citizens in your community. My reply to you was not very encouraging. We feel that we are now in a position staff-wise, to at least come down and have a talk with you.about possibilities of action in your community. We do have a staff person assigned to a four-state area that includes Kentucky. Miss Mary Hamilton has your name and address and will be in touch with you sometime in July. Miss Hamilton is a CORE field secretary. I hope that you have not become disheartened and that soon efforts will begin to eliminate some of the injustice and discrimination that exist in Barbourville.

Thank you again for your concern.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant to the
Director of Organization

FT/mm

Kent

June 23, 1962

& MFP

MEMBERS OF LOUISVILLE COREEXEC. COMM.

Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker chrm.

1625 W. Kentucky

Louisville 11, Kent. Ju. 3-3205

Rev. M.M. D. Perdue vice chrm.
3147 River Park Dr.
Louisville 12, Ky.
Sp. 6-7391

Mrs. Margaret Tucker treas.
1040 S. 38th St.
Apt. 1-A
775-6235

Rev. Alphonsus White
627 Coke St.
Ju. 4-5667

Mr. Andrew Wade IV
837 Sutckiffe
Sp. 4-1921

Mr. K. D. Kerr
6303 Camp Ground Rd.
(12)
Sp. 6-5090

Rev. Mrs. Marbrey
1534 Gallagher
(12)
Ju. 5-3638

****

Mrs. Anne Braden
4403 Virginia Ave.
(11)
Sp. 4-3331

Mr. Clarence Glenn
411 S. 27th St.
(10)

Louisville Chapter
Congress Of Racial Equality
Minutes - August 10, 1962

OLD BUSINESS

Mention was made of the feeling of the union at the Coca-Cola plant that they credit their being able to further organize to us.

Mrs. Tucker mentioned the Kroger project. It was moved and passed that if we have not had some commitment on their part by Wednesday, we will begin direct action..

It was moved and passed that we payoour complete bill at White Printing Co. and order new Coca-Cola, Sealtest, and meeting leaflets.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Kerr made a $10.00 contribution, which he asked be used to buy leaflets.

Mrs. Tucker mentioned a call from Julia Lewis about a state CORE meeting and her request that at least three individuals come from each group. It was voted to send Mr. Kerr, Mr. Hardin, and Mrs. Tucker.

It was voted to hold another regional meeting on Thursday, August 16. Mr. Wade was made responsible for organizing it.

It was voted to demonstrate at the Board of Aldermen's meeting this coming Tuesday for a public accomodations ordinance.

Respectfully submitted,
Lynn Pfuhl
Lynn Pfuhl
Secretary

Note: The regional meeting will mean that there will be no regular Friday meeting, and so no minutes.

Louisville Chapter
Congress Of Racial Equality
Minutes - August 3, 1962

OLD BUSINESS

It was moved, seconded, and passed that we pay some of our bill to White Printing Co. and that we pay some of what we owe to Bishop Tucker.

The last community meeting was discussed, and mention was made of the need for another one.

The situation with Coca-Cola was reviewed. They still refuse to hire a Negro girl to work in the office.

The situation at the Westend Theatre was discussed. There was no deffinate decision made.

NEW BUSINESS

No new business was discussed.

Respectfully submitted,
Lynn Pfuhl
Lynn Pfuhl
Secretary

Note: There was no meeting held the week previous to this because of the community meeting.

10 AM Pleasant Green Bap. Church
540 W. Maxwell St.
Lexington, Ky.

OK mf

August 8, 1962

William L. Brizendine - 692-3535
Lebanon Christian Church
Lebanon, Kentucky

Will attend College of the Bible TWTF
Only himself interested
To contact Julia L.

New in town - 2 mo.

Dear Rev. Brizendine:

We were very pleased to receive your letter asking for information about CORE. Enclosed is literature that should help you to become acquainted with CORE methods, philosophy, and activities.

You also asked about membership. Membership in CORE is of two kinds -- associate and active. Associate members are those whose names are on our mailing list, and who receive the CORElator and other pertinent mailings from us. Associate membership requires a contribution of $2.00 per year, which covers the cost of mailings, labor, etc. I have enclosed some applications for associate membership.

Active membership is available only to those who are situated near a local CORE chapter. Local groups work on projects in their community, such as housing, employment, public accomodations. In Kentucky, we have local CORE chapters in Lexington, Louisville, Madison County and Covington. If you would like the names of people to contact in these groups, we would be glad to send them to you.

I am enclosing an organization manual for your interest, and if, after reading it and the other material enclosed, you feel that you would be interested in helping to organize a local group, please be in touch with us.

If you have any questions at all about CORE and its work, please do not hesitate to ask. Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely,

Fredricka Teer
Assistant tp the Director
Of Organization

FT/mm
encs.

Copy to Mary H.

66 mi NW Lexin
5,000 pop.
N - ?

August 21, 1962

Lynn Pfuhl
2363 Valley Vista Road
Louisville, Kentucky (5)

Dear Lynn:

We are in receipt of your minutes for the CORE meetings of August 17th. Thank you.

We notice that the name of Mrs. Anne Braden has been appearing again on the list of members. Can you inform us as to her status in Louisville CORE. It was our understanding that she had resigned.

Yours in CORE,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

Louisville Chapter
Congress Of Racial Equality
Minutes - August 17, 1962

OLD BUSINESS

Negotiations with Kroger have indicated that they will cooperate by putting a Negro girl in the office and upgrading other Negro employees in the "immediate future." Mr. Wade further reported that he had told Krogers that they may be boycotted in any event since there is a national campaign.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Wade also reported that he had been contacted by a representative of Falls City Brewing Co. who inquired about the mimeographed letter they had received and stated that the company is interviewinf several Negro applicants for clerical and drivers' positions.

Mr. Zegart's attitude toward leafleting against Coke and Sealtest at his store was discussed, as was his using the police to harass us. It was felt that a picket line there was a good idea, especially since he has resumed selling Coca-Cola.

Note: The mass meeting was
postponed to the following Thursday, causing us
to hold this meeting
and omit the one for this
coming Friday.

Respectfully submitted
Lynn Pfuhl
Lynn Pfuhl
Secretary

MEMBERS
Louisville Chapter
Congress Of Racial Equality

Mrs. Anne Braden
4403 Virginia Ave.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
774-3331

Mr. Verlan Brown Apt. 1-A
1040 38th St.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
775-6235

Mr. James Hardin
2319 Cedar St.
Louisville 10, Kentucky
774-1298

Mr. K. D. Kerr
6803 Camp Ground Rd.
Louisville 16, Kentucky
776-5090

Rev. Mrs. Marbrey
1534 Gallagher Ave.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
585-3638

Rev. N. W. Norris YMCA
930 Chestnut St.
Louisville 10, Kentucky
587-7405

Miss Nancy Penick
1040 Cedar Court
Louisville 10, Kentucky
583-2315

Rev. M. M. D. Perdue
3147 River Park Dr.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
776-7391

Miss Lynn Pfuhl
2363 Valley Vista Rd.
Louisville 5, Kentucky
459-2554

Mr. Frank L. Stanley Jr. (ass. m.)
714 Chestnut St.
Louisville 10, Kentucky
587-6061

Bishop C. Eubank Tucker
1625 Kentucky St.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
583-3205

Mrs. Margaret Tucker Apt. 1-A
1040 38th St.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
775-6235

Mr. Andrew Wade IV
837 Sutcliffe Ave.
Louisville 11, Kentucky
774-1921

Regimental [illegible] Regimental Register: Louisiana

MONTHLY STATISTICS - LOUISIANA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

AUGUST 1962 - DECEMBER 1963

PARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
AUGUST 1962					
BATON ROUGE	0	0	0	1,212	
SEPTEMBER 1962					
EBR ST. HELENA	186	75	117	1,138	
OCTOBER 1962					
EBR	89	4	69	824	
EBR	0	0	0	32	
BATON ROUGE (East)	0	0	0	631	
IBERVILLE PLAQUEMINE	0	0	0	129	
NOVEMBER 1962					
IBERVILLE	177	40	135	740	
ST. HELENA	76	11	65	436	
IBERVILLE	0	0	0	299	
DECEMBER 1962					
E. FELICIANA	0	0	0	128	
W. FELICIANA	0	0	0	63	
IBERVILLE	156	64	92	1,027	
ST. HELENA GREENSBURG	0	0	0	0	
IBERVILLE	93	27	66	462	

ARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
JANUARY 1963					
POINTE CORPRE	69	15	48	318	
ST. HELENA	96	8	238	647	
BATON ROUGE	178	82	96	734	
FEBRUARY 1963					
TUNICA	0	0	0	0	
EBR	83	69	11	212	
EBR	35	17	18	30	
EBR	107	30	77	201	
MARCH 1963					
BATON ROUGE	0	0	0	0	
W. FELICIANA (& EAST)	0	0	0	0	
POINTE CORPRE	10	5	5	0	
TANGIPAHOE	33	5	28	102	
IBERVILLE	68	14	54	187	
ST. HELENA	47	10	37	45	
APRIL 1963					
EBR	0	0	0	246	
EBR	158	47	111	514	
EBR	99	37	62	817	
MAY 1963					
IBERVILLE	73	27	46	176	
POINTE COUPEE	49	16	33	198	
E. BATON ROUGE	58	25	33	190	
ST. HELENA	8	5	3	0	
JUNE 1963					
EBR	287	138	159	875	
EBR	3	1	2	0	
EBR	21	11	10	0	
EBR	27	11	16	0	

PARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
			JULY 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	7	6	1	120	
W. BATON ROUGE	32	22	10	395	
IBERVILLE	7	6	1	147	
IBERVILLE	243	117	126	1,959	
IBERVILLE	5	0	5	279	
PLAQUEMINE	40	2	38	478	
PLAQUEMINE	7	6	1	120	
PLAQUEMINE	97	12	75	473	
			AUGUST 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	123	60	63	1,039	
"	397	147	250	2,761	
"	164	49	115	300	
"	95	49	46	1,499	
"	140	27	110	560	
"	2	0	2	72	
"	53	25	28	726	
IBERVILLE	140	95	45	676	
			SEPTEMBER 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	173	43	130	478	
"	98	27	71	717	
"	0	123	51	678	
ST. HELENA	142	12	130	497	
IBERVILLE	127	51	76	279	
W. FELICIANA	0	0	0	198	
E. FELICIANA	197	9	188	411	
			OCTOBER 1963 - NOVEMBER 1963		
ST. HELENA	162	18	144	412	
POINTE COUPEE	190	25	165	719	
PLAQUEMINE	68	13	55	798	
IBERVILLE	289	102	177	1,076	
W. FELICIANA	112	2	110	876	
TANGIPATRA	269	68	201	511	
ST, TAMMARY	326	83	233	1,213	

NOVEMBER 1963 - DECEMBER 1963

OUCHITA	47	8	39	137
TUNGIPAHIA	116	48	68	0
ASCENSION	68	31	37	216

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, CORE's VEA Agent in Louisiana

TO: Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project
Jim McCain, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

RE: VEP Report for June 1963 in Louisiana

In early June, the registrat in Iberville Parish, Ella Billings, attempted to purge the registration roll of its 2,700 registered Negro voters by requiring all registered persons to come to the registrar's office and verify the fact that the recorded name and/or address had not been changed in the past year.

Developing local support through the Iberville Industrial Voter's League, we distributed over 1,500 copies of the enclosed circular and managed to stampede the registrar's office with 500 persons within a five day period which persuaded the registrar to require calls to her office instead. Because of this development, we concentrated primarily in Iberville Parish and have not lost any voters. We hope.

Because CORE is planning to bring forty volunteers to Louisiana for promoting extensive voter registration in seven parishes, Spiver and I went to Tangipahoa, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee Parishes to make food and housing arrangements, and geographical, social, economic and political surveys. We managed to get a few residents of these areas to apply for votor registration and in East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and Pointe Coupee Parishes, some were successful.

CORE has Task Force Workers Spiver Gordon, Negro of Plaquemine, La., David Leonard, white, and Roselyn Leonard, Negro of Berkeley Calif., assisting me in voter registration and laying the ground work for the summer project.

By September 1963, I hope to leave the parishes mentioned and go to other parishes where large gains in Negro registration may be possible.

At present, CORE plans to keep its VEP main office located at 306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, La., Room #2.

Field Summary Reports
July — 12/15/1963

Iberville Parish

In early July the registrar Ella Billings managed to purge a few Negroes from the registration rolls for the following reasons:

1. Many Negroes did not report to the registrar their change of address and/or name.
2. Delinquemt voting records were checked based on Louisiana's 2 Year voting requirement statue.
3. A few deaths, and marriages may also account for the voter-registration records not showing an increase that identically coincide with our reported number of registered voters gained.

In spite of the registrar's efforts we are still getting more Negroes registered here than in any other parish.

To intensify voter-registration in Iberville parish and in (7) other parishes in Louisiana namely, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa and Pointe Coupee, CORE held a voter-registration institute in Plaquemine, Louisiana which began on July 14, 1963 and was directed by James T. McCain, Gordon Carey, Rudolph Lombard and Ronnie Moore. After three-and-a-half days of lectures and discussions covering the topics outlined on enclosed schedule we started a parish wide voters registration canvassing program in Iberville parish.

We sent out a task force of 46 participants of various backgrounds, from Louisiana, New York, California, and other places across the nation. As indicated from our enclosed field report we worked in nearly every crack and corner of Iberville parish. We canvassed the parish with the entire force for eight days making church appearances, staging rallies, sponsoring clinics, making speeches in halls, night clubs, etc. transporting potential registrants to the registrar's office, and filing complaints to U.S. Department of Justice of all persons rejected.

At present working out of CORE's VEP office--306 Ivey Street Plaquemine, Louisiana. We have exactly 12 full time task force workers exclusively Gordon Carey, Ronnie Moore, and Atty. Beverly Axlerod who circulate from parish to parish out of Iberville conducting the (8) parish voter registration drive.

We plan to set up local boards of registration units under the organ structure of Iberville Industrial Voters League Inc. to carry on voters registration in 4 main areas on a permanent basis with local and out-of-state CORE task force workers in charge. The areas are:

1. Rosedale & Maringouin
2. White Castle & Dorseyville
3. Plaquemine
4. St. Gabriel & Carville

From the standpoint of apathy the area of St. Gabriel and Carville is the most difficult. We anticipate a similar problem of complacency in Rosedale and Maringouin because old Negro power structure has objected to increase voter registration activities,

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1. Rosedale & Maringouin
2. White Castle & Dorseyville
3. Plaquemine
4. St. Gabriel & Carville

From the standpoint of apathy the area of St. Gabriel and Carville is the most difficult. We anticipate a similar problem of complacency in Rosedale and Maringouin because old Negro power structure has objected to increase voter registration activities, believing that with the Negroes already registered, that outnumbering white registration should be sufficient protection against any political evil. To make this contention more vivid may I point out that Negroes in this area of the old leaderships class have bitterly opposed any possibility of a Negro running for publice office, therefore we have a white police juror representing a community where Negroes out number whites in voter registration.

We plan to continue to work vigorously in Iberville parish because of unique cooperation, We have recieved from the Iberville Industrial Voters League Inc. headed by Mr. W.W. Harleaux, Mr. James Williams of NAACP, Rev. J.W. Davis of Plymouth Rock B.C., Mr. Leroy Alfred an excandidate for School Broard and countless others.

Local whites have started a center drive for developing the white voter potential. From the inclosed news articles you can see we objectively invited the white group to join our forces.

As you requested I am sending you a list of all task force workers and their parish assignments.

St. Helena

From the standpoint of community cooperation, next to Iberville, St. Helena is very good. We have such leaders like Mr. Ellis Howard, Mr. Clarence Knighton, and Rev. Leo Hawkins who are with us daily and each step of the way.

We have our headquarters in the Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church Social and Recreation Center which is a unique and clean place.

However, from the standpoint of getting people registered we are catching hell. Out of 40 applicants attempting to register in the past few day only two pasted since the task force has been working there. To point out the difficulties, I am attaching to field report an annalysis of the complaints filed with the U.S. Department of Justice in regard to the intellectual background of persons denied registration.

Many persons refused to participate because of discouragement, fear, ignorance, and apathy. We can overcome the complacency but Lord help us overcome the registrar, because the Federal Government is moving too damn slow.

The educational background of Negro applicants rejected in St. Helena's parish (38 out of 40).

2 applicants had 4 years of schooling
4 " " 5 " " "
+ 7 " " 6 " " "
4 " " 7 " " "
* 8 " " High School Education

+ The 7 applicants having 6 years of schooling had met the educational requirements as stipulated by the Kennedy administration.

* The 8 applicants having some high school education are as follow:

3--8th Grade
2--9th Grade
1--11th Grade
1--12th Grade
1--13 Years

Pointe Coupee

Pointe Coupee parish has been blessed with the presence of two courageous men, Sampson Jackson of New Roads, and Sargeant Carfield of Lettsworth, Louisiana.

Voter registration is difficult because most of the women do housework and numberous men are unemployed and therefore, fear of economic reprisal is the greatest impediment.

We have set many clinics in this parish over the past few days. We have only received a limited community response.

The only problem here is getting Negroes to attempt to register. The registrar is also another headache.

East Feliciana

Due to arrests, economic intimidations, and political conspiracy, it is extremely difficult to get Negroes to attempt to register.

Applicants are after intimidated by mayor, sheriff, and registrar with threats of implied physical and social reprisals in words such as "Hi boy, you got to live here. Don't get pushed up to doing things against white folks." Next to West Feliciana, Negroes are too damn afraid to breathe.

Voter registration workers are avoided and in many cases denied use of masonic hall, churches, and other assembly places.

Officers often stop voter registration workers and on August 2, 1963 the sheriff arrested CORE's task force worker, Mike Lesser, for disturbing the peace,as he was escorting Negroes to the registrar's office. At the home of Mrs. Josephine Holmes where CORE workers are living, the police officers sheriff deputies, and/or state troopers keep a 24 hour watch.

However, with the cooperation of Mr. Charles Spears who gave CORE the list of purged voters, Henry Richardson Bell Richardson, Rev. Rice, Rev. Anderson, and others shall continue its drive.

Tangipahoa

A little better than East Baton Rouge, but this parish is still a hell of diversification and division. Negro leaders are attempting to place the great white fathers.

Local people are afraid of CORE. They believe that CORE will destroy the goodwill between Negroes and Whites.

There are many organizational splits between organizations like People Defense League, Tangipahoa Voters League Community

Voters League, and other groups. Coordination is almost impossible.

To describe the registrar take a glance at our field report. We are filing more complaints with the U.S. Department of Justice.

East Baton Rouge

In East Baton Rouge we have task force workers assigned but community interest, apathy, and split Negro leadership are making progress in reference to community coordination and voter registration gains impossible. As you can see, our field report indicates only gains in Baton Rouge. The cooperation we have received from the community has been terribly embarrassing. The second ward voters league has refused to accept our volunteers and the field worker for the league has not been available in weeks for conference, coordination, or cooperation in any form or fashion. The local chapter of the NAACP unfortunately is headed by Rev. Arthur Jeeks who is anti-CORE and who refuses to cooperative with CORE.

People like Raymond Scott of FOCUS and second ward have literally told CORE workers that they are not needed. With these liabilities against us, we are considering pulling out the group in the next few days and we strongly urge that you release CORE of the responsibility of carrying on voter registration in East Baton Rouge until the local people indicate through some positive means that they are willing to accept dedicated workers to unite split forces, to put voter registration ahead of political deal, and to set up a coordination council utilizing the grass root approach to voter registration instead of the "newspaper and public speech" approach where persons are mentally registered. Understand?

West Baton Rouge

Next to Iberville, West Baton Rouge is a unique place in conservative Louisiana for getting people registered to vote. Although the sheriff is a cracker of the first magnitude which was manifested when he ordered our voter registration group out of town, the registrar, Mr. E.J. La Bauve is to some degree liberal to enforcing Louisiana voter registration laws. In short, he is not looking for errors.

As to police intimidation, I would like to point out that cops occasionally trail workers, but do not stop them or harass them.

Area for concentration is primary Port Allen.

To many persons, our summer task force program has ended. However, I am thankful that CORE has agreed to keep 14 full time workers in Louisiana until at least November 7, 1963.

Also at present as a result of our past long range voter registration activities, we are in the process of organizing the South Congressional District Voters Association of Louisiana.

We'll be working primarily for the next ten weeks in eleven Parishes namely: St,Landry, Avoylles, St. Bernald, Plaquemine, Pointe Coupee, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Helena, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana.

However, we reserve the right to work in other liberal parishes where large voter registration gains may be possible. On conjunction with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference providing more task force workers, we plan to coordinate activities in additional parishes to the eleven named.

West Baton Rouge

The attitude of registrar has changed slightly. His wife molested CORE's summer task force worker with a shoe. His name was Charlie Martin. He was arrested for disturbing the peace because he was escorting Negroes to the registrar's office following his shoe beating. CORE posted $500.00 bond to get him relesed from jail.

We shall continue to work in this Parish.

Complaints filed with the U.S, Dept. of Justice.

East Feliciana Parish

I am enclosing an artical from the local newspaper relating vandalism against the two Negro Churches. Several person have been fired from their jobs.

Parish officials are seeking a state injunction against CORE carry on voter registration efforts.

The sheriff and district attorney are interviewing all voter appliciants with a taperecorder before they are allowed to attempt to register.

Core posted $2,000.00 bond to get CORE task workers MikeLesser released from jail. He was arrested for disturbing the peace because he was escorting Negroes to the registrar's office.

Core worker, Bill Brown, was arrested for speeding and bond of $150.00 to get him released from jail.

Complaints filed with the U.S. Dept. of Justice.

West Feliciana Parish

After months of conferences, we managed to get two Negro ministers to attempt to register to vote. Namely: Rev. Rudolph Davis, and Rev. Joseph Carter.

Rev. Davis left when he was told by the registrar that he needed two registered voters to identify him as required by Louisiana law. Although there are no Negroes registered in West Feliciana.

Rev. Carter inquired why was the identification necessary. At this point, sheriff branded him as a smart nigger and arredted him as disturbing the peace. Core posted immediately a $200.00

cash bond for him to be released.

We filed complaints with the U.S. Dept. of Justice in regard to Louisiana identification law an intimidation to deny Negroes the right to vote and also protesting the arrest of Rev. Carter.

We plan more action on voter registration.

Pointe Coupee

The registrar seems to be turning Negroes down on the basis of arbitration. He is very nice and courteous but must meet his quota. Negroes are fearful particulary around Innis, La.

However, geographical location make transportation a problem.

Nevertheless, we think that registration gains can be made in this parish.

East Baton Rouge

As Mr. Branton suggested to NAACP work in East Baton Rouge, we are moving our task force workers out of September 1, 1963.

I think that CORE should move out, because I don't believe that Jonnie Jones was a good selection as chairman. I'll keep my reasons.

Iberville Parish

Due to direct action and state interference, the registrar has become a sister of a businesswoman in turning Negroes down. However, we anticipate faverable future gains in voter registration because Negroes are angry at enforcement officials, because of the use of horses, horses, and cattle prods against demonstration .

The church destroyed was the of CORE's voter registration activities and demonstrations.

Tangipahoa Parish

To indicate a change in community spirit toward CORE and voter registration,we are enclosing a program and a printed circular. We anticipate future favorable results. However, the registrar is a son of a businessman as you can see from our complaints.

There is a CORE chapter in the making which has just sponsored an antisegregation demonstration of 250 participated. We have good community organization and leadership, and we expert now in contract with past good future.

St. Helena Parish

Besides fear, ignorance, illiteracy, and apathy as in nearly every parish, the registrar is a unique manipulator of Louisiana tenhniques of discrimination. As you obviously observe from the past, he is excellent at turning Negroes down 4-1.

We must continue to do limited work in thes parish.

FIELD REPORT: SEPTEMBER, 1963

INTRODUCTION:

The Congress of Racial Equality has 15 task force workers and two field secretaries working on voter registration in Louisiana, covering seven parishes; namely, West Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Iberville, Tangipahoa, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee. CORE doesn't think it is feasible to concentrate in other parishes before November 7, 1963 because of the lack of sufficient ground work. However, we reserve the right to work in other parishes upon request of the local people and when such assistance would not interfere with other regular programs in the seven named parishes.

We are aiming at registering 1,550 people in the named parishes by October 31, 1963. The number is based on imagination and optimism.

Because we are carrying on a more extensive program than funds from VEP permit, we must also seek to fulfill several secondary objectives: (1)chapter development, (2)direct action and promoting better community relations for CORE. However, the secondary aims help us better to promote voter registration.

We are getting numerous requests for assistance from parishes throughout the state, particularly in North Louisiana. We shall investigate those requests and evaluate the parish involved and make periodic reports to Jim McCain on the conclusions drawn.

IBERVILLE:

Voter registration has not been its very best, but we anticipate better results for October. We have 12 Negro candidates seeking election to office of sheriff, police jury, coroner, parish Democratic committee, constable, justice of peace, and state Democratic central committee. CORE has workers in 7 of the 9 wards, and SCLC is working the remaining two wards, since Major Johns is running for state representative.

Ward assignments have been made as follows:
Ward 1 (White Castle, Dorseyville, Bayou Goula): Joan Bunche, Alice Thompson
Ward 2 ("back of town", Point Pleasant, Seymourville, Revilletown): Ida Calloway, Brenden Sexton
Ward 3 (Plaquemine): Ida Calloway, Brendan Sexton
Ward 4 (Sunshine): Bob Brown
Ward 5 (St. Gabriel, Carville): Gordon Harris
Ward 6 (Morrisonville, North Plawuemine, Cabbagetown, North Bayou Plaquemine, Turnerville): Mimi Feingold
Ward 8 (Plaquemine, Bruceville, Crescent, Indian Village, Miller Plantation, South Bayou Plaquemine): Spiver Gordon
Wards 7 & 9 (Rosedale, Maringouin, Grosse Tete): SCLC

At present, we have started parish wide canvassing and weekly church appearances to build community interest and cooperation.

The candidates and CORE people serve as participants in canvassing and weekly visits to the churches every Sunday.

We have not defeated the political power structure yet, and we have not attained our goals, and we are not giving up until the Negro voting potential is developed and desegregation is accomplished.

We have set a quota of 900 as our October voter registration goal. PRAY FOR US.

ST. HELENA:

The story is about the same. The registrar is still turning Negroes down 4-1. Community interest in voter registration is still good. Negroes are still attempting to register. However, because the registrar in this parish, Quitman Crouch, and others like him, have used the (LR-1) application form to turn down 90% of the persons denied registration, we anticipate the federal government's filing a suit in the next few days against the use of the LR-1 forms as a test. On the basis of numerous complaints filed by CORE, this suit was possible, so state federal officials. Ha! Ha! Nevertheless, we are sitting tight, waiting for the suit to get to court. Also as a part of the suit, the plaintiff will request that all persons turned down in the past on the basis of the LR-1 form be placed on the rolls. This will mean that 90% of the persons turned down will become registered voters. In parishes like St. Helena, East Feliciana, and Tangipahoa, the suit would be the most decisive weapon against disfranchisement.

POINTE COUPEE:

From the standpoint of cooperation of leaders, this is a good parish, but the registrar is nice but a wizard at turning Negroes down in large numbers. However, we shall continue to work in the same areas with the hope that the recent racial and political developments will give the local people the shot they need to overcome apathy.

WEST BATON ROUGE:

Voter registration is moving without interference from the white power structure. We anticipate registering large numbers when we overcome the large degree of apathy and illiteracy.

WEST FELICIANA:

September has been a month of canvassing and setting up and conducting clinics. We have had persons in large numbers attending clinics and I think I didn't include the number of clinic participants: 85-115. People are waiting until late October before attempting to register, because of "sweet potato" contracts with the all-white Princeville Canning Company.

If everything goes well, we should, as a result of our clinics in September, have large numbers of Negroes attempting to register in late October.

Only the naked eye can convince you of the economic problems in housing, education, and political attitude of the local people. I invite you to come to Louisiana and see Hardwood, of this parish.

EAST FELICIANA:

As indicated in the past, intimidation by parish officials continue to hinder voter registration efforts. The registrar is worse than the registrar in St. Helena because he is turning Negroes down in larger proportions. To emphasize the legal struggle of CORE and the attitude of the district attorney toward civil rights, we are enclosing a news article and a subpoena.

At voter registration rallies, policemen and sheriff deputies stand guard in cars around the area. Negroes fear both political and economic reprisals if they attempt to register to vote. However, we still canvass on plantations, back woods, and dusty roads in Wilson, La., Clinton, La., and Jackson, La., and throughout the parish.

TANGIPAHOA:

Voter registration is still rough because the registrar is still turning Negores down in large numbers. Community interest is good. Local voters leagues are active with CORE in sending lines of Negroes to the registrar's office daily, so reports CORE worker Galway Kinnell.

CONCLUSION:

At one time I thought that some parishes were better than others. I still believe this to some extent. Nevertheless, when you look at the total situation, in one parish we find apathy, in another fear, and yet another illiteracy. In every parish it is discrimination by nature in Louisiana voter registration system, but from one registrar to another discrimination varies.

In short, we are doing our best, but unless this damn system is obliterated, the task of developing the Negro voting potential in Louisiana is a lost cause.

FIELD REPORT

DIRECT ACTION, ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS, AND RELATED ACTIVITY

September, 1963

EAST FELICIANA PARISH:

As a result of the activity of the Task Force this summer, an informal chapter of CORE was organized in Clinton in mid-August. During September it was extended to cover the whole parish. Headed by Corrie Collins of Clinton, the chapter draws from 20 to 40 people to its meetings, but according to Ed Vickery, only four people can be counted on. The group is currently sponsoring a boycott of all East Feliciana white- or Tom-owned business establishments, and it plans to start a picket line at two stores in Clinton if necessary. Clinton's new disturbing-the-peace laws, an exact copy of Plaquemine's, limits pickets at any one store to two, picketing five feet apart. (These laws may be an aid to CORE, since there may be no more than four or five persons willing to picket.)

The boycott is part of a campaign to win equal job opportunities, as well as justice on all levels, for the Negro citizens of East Feliciana. Specifically, it serves to dranatize the fact that thousands of Negroes are being denied the right to vote in East Feliciana; in boycotting, they are voting with their dollars instead of the ballot. Other grievances for which they boycott include desegregation of the public library, desegregation of all public facilities, and desegregation of the parking lots.

In conjunction with the boycott, efforts are being made to open a gas station in East Feliciana, on land donated by one of the Negro residents there.

As part of Clinton's efforts to destroy CORE, the town has issued a restraining order against all forms of demonstrating and free assembly (closely modeled after E. Gordon West's creations). In order to prove that CORE should be restrained, special counsel for Clinton is attempting to show that CORE is part of the "international Communist conspiracy" and hearings have been set for Oct. 14. In preliminary hearings on September 30, Ronnie Moore turned over the names of the Task Force workers, for whom subpoenaes were immediately issued. At this hearing, witnesses were tricked into taking the stand without their lawyer's being present; an agreement had been made earlier to postpone the hearings, but the D.A. later renegged on that agreement.

WEST BATON ROUGE:

A CORE group is in the making in Port Allen. With a membership of about 25 young people, age range: 16-23, it is now actively involved in the voter registration campaign. Almost half of the members are young people who helped with the drive this summer,

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and have given upaa year of school to continue this work.

At present, no direct action is planned. The community is split on this question, but one of the most powerful leaders, Hall Davis, is against demonstrations, and his help is needed for the success of the voter registration drive as well as the development of the CORE chapter. Mr. Davis is now conducting negotiations with the Town Council. His stated objectives are to find a man to run against the current mayor in the election next year, but the community understands these meetings as Davis' giving the Council the "straight facts" about what is happening in the Negro community. Rev. Warner of Shiloh Baptist Church presents another obstacle to CORE activity; he has forbidden any outsiders to speak in his church, and has spoken out against the children's participating in the demonstrations in Plaquemine.

The only action taken by the CORE chapter recently was the organization of a memorial walk and prayer service in memory of the Birmingham girls. CORE was able to obtain a parade permit from the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, and the marchers were given police protection. About 75 people walked from a church to the courthouse, where a brief prayer was said, then returned to the church.

TANGIPAHOA:

In a surprise move, on Sept. 5 a loosely organized student group in Hammond demonstrated, 300 strong, in front of the high school, and marched to the City Hall. At the City Hall, the mayor spoke with two or three representatives of the group, and the demonstrators dispersed. The mayor agreed to a meeting with representatives of the student group, but no date was set and the meeting was never held. The following day about 270 students were suspended from school for missing class, but within a few days the students were allowed to come back to school, with only mild punishments.

In the following days there were a series of meetings between the mayor, white business leaders, and Negro leaders, culminating in a meeting on Sept. 7 between the City Council and the Negro leaders, at which a five-point program was presented. Those five points were: public accomodations, school opening in September on a depsegregated basis, integrated park facilities, equal job opportunities and fair wages, and a biracial committee. The meeting was a failure, largely because there was no agreement among the Commissioners, one of whom is a liberal, one is a rabid conservative, and the mayor is a middle-of-the-road man. Following this meeting, a white minister took the initiative in calling together white businessmen. After conferring with the Negro leaders, the white group recommended a biracial committee to the mayor. The mayor consented, and on Sept. 9 hand-picked a 16-man committee (8 whites and 8 Negroes, with a white chairman), which is only empowered to make recommendations to the City Council through the mayor. The meetings of the committee are not open to the public. Although no member of CORE is on the committee,

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the mayor has agreed to allow a CORE observer, as soon as CORE chooses one. In the meantime, Galway Kinnell is conducting informal conversations with several white and Negro leaders, in an effort to bring about desegregation without demonstrations.

The biracial committee is working on a lengthy list of demands, including desegregation of the park, removal of signs on rest rooms, better jobs, desegregation of restaurants, and desegregation of the movie theater. It cannot consider desegregation of the schools, since this is in the jurisdiction of the School Board.

A CORE chapter was organized Sept. 4 and is composed primarily of young people age 16-50, including several of the leaders of the Sept. 5 demonstrations. It is holding off demonstrations to five the biracial committee a chance to work. In the meantime, it is testing all the facilities in town, and drawing up an inventory of segregation in ~~Hammond~~. It plans to boycott all segregated facilities, but without picket lines.

POINTE COUPEE:

Catching the spirit of Plaquemine, the Negro people of New Roads are in the process of organizing for action on all levels. Three rellies in the past month have focused attention not only on the unjustices incurred at the registrar's office, but also on the general state of inequality in the town in general. CORE Task Force workers helped organized the rallies and provide the speakers.

In response to pressure from the Negro community, the mayor suggested that an all-Negro group be formed that would present him with the major grievances from the Negro community. The announcement of the general meeting to elect this committee was made at the Catholic church, ensuring Catholic control of the committee. The committee drew up a list of 18 grievances, which included desegregation of the vocational school, the appointment of a full-time Negro policeman with all privileges, desegregation of the parish fair, jobs in the welfare department, removal of all segregation signs in public places, desegregation of all lunch counters and recreational facilities, and incorporation of eleven areas. The mayor took action on only two of the grievances: he will set up safety signs in the Negro areas, and he will enforce the law against teenagers' drinking. There are at present efforts to create a parish-wide committee.

The failure of the mayor to produce more tangible results has considerably angered the Negro community, especially the young people. A CORE chapter has formed in the past few weeks, and plans to hold a march on Oct. 12. The leaders will discuss whether or not to apply for a parade permit. The group has also planned a general boycott of all New Roads stores. In preparation for these activities, Ruthie Wells, Shirley Thompson, Mike Lesser, and Tom Valentine supervised a non-violent training session. The October 12 march will be aimed at desegregation of the parish fair, and will also be a protest of the city officials' failure to do anything about the Negro people's demands.

Although voter registration has not been a major issue to date, the CORE task force workers will try to direct attention toward this problem, with the possibility of direct action against the registrar: sit-ins in the registrar's office, picket lines, etc.

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IBERVILLE:

CORE is carrying on a 90% successful selective buying campaign against all Plaquemine merchants. We are conducting periodic picket lines. We have distributed 2,000 car stickers as the one enclosed. We constantly hold rallies for voter registration, political indoctrination, and direct action at churches throughout the parish.

Indications that the boycott is effective continue to pour in: the manager of one store said he would hire Negroes, and another merchant came to us to ask us to call off the line at his store. Two stores in Seymourville have closed down, and people have voluntarily sacrificed thousands of dollars worth of goods that they were buying from stores on the lay-away plan.

Direct action resumed in Flawuemine after the lifting of the restraining order. The brutal events of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 are now well known. In the night of terror, over 70 people were arrested, 75 people hospitalized, and 150 people injured enough to require medical attention. A church was nearly destroyed by fire hoses and tear gas.

By the way, there is a civil rights protest at the local high school over the firing of a cafeteria worker who had participated in demonstrations. As results of some of the protest activities, 35 students have been indefinitely suspended. The white school superintendent slapped a Negro girl, and this added fuel to the fire which led to temporary closing of the school. The parents of the child filed "assault charges" against Hoffman, the superintendent. To push the sheriff into arresting Hoffman, complaints were filed with the FBI. Reports from the sheriff indicate that Hoffman has been arrested and released on $500 bond.

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

The Louisiana Field Report for CORE

Period: October 1, 1963 - November 7, 1963

As of November 7, 1963 when the books for registration closed for 30 days prior to the first Democratic primary on December 7, 1963, ten task force workers were left in Louisiana for voter registration by CORE. A program for expansion of VEP activities throughout the 12 parishes in the Sixth Congressional District and three districts in North Louisiana has been submitted to the national office for consideration with several new cars and $185.00 budget being emphasized as essential prerequisites for implementation of the program. In the proposed program, we plan to service areas upon request as we did in St. Tammany Parish, where in the past 37 days we got 83 people registered. We plan to take advantage of the Louisiana political atmosphere centered around the gubernatorial election of 1963 and presidential election of 1964.

However, in this report, instead of discussing the future which can be vividly evaluated from the proposed program, I shall try to discuss specifically the situation as it is in each parish that we have worked and plan to work.

St. Tammany:

As you can see from the enclosed circular, a voters' group was recently organized in Covington (the parish seat), called the Citizen Improvement Association. Under the leadership of Willis V. Reed, it is doing quite well on its own, so a CORE task force worker will check with it only periodically. Galway Kinnell notes that apparently the registrar of voters in Covington is registering everyone, even illiterates if they come at the right time.

Tangipahoa:

Voter registration proceeds at a brisk pace. Local voters' leagues will keep the registration drive running (see the enclosed circular), and CORE task force workers will check with them on a periodic basis.

The CORE group is developing nicely, after a slow start. CORE leaders participated in a parish-wide rally (see enclosed announcement). Marked by a series of excellent speeches, the rally unfortunately drew fewer people than expected, due to cold weather. CORE is currently sponsoring a boycott of stores that discriminate against Negroes, but is waiting for the biracial committee to act before they involve themselves in any other projects.

St. Helena:

A federal suit has been filed against registrar Quitman Crouch due to complaints filed by CORE. Cooperation from the local people is good; we have a permanent voters' clinic being carried on by local people at Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church, Rev. Leo Hamkins, Pastor. CORE workers will periodically check with local leaders, and provide them with voter registration material and complaint forms.

East Feliciana:

Strong massive resistance to voter registration still exists, but we plan to keep the drive going. Because the office was packed with white applicants in the last days before the books closed, it was impossible for most of the Negroes waiting even to take the tests. A telegram to this effect has been sent to the Attorney General, which registers the same complaint for West Feliciana, Tangipahoa, Iberville, and Pointe Coupee as well.

We have an unaffiliated CORE chapter going, and voter registration is the project at hand. Chapter development and preparation for the three days that the registration books will be open in December are the chief tasks of the task force workers in this area. See enclosed circulars re. rallies and boycott.

West Feliciana:

See the special enclosed write-up on this parish. Interest is high, but fear is still a serious impediment. Another barrier to registration is the registrar himself; on two occasions he ordered applicants to recite the Preamble to the Constitution from memory, and each day he delays Negro applications by taking white applicants first, although no whites have ever been seen in or near the courthouse. In spite of intimidations, however, we still feel there is great potential in this area.

CORE task force workers will concentrate on this area until the people are organized to stand alone.

CORE workers will also concentrate on chapter development. There is currently a group of very eager young people who want to form a CORE chapter. Their project now is voter registration canvassing.

Pointe Coupee:

Voter registration can and will be carried on by the local people. Our CORE supporters in conjunction with the 9th Ward Civic Club and the Pointe Coupee Voters League can do the job. We plan to check several times each month to keep our voter registration program going.

Iberville:

With our office remaining in Plaquemine, and with the support of the Iberville Industrial Voters League we shall continue to make gains here.

Task force workers remaining in this area will aid in the political campaign. All other projects will be postponed until after the December 7 election.

North Louisiana parishes:

In Caddo, Ouachita, and Rapides parish territories, CORE is needed. Requests are coming in daily in both writing and phone calls for our help. We plan to explore the possibilities of conducting voter registration drives in areas where help is requested.

THE WEST FELICIANA STORY

Since 1962, CORE has been canvassing and conducting voter registration clinics throughout West Feliciana Parish in central Louisiana. This summer our efforts were intensified when Rudolph Lombard and several task force workers worked the parish.

Fighting fear, apathy, and ignorance, CORE's drive continued. One time, in the town of Tunica, Weldon Rougeau and I were threatened by Negroes and ordered out of a minister's conference because the local people feared for their lives and the safety of their property.

However, this summer "something happened": we managed to get two ministers to attempt to register to vote. Reverend Joseph Carter and Rev. Rudolph Davis entered the registrar's office and were told that they needed two registered voters to identify each of them, although at the time there was not a Negro registered in any of the ten wards of the parish, which has a population 68% Negro. Rev. Carter went up to the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, to inquire about this qualification and was immediately arrested by Sheriff W.C. Percy on a charge of "disturbing the peace". CORE posted a $200.00 bond for his release.

As a result of this incident, Rev. Carter filed a $100,000.00 suit, sponsored by CORE, against the sheriff and registrar for violating his civil rights. This turn of events greatly boosted the spirit of the people, and attendance at our clinics increased from 5 to 10 to 22 to 113 by the end of September. At a meeting after one of our clinics, we pointed out that the ballot is a slow but very sure way to freedom and, on this note, the local people began to realize that in spite of suffering to come: revocation of leases, loss of jobs, and even loss of property and lives, they must continue to press for their rights as American citizens.

It was on this note, on October 17, 1963, at 8:00 A.M., that we assembled 43 strong at the Masonic Hall and boarded a bus whose destination was the West Feliciana Parish courthouse, in St. Francisville. We arrived at 8:35 A.M. and our long day began. First I went into the courthouse to talk with District Attorney Kilbourne and registrar Fletcher Harvey about procedure. We agreed that Negroes would come in by threes, sign a list of fifteen or more names, and in turn be allowed to attempt to register. However, eight whites were ahead of us on the waiting list and we sat acorss the street from 8:35 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. before the first Negro, Rev. Joseph Carter, was called for his turn. 23 minutes later he came out of the courthouse walking briskly, smiling, with his voter registration certificate waving. His companions crowded around him to shake his hand.

Throughout the day tension mounted, with whites attempting to block doors on several occasions. Threats came from everywhere. I was personally shown a knife and was told that I would be emasculated. FBI agents and a Justice Department official were stationed around the courthouse. Out of five Negroes attempting to register, four were turned down. Three of those turned down had attended high school, and the fourth person hadn't had the opportunity because the first Negro high school wasn't built in West Feliciana until 1948.

At 5:00 P.M. that day we left the courthouse and returned to the Masonic hall to celebrate the registration of the first Negro voter in the parish since Reconstruction.

But the battle had just begun. Later that night two Negro families were threatened. Their landlord, Daniel Lee, accompanied by two other white men, warned them against attempting to register again and said that their homes would be burned to the ground and they would be killed or injured in the fires. Johnny Hamilton, the first to be threatened, complained to the Justice Department and then decided to leave town. James Payne, the second man threatened, was hit across the face with a rifle butt.

In spite of these incidents we went down to the registrar's office 30 strong on Friday, October 18, 1963. Again we were told that a group of whites was ahead of us, and we had to wait. Although, on all occasions, the registrar has claimed that whites were agead of us, we have never seen any of these people in or around his office. Seven of our people got into the office that day, and three of them passed.

The registration of four Negroes disturbed the white community and intimidation of Negroes was continued as five carloads of whites went out to the home of John Brannon, our bus driver, that night, and fired volleys of gunshots around his house.

This did not stop us, however. We went back to the courthouse the following Monday, October 21. On this day the registrar began the "slow down" process, demanding extraordinary identification. He required identification by two registered voters from the applicant's ward, which we couldn't provide, of course, since only four Negroes were registered, each from a different ward. The only other identification he would accept was a driver's license over one year old. However, Louisiana drivers' licenses must be renewed every two years, and this proved to be an impadiment.

Thus, not being able to meet Harvey's identification requirements, we filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice. Nine persons had attempted and all had been turned down for insufficient identification.

On Tuesday, October 22, we canvassed the parish and held a clinic with over 165 persons in attendance. And,on the following day we took nine persons to the registrar's office to check on the identification requirements. That Friday, October 25, after sending a telegram of complaint to the Justice Department contending discrimination by the registrar in applying Louisiana voter registration laws, we managed to get two persons registered out of five, as an official of the state registration office superivsed the local registrar's work.

This brings our total of registered Negroes to six in West Feliciana Parish, as of this writing. It is a total small in number but extremely significant in a parish in which no Negro has ever before been allowed to register to vote under the present form of government.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

FIELD REPORT

November 8 - December 15, 1963

On November 7, 1963 registration offices through out the state were closed for 30 days prior to the First Democratic Primary on December 7, 1963. On the 9, 10, and 11 of December in all butabout 21 parishes were reopened for registration purposes. In East and West Feliciana parishes and several other parishes, the registrars closed their doors pending the outcome of Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillions' motion before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals relative to a stay order in the court's ruling of enjoining 21 registrars in the state from using the old and new constitutional tests. A press release on this situation forced the doors opened but too late to do any registration business.

However, in those parishes where registration was possible, Negroes and Whites crowded registrars' offices as indicated in our field reports. The crowds only hampered the possibility of getting substantial numbers registered and most registrars used the traditional "slow down" approach.

From December 12, 1963 until January 11, 1964 the registrars' offices in every parish will be closed once again awaiting the Second Democratic Primary.

During these days when the registrars' offices will be closed, we are canvassing, scouting unexplored parishes in North Louisiana, preparing potential voter applicants through clinics, holding meetings and conferences, engaging in numèrous rallies, promoting nonviolent direct action to get additional community support, sponsoring nonviolent direct action clinics, and working on chapter development

Proposed Activities

(1) Organizing chapters at Clinton, La.,Hammond,la., St. Franacisville, La., and Plaquemine, La., and other places.
(2) Sponsoring three nonviolent clinics in Ouachita, West Feliciana, and Iberville parishes.
(3) Conducting extensive canvassing and other Vep activities in the fifth and sixth cong. districts.

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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COREIator editor

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
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assistant to the director

Field Report Con'd

(4) Perfecting the Selective Buying campaigns at Clinton and Plaquemine

If you examine the enclosed field reports from Task Force workers, Bill Brown and Mike Lesser, you can get a good parish by parish analysis. In this regard, I would like to point out that we expect great strides to be made in West Feliciana parish and we anticipate a "breakthrough" in Tensas parish soon the last zero die hard parish on Negro suffrage in the state.

Our VEP headqquarters is atill at 306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La. 26 687-9131 Phone

Ronnie M. Moore

INTIMIDATIONS AND HARASSMENTS AGAINST NEGROES AND CORE WORKERS

Summer, 1963 to Summer, 1964

July 30, 1963: Sheriff Smith of Pointe Coupee Parish grabbed Ruthie Wells' (CORE VR Worker - Voter Registration) purse and searched it for a tape recorder during conversation between him and CORE workers. He had no search warrant.

August, 1963: In Clinton, Louisiana, the following occurred:
Monday - It was reported that a car with Mississippi License plates was cruising around Mama Jo's (Headquarters for Voter Registration workers (VR). Esther Lee Daniel got the license number, and the incident was reported to JD.
Tuesday - During the day the Sheriff's office was busy delivering subpoenas to leaders in the voter registration drive and to several newly registered voters to appear at a Grand Jury session to be held that night. At night, the Sheriff and Manchester entered the church where the mass meeting was being held and announced that they had subpoenas for several people. Manchester marched to the front of the church with his hat on, and refused to take it off. They were only able to locate Mr. Joseph Holmes; the other Task Force workers had made themselves scarce. Bill Brown was released on cash bond.
Wednesday - It was reported to us that one window in the front of the Mt. Pilgrim Church was broken with a rock. The FBI was notified but did not investigate.
Thursday - It was reported that all the windows on the north side of the Church had been broken with rocks. Hazel Matthews attempted to get a loan from the bank, and was refused, although her credit was good - excellent. It is rumored that the merchants are going to stop giving credit to Negroes. The newspapers have been advertising the fact that it was the Supervisor of Negro schools and her husband who bonded Mike Lesser out of jail on Wednesday. We take this as an invitation for her to be fired. A statement was read to the teachers at their workshop by Ned Williams that indirectly threatened teachers with loss of their jobs if they even attempted to register to vote. The statement came from the School Board.
Friday - James Charles Bell and the three Task Force men guarded Mt. Pilgrim Church during its Revival Meeting. There were no incidents. It was reported that Charles Kilbourne was threatened with losing his job. Hattie Evans reported that she had lost her job because she attended the Mass Rally. The FBI was notified of the windows being broken but claimed that it was out or their jurisdiction to investigate it. Reports from people who were at the Grand Jury session indicate that it is investigating CORE activities.

August, 1963: The local police in White Castle, Louisiana, told Voter Registration workers to get out of town.

August 19, 1963: Plaquemine, Louisiana - Police broke up a peaceful demonstration with tear gas and cop billies. The march leaders were arrested. In later marches and sit-ins 232 people were arrested.

August 31, 1963: In Plaquemine, police on horseback broke up another peaceful demonstration. Peaceful demonstrators were tranpled by horses, being kicked in their heads, on the legs and breasts; also they were forced into weeds by electrical cattle prods, and were molested ~~the~~ in the usual manner with tear gas bombs. This resulted in bruises, scratches, abrasions, lacerations, etc. of the demonstrators.

September 1, 1963: In Plaquemine, 900 silent peaceful marchers were attacked by police with tear gas, fire hoses, cop billies, and electric cattle prods, injuring 28 persons. The ministers leading the marchers were arrested. The marchers returned to the church carrying the injured. Forty mounted police came riding in front of the Church shooting tear gas and forcing the injured away from ambulances. Then the police attacked the Church breaking windows with tear gas bombs and forcing over 700 people to run out of the back doors and take cover. After tear gasing the church the police used fire hoses and pumped water into the church arresting everyone they could catch. Then they began a house-to-house search for James Farmer and other leaders. They would break into a home and if they couldn't find a leader they would arrest all residents present. For hours, the police rode down the streets for blocks surrounding the Church searching homes, throwing tear gas, etc. 400 people were arrested in all. Farmer asked for Federal intervention. 150 people needed hospitalization with the church almost totally demolished.

September 1963: Police trailed voter registration canvassing teams and circled around the clinic when it was in operation. They yelled nasty remarks from their cars, but so far no other action has been taken. This happened in White Castle, La.

September 30, 1963: to October 5, 1963: In Port Allen, La., High school students belonging to CORE were told they would be expelled. White youths in cars have taken to trying to run down Negro kids returning from school. Also some kids have reported that these same youths have shot at them from cars.

October 8, 1963: In Ward 8 of Iberville Parish Negro plantation workers were told that they would be fired if they attended a voter registration clinic.

October 9, 1963: In Plaquemine, Negro students marching on the white high school were stopped and attacked by police throwing tear gas and using cattle prods. The students returned to the church. A short while later the police attacked the church, throwing tear gas, etc.

October 10, 1963: In Plaquemine, Police Chief Songy said that if Negro students striking their high school continue to hold meetings in a Baptist Church he is "going to break it up."

October 12, 1963: In Plaquemine, a Negro student riding a bicycle was stopped by City Police. They asked him what his name was in order that they might serve an injunction on him. He replied that if they wanted to serve the injunction they s should know his name. The policeman then hit him on his forehead with a night stick. This student was also hit with the night-stick just below his eye and on the cheek near the corner of the mouth.

November 4 - 10, 1963: In St. Francisville, Louisiana applicants for registration were photographed by Judge Barick and his wife. Also people involved in voter registration were taken before the Grand Jury and asked questions about their voter registration activities.

December 9 to 12, 1963: In Monroe, Lousiana, Voter registration workers in waiting room of bus station were being watched closely by Monroe police.

December 30, 1963:to January 12, 1964: Clinton, Louisaiana: In attempting to bond Ed Vickery on property bond, people were harassed by being forced to prove that their property wasn't mortgaged by getting a certificate from the Clerk of Court. Also, both the husband and wife were required to sign. People involved in V-R activities continued to lose their jobs. Herbert Bell, bus driver employed by East Feliciana Parish was fired and charges are being pressed against him for allowing a minor (his son, James Charles) to drive the bus. Laura Spears, a Bookmobile assistant on the Negro Bookmobile, was dismissed at the end of 1963 for "excessive absence." Police continued to "watch" V-R workers. John Manchester, Town Marshall has moved from the country to a house within two blocks of CORE headquarters and his daily rounds to check on CORE activities has increased.

December 30 to January 12, 1964: St. Francisville, Louisiana; There are rumors that the Princeville Canning Company will refuse to renew its contracts with those farmers who tried to register.

January 13 to 26, 1964: West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana: The Parish was hit with a wave of cross burnings although not as many were burned as in East Feliciana Parish.

January 12 to 31, 1964: Monroe, Louisiana: Voter registration workers were under constant surveillance. On Jan. 14, Mike Lesser, CORE VR worker, was picked up by police and then released. On Jan. 16, a VR clinic was surrounded by police, trooper and sheriff cars. A complaint was filed with the FBI the next day. The FBI agent (Cox) suggested to Mike that "Perhaps they were there to protect you."

On Jan 24 at 4 P.M. a tlelphone was installed in our office. By 7 P.M. it was tapped. By Jan. 27 almost every phone in the building was tapped, as well as the phones of people working with us.

The restaurant in which we eat is visited every night by three or four police who claim they are looking for juveniles drinking in the bar. The chief of police suggested to one of the owners over the phone, that perhaps this would stop if there was not "that white boy in your place so much."

On Saturday night, Jan. 26, a cross was burned in front of the house in which two VR workers live. We are still living there.

January 27 to February 9, 1964, Clinton Louisiana: Gas bills were excessively high for the second month in a row. A complaint was filed with the FBI in Baton Rouge. The result of a committee's protests and threats to stop using gas unless the bills were changed resulted in the lowering of several bills.

January 27 to February 9, 1964: St. Francisville:Louisiana; The Princeville Canning Company did renew its contracts contrary to expectations.

February 1, to March 14, 1964, Tallulah, Louisiana, CORE workers in voter registration arrived in Tallulah on February 23, 1964. Shortly after their arrival the police chief, a state trooper and a cop arrived on the scene and ordered them out of town. Mike was taken to the jail that night and tried and convicted of "disturbing the peace" the next morning. The other two CORE VR workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

March 2, 1964, Monroe, Louisiana: Mike Lesser was picked up by the police chief for questioning. Mike (CORE VR worker) was then told that he should no longer go to the Town House (a local Negro cafe) claiming that he had been receiving many calls that Mike was "disturbing the peace"! He threatened that Mike would be arrested if he went there any more, and

April 1 to April 13, 1964: St. Francisville, La.: There was another incident reported of a white man drawing a gun on a Negro man who was on his way home from work. The incident will be reported to the FBI. The man had reported it to the Sheriff, but no investigation ensued. Farmers are trying to get a Chicago Merchant's Exchange to buy their potatoes after they were refused by Princeville.

March 1, 1964, to March 31, 1964, Clinton, La.: Intimidation comes now in the court room especially when some of us or someone in the movement is being tried. Mimi Feingold (CORE worker) was called on the stand to give her deposition but, instead, it seemed that they wanted to get CORE's background instead of hers. When she refused to answer some of the questions on the grounds of the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution she was ordered to answer them.

Every time a strange face enters into Clinton, La., he is stopped and questioned by the town Marshal.

March 1, 1964 to March 31, 1964, St. Francisville: The Grand Jury continued its investigation of CORE V-R activities. The Grand Jury called before it local leaders and attempted to find out as much as it could about voter registration meetings and the local CORE Chapter. Their manner of questioning indicated that they already knew a great deal about the chapter and lacked mainly information about finances. There was no indication to any of the witnesses as to what the purpose of the investigation was.

Persons continue to lose their jobs, including several persons who work in Baton Rouge (name of employer is, of course, readily available from the application form for voter registration). These incidents have been reported to the Justice Department. Reports come in about individuals being shot at, not necessarily connected with V-R drive. (The individuals are not necessarily connected with the V-R drive that is).

Princeville Canning Company indicated that it might buy the potatoes from the non-contracted farmers in the fall. The Company offered to give the farmers seed and fertilizer as usual. Most of the farmers are taking this. The problem is to find a market in the fall.

FIELD REPORT

Project Jurisdiction: State of Louisiana

Author of report: Ronnie M. Moore, Senior Field Secretary

Date of report: January 19, 1965

Period covered by report: September, 1964 - January, 1965

I. Program

Objectives: The Louisiana project is primarily centered around voter registration with emphasis on politically oriented community organization. Communities are being organized through freedom schools, voter registration drives, clothing distribution, implementation of the new civil rights law, attainment of fair hiring and labor union practices and through general endeavors to meet the immediate needs of the community involved.

Permanent organization is the product of a program that is meaningful not only to our staff but to the people. We are organizing people around their every day needs and at the same time we are attempting to direct such organization toward a long range goal of political recognition and representation.

Activities: Our activities for the above period included the following:

1. Voter registration campaigns in fourteen (14) parishes of the fifth, sixth, eighth, and second congressional districts of Louisiana. The voter registration increase was approximately 1,200 from September to November 4, 1964; little progress has been made since then.

2. Testing the compliance of public accommodations and public facilities with the 1964 Civil Rights Act in Jackson, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, Rapides and East Feliciana Parishes.

3. Establishment of freedom schools at Jonesboro, Clinton and Plaquemine.

4. Servicing CORE chapters at St. Francisville, Clinton and Donaldsonville.

5. Protest of labor union discrimination and discriminatory practices at Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation at West Monroe. The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held hearings and are investigating complaints from our plaintiffs.

6. Drafted (now revising) plans for a cominity center in West Feliciana Parish.

7. Attempts were made to organize farmers at St. Francisville for ASC, FHA, and anti-poverty bill participation.

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8. Began taking a community survey in Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and Iberville Parishes. This survey should reveal the basic needs of these communities. Precinct meetings will be called to discuss such needs, and precincts will be organized around the needs. The organization should, when possible, be directed toward political activity.

Note: The proposed Summer Project of 1965 is broad enough both geographically and programatically to lay a firm foundation of community organization which can be easily directed toward effective educational, economic and political aims.

II. Staff

Name:	Age:	Position:	
Oretha Castle		Field Secretary covering 4th and 5th Congressional Districts	
Henry Brown	27	Task Force Worker	
Sharon Burger	22	"	
Alvin Culpepper	20	"	
Cathy Culpepper	19	"	
Claudia Edwards	22	"	
Charles Fenton	24	"	(volunteer)
Joyce Johnson	22	"	
Kenny Johnson	17	"	
Steve Miller	19	"	(volunteer)
Judy Rollins	24	"	
Ronnie Sigal (Miss)	22	"	(volunteer)
Christine Wright	24	"	
Bill Yates	36	"	

All Task Force Workers work in the field; specific duties depend on the community or area to which they are assigned.

III. Facilities

Offices: State office - Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(504) 342-8388

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North Louisiana office - Oretha Castle
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
(318) 325-7610

Alexandria office - Judy Rollins
1406 Ninth Street
Alexandria, Louisiana
(318) 442-7642

Residential headquarters are set up in Jackson and East Feliciana Parishes:

Charles Fenton
General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana
(318) 7316

Bill Yates
General Delivery
Clinton, Louisiana
(504) 683-5401

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Autos:

Two (2) 1964 Chevrolets leased by CORE from National Car Rental

One (1) 1964 Comet owned by Louisiana Project (resumption of $71.71 monthly payments)

One (1) 1964 Ford station wagon owned by Louisiana Project (purchased by community of Clinton and National CORE)

One (1) 1965 Plymouth owned by volunteer worker Steve Miller of Antioch College (gas, maintainence, etc. paid by owner)

One (1) 1964 Valiant owned by volunteer worker Ronnie Sigal (gas and maintainence paid by CORE)

Major items of equipment:

Four (4) typewriters owned by CORE

Two (2) file cabinets owned by CORE

Two (2) tape recorders owned by CORE

One (1) record player owned by CORE

Two (2) mimeograph machines owned by CORE

10,000 volumes (freedom school and library storage room)

1,000 volumes (stationed at freedom schools)

IV. Budget

Please see attached supplement

V. Evaluation

The desegregation of public accommodations at Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Plaquemine may be listed as a major accomplishment. Other accomplishments include the desegregation of the library at Jonesboro, a school desegregation attempt at Alexandria, and getting plaintiffs to testify before the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

One of our failures is that we have not developed approaches in our voter registration program in order to keep the people interested and active. We have not been able to properly train staff and therefore we have not been able to really organize communities as we should. Progress is being made in this area, however.

The racial ratio of staff is out of proportion. We have five (5) whites and eight (8) Negroes on the task force. More Negro staff members are needed. Staff needs training in community organization and in general in order to cultivate creative thinking and programmatic implementation.

I readily agree that the year round project approach to the problems of various communities may not produce CORE chapters designed for the purpose of extending the structure of National CORE. Community units set up by the project may not be labeled CORE, but their objectives and accomplishments are those of ~~chapters.~~ CORE.

If we in Louisiana are on the field to organize communities to fight on their own, then the organizational vehicle must be flexible in label, structure and immediate goals but directed toward the same long range goal.

VI. Recommendations and Remarks

Recommendations for Louisiana are as follows:

1. Regional training workshops for staff and chapters
2. More staff in Louisiana in order to insure the setting up of Congressional and party challenges in 1966 and 1968.
3. More staff for the 1965 Summper Project than is indicated in the prospectus.
4. Immediate payment of bills on demand.

This report is general, but I hope it serves a few of the purposes for which it was requested. I will be glad to write supplementary statements to answer any specific questions.

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BUDGET

Amounts spent in November and December, 1964:

Rent	**Nov.**	**Dec.**
Baton Rouge office	$ 60.00	$ 65.00
Jonesboro residential headquarters	25.00	25.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	57.11	62.25
Monroe office	18.70	41.69
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	9.87	7.60
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
Auto operation		
Repairs	55.55	14.94
(Due to financial situation of project, credit cards were used for gas and minor repairs in November and December. Estimate maximum of $5.00 per day for four (4) cars - two (2) leased from National Car Rental and two (2) owned by Louisiana Project)	600.00	620.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies	208.04	27.48
Other expenses		
Utilities at Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	18.39	14.57
Total	$1,124.37	$950.24

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BUDGET cont.

Estimates for January and February, 1965:

	Nov.	Dec.
Rent		
Baton Rouge office	$ 48.00	$ 40.00
Jonesboro	20.00	20.00
Rapides (Alexandria)	20.00	20.00
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	20.00	20.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	50.00	50.00
Monroe	50.00	50.00
Jonesboro	25.00	25.00
Alexandria	25.00	25.00
Clinton	25.00	25.00
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
Auto operation (excluding leased cars which have credit cards and car owned by Steve Miller)		
Gas - $5.00 per day for three (3) cars	465.00	420.00
Maintainence	75.00	75.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies and postage	75.00	75.00
Other expenses		
Miscellaneous	100.00	100.00
Total	$1069.71	$1016.71

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BILLS ON DEMAND

January 19, 1965

Office rent:			
Baton Rouge office	$ 65.00		**Dec. 12
Baton Rouge office	65.00		**Jan. 12
		$130.00	
Office supplies and equipment:			
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge	$659.81		*Nov. 27
Standard Office Supply, Monroe	89.46		*Dec. 28
Royal Furniture Co., Baton Rouge	53.32		*Nov. 1
		$802.59	
Automotive:			
Payment on Comet	$ 71.71		**Jan. 30
Robinson Bros. Inc., Baton Rouge	48.31		*Dec. 28
Moran Motor Co., Baton Rouge	36.88		*Nov. 20
Bolds Two-Stop Service, Jonesboro	4.00		*Nov. 2
Long's Service Station, Monroe	9.37		*Sept. 3
Rose Oil Company	15.28		*Dec. 20
		$185.55	
Workers:			
Gulf States Utilities	$ 19.23		*Jan. 15
Spiver Gordon	5.97		
Ronnie Moore	42.47		
Ronnie Moore	20.45		
Christine Wright	10.49		
Sharon Burger	10.10		
		$108.71	
Miscellaneous:			
A & A Print Shop, Monroe	$ 11.70		*Nov.30
Admiral Blueprints, Inc., Baton Rouge	6.95		*Nov.6
Western Union, Baton Rouge	3.04		*October
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund	250.00		*** Nov. 28
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine	97.50		***Oct. 26
		$369.19	
TOTAL			$1,596.04

* last billing date
** date payment due
*** date last payment made

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FIELD REPORT
Fri. Dec. 6, - Sun. Dec. 15,1963 Bill Brown

I. Parishes and Areas Worked

A. Iberville Parish (6th cong district)

1. Plaquemine

B. St. Landry Parish (7th)

1. Opelousas - small town of over 17,00 in central Louisiana.

- tourist, farming and oil and gas field provide major income.

- the population is 45% Negro and 55% white, a large pobtion of the Negro community is causian.

C. Ouachita Parish (5th)

1. Monroe

D. East Feliciana (6th)

1. Clinton

2. Jackson

E. West Feliciana (6th)

II. Outstanding New Contacts

A. St. Landry Parish

- Charles Bryant
327 Coleman St. PH. 948-8126

- Rev. Joshua Frank
659 Farris St.
Eunice, La. Ph. GL 75607

- Marion O. White
1520 N. Market St. PH. 942-3027

- James Dixon
  General Delivery
  Sunset, La. PH 662- 3343

- Richard Millspaugh
  990 N. Market St. PH 942-5718

- Mrs. L.G. Stewart
  136 Moresi St. PH 948-8130

IV. OPINIONS

A. Iberville Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- In Plaquemine the local people are exhausted and fast losing faith in effectiveness of the movement. There is, however, a body of strong people who will co-operate, but they need a strong dedicated leader.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- There is a newly elected sheriff who may, when he take office in 1964, prove more co-operative in dealing with the Negro community.

- The Negro Leader after succeeding in their effort to dethrone the former sheriff are anxious to produce some type of progress to be presented to the Negro community which is growing restless.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- CORE's future in Plaquemine depends on how fast and effective we can produce some tangible form of progress and on the establishment of a local CORE chapter to maintain boyscott and lines of communication with Negro and whites communities.

B. St. Landry Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- There is a large body of persons who can be moved for the cause of FREEDOM. These people are ready to do their part and any initial program would recieve support.

- There is an element of "Tomism" expressed by ministers and Negro professional men in the area who are recognized by the white as Negro leaders because of their financial position.

2. Leadership (White and Negro)

- This Parish is run by a sheriff who was put in office by the Negro vote. There is a segragationist element which opposses the sheriff, but the sheriff continues to win.

- The city of Opelousas is run on a mayor-Alderman system and the major never take a leadership role, but delegates authority to the sheriff.

- The Negro leaders are strong, militant and willing to work. The NAACP Group is leading efforts for employment. The group is large, but the leadership is quite mobil.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

The NAACP and CORE could possibly work well together, but it really doesn't appear necessary.

- A CORE chapter could be formed, however, it would be short lived because if handled right the struggle in Opelousas will be short.

- CORE should maintain contact with the people in the area, but at the time task force workers there would be useless.

- If task force people were located in the area with ample transporation, there are many people in the small towns of the parish who need to register.

C. Ouachita Parish

1. Co-op From Local People

- The Negro community seems willing to cooperate with a Voter Registration Drive, but they may not be so positive if asked to support direct action.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- Visit of one day does not allow me to form a definite opinion of either group, but both seems to be prepared to fight it out, meaning the Negro will demand and the white will refuse. Where they go from there I am not qualified to say.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- The Negro community welcomed us, and original scouts reported that we would find support.

- The local NAACP wants to work with us.

- There should be efforts to build strong local support swiftly due to the powerful anti-CORE feeling on the part of the whites.

- A CORE chapter may be necessary and effective in the near future.

- The NAACP Leader and local Negro citizens should be sounded to determine their feeling toward a CORE chapter in Monroe.

D. West Feliciana

1. Co-op From Local People

- In the rural area outside of St. Francisville there is strong local support.

- Negro people in and around the city are timid and still fearful of anything that might anger the white fathers.

- Those supporting CORE and its activities in the parish have followed Voter Registration efforts, instigated their own boyscott and participated in canvassing. (Canvass of West Feliciana in some areas is Direct Action).

- There is only a small body of young people in the parish, but we can count on their support.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- The Negro leadership in this parish is not a reality as yet, there are strong leaders who should be encouraged to assume their position, but no one has taken leadership responsibility sofar.

- The white power structure seem unsure and hesitant in acting.

- There is, however, some type of group which in the past has produced the elements of violence as presented in news media.

- Who is involved in this group, what it may do next and what effect it may have on our activities is unknown, atleast to me.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- The young people of the area are attempting to form a CORE chapter.

- Their chapter should be quite strong, militant and effective.

- CORE should look forward to a very long stay in West Feliciana; under present conditions (transportation) a worker should establish himself in the area.

E. East Feliciana

1. Co-op From Local People

- In the past all CORE efforts have recieved strong local support

- Present boyscott support is strong, but could be stronger.

- Local people in the town of Clinton are supporting our efforts, but those from rural areas seem to be holding a neutral position.

2. Leadership (Negro and White)

- The Negro leaders have taken a definite stand and are working to maintain the gains they have made.
- The white leaders are trying to contain Negro effort through legal dilator tactics.

3. Future of CORE in the Area

- CORE's future is definitely going to be long, but fruitful.
- The CORE chapter here is well established, militant and quite active.

V. Intimidations and Reprisals

A. West Feliciana

- It was expected that the thirteen (13) registered voters in this parish would face some type of resistance when they attempted to vote Dec.7, but there was none.

B. East Feliciana

- Sat. Dec. 14, 2 pickets were arrested in Clinton.
- They joined seven (7) others who were arrested the week before.

VII. Legal Problems Involved

A. Iberville

- There are many legal problems involved, but they are quite complicated and I don't have knowledge of their complete nature.

- There is a state injunction.

- There are juveniles being held in state schools for their part in the Plaquemine movement.

B. East Feliciana

- There are even more problems legally in Clinton.

- They can best be outlined by one of the CORE attorneys in Louisiana.

NOTE:

- Memo distributed during past week attached.

- VEP tabulation sheets not attached because I was not in any one location long enough to have information necessafy.

- Information not included is mainly due to event of past week which lead my being transfered from Parish to parish.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

William A. Brown

FREEDOM RALLY MONDAY NIGHT

7:30 P.M.

MOUNT GIDEON BAPTIST CHURCH

JACKSON, LA.

HEAR ABOUT: VOTER REGISTION IN EAST AND
WEST FELICIANA

SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN EAST FELICIANA

SING FREEDOM SONGS—LET YOUR VOICE BE THE
VOICE OF FREEDOM

A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL C.O.R.E. CHAPTER

THEIR SACRIFICE IS YOUR FREEDOM

C.O.R.E.

DON'T BUY SEGREGATION

DON'T SHOP IN EAST FELICIANA PARISH !!!

WE, THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF EAST FELICIANA PARISH, ARE DENIED OUR RIGHT TO VOTE BECAUSE OUR SKIN IS BLACK. WE TOO HAVE TOILED, FOUGHT, AND DIED TO MAKE THIS STATE AMONG THE WEALTHIEST AND MIGHTIEST IN THE WORLD, YET MANY OF US LIVE IN CONDITIONS WORSE THAN SLAVERY DAYS. IF WE CANNOT VOTE WITH THE BALLOT WE WILL VOTE WITH OUR DOLLARS FOR FREEDOM. WE WILL NOT GIVE OUR DOLLARS TO SUPPORT THE WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS.

VOTE WITH YOUR DOLLARS FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM!!

DON'T SHOP WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK
DON'T SHOP WHERE YOU CAN'T VOTE
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL CORE CHAPTER
THEIR SACRIFICE IS FOR YOUR FREEDOM

EAST FELICIANA CORE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Eugene E. Frazier
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Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
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Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman
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Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

19 Jan 64
Baton Rouge. La.

VEP SUMMARY FIELD REPORT   JANUARY, 1964

Core's Vep activities are now coordinated in the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts of Louisiana through three main VEP centers located in Monroe, Plaquemine and Clinton. From these focal points we branch out into the surrounding communities and parishes concentrating on canvassing, clinics, chapter development and spurring community interest in VEP. Recent elections and their results are aiding our cause.

The full development of the NVP in Louisiana will soon become a myth of the past unless CORE does something to focus national attention on Louisiana's conspiracy against Negro suffrage.

In East and West Feliciana parish the doors to the registrars' offices have been closed indefinately pending the outcome of Federal suits. The firing of school bus driver Herbert Bell, Book Mobile librarian Laura Spears and others who have participated in VEP activities are only minute examples of our struggle and the sacrifices involved in it. For some reason or another potatoe Contracts usually issued on January 2 of each year by Princeville Canning Co. of West Feliciana Parish have not been let to Negroes this year. Several CORE workers have been jailed. Recently, we posted $12,000.00 in property and commercial bond to obtain the release of CORE worker Edgar H. Vickery II and minutes before he was released CORE worker Bill Brown was arrested for "obstructing traffic" as he was standing on the side of "rock muddy" road in Clinton , La.

The only encouraging development has been the decision of the La. State Civil Service Commission to order to rehiring of Corrie Collins, Chairman of the East Feliciana Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, to his former position at the Villa Feliciana Geriatric Hospital. Collins had been dismissed because of his arrest for CORE VEP activities, although the days of work he missed because he was held in jail did not equal his numerous leave days in reserve. These incidents only point out the many aspects of a political conspiracy in Louisiana against the enfranchisement of black taxpayers. However, we are still going to make some gains in Voter Registratio, and we have made a few political changes through past Voter Registration increases in spite of the rigid and rigged procedures.

In Iberville parish by showing an increase from 2,385 in 1962 to over 3,000 Negro voters in 1964 we defeated two leading horseback riding, cattle prod wielding politicians who were long standing incumbents. We ousted veteran Sheriff C.A. Griffon (28 years of tyranny)

nization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
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Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
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Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
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CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

and State Representative T.J. Jumonville who led the search to lynch James Farmer on 1 Sep 63. Newly elected Sheriff Jewel Ourso has "promised" that he will use his political influence to oust the current Iberville Parish Registrar, Ella Billings, who vowed a year ago, "Niggers ain't gonna run this parish." This paragraph is not for publication.

Tn new territory we expect to make some progressive steps toward Vo Voter Registration in Tensas, Madison, Ouachita, Jackson, Richland, Ascension, St. Landry and St. Tammany parishes. In North Louisiana we are meeting more mass resistance to social change but we must go where ever people call us. Nevertheless, in some parishes mentioned above , we are meeting with less trouble. For instance, Registrar J.K. Robertson of Tensas Parish has registered 15 out of 15 Negro applicants. T.J. Ellis, District Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons is optimistic.

At the end of this month when we forward additional field reports we'll try to give you a detailed analysis of our program in each parish worked peast and present.

Best Regards,

Ronnie Moore

M E M O

January 4, 1964

TO: Castle, Rollins, Johnson, Yates, and Bernard

RE: School Desegregation

Attached to this statement is a news article, which was published in the Morning Advocate, January 3, 1965. It concerns actions against school segregation; please read it. A major part of our program ~~is getting~~ SHOULD BE GETTING Negro communities ready to send their children to previously "all white" segregated schools, demanding ~~interest on such an attempt~~ ENTRANCE as soon as Louisiana gets final word from the Federal Government concerning the date when federal funds will be cut from segregated schools in the state.

We must take steps now to see that Negroes by the hundreds will seek to attempt to end Jim Crow public education in Louisiana.

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

November - January 31, 1964

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISH	CITY	COMMENT
5	Ouachita	Monroe	Start
5	Jackson	Jonesboro	Start
5	Madison	Tullulah	No start
4	Caddo	Shreveport	Once active
8	Rapides	Alexandria	No start
6	East Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	Once active
6	East Feliciana	Clinton	Step up spirit and promote state program
6	West Feliciana	St. Francisville	Promote state program
6	Ascension	Donaldsonville	Promote state program
6	Tangipahoa	Hammond	Once active
6	Iberville	Plaquemine	Spirit dead Once active Promote state program
6	St. Helena	Greensburg	NAACP stronghold Youngsters loyal to NAACP but want CORE chapter
2	St. James	None	Exploration is essential
6	Livingston St. Tammany Washington	? ? ?	Further exploration is essential Past indicates these parishes want CORE to stay out

CORE-VEP FIELD REPORT: NORTH LOUISIANA? 5th Congressional District

February 1 to March 14, 1964
Madison, Lincoln and Ouachita Parishes.

MADISON PARISH

I. Our voter registration drive was scheduled to begin on February 24. Thus, on Feb. 23 Bill Brown and Mike Lesser arrived in Tallulah, the parish seat, and were taken to the Watson hotel by our main contact, Mr. Zelma Wyeche. Shortly afterward, the police chief, a state trooper and a cop arrived on the scene and ordered us out of town. Mike was taken to the jail that night and tried and convicted of "disturbing the peace" the next morning. The two were then escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death, or something like that.

II. Evaluation.

A. Negro Community and Leadership.

Although 70% of the parish population is Negro, there is little political or economic power excercised by Negroes due largely to constant population turnover, "Uncle Tomism", apathy and economic control by whites. In regard to CORE and VEP, the reaction of our main contact, Zelma Wyeche, was of inability to cope with the situation at hand. He had felt that he had personal influence with whites, that whites would not oppose v.r., and he placed faith in his relationship with the police chief.

B. White Power Structure, or, "Our Colored Folk Are Happy."

The Tallulah police chief has solicited Negro votes in the past, but he doesn't express much gratitude, except by doi doing little favors for Negroe individuals who helped swing the vote his way. He told Mike that Negroes can register (he do not pronounce it Negro though), but he doesn't want any #$$&798(-)**CORE in his town.

There is a breach betweenthe chief and the sheriff. It seems that the sheriff was left to face an FBI investigation without support from the power structure when he resisted the Freedom Riders as they came through Tallulah.

We have no further information on the white community, but it seems there is constant in-fighting on local issues and a solid front against civil rights.

III. Future Plans and Activities.

Bill and Mike both want to return to Tallulah as soon as possible, feeling that each day passing weakens our contact int he community. But, we need a good plan for gaining a foothold, perhaps with some undercover work. The whites have a very good intelligence system in the Negro community and know everything that goes on-as we can tell you! Perhaps sending in an unknown worker with one of the insurance men who works that area, from Monroe, to re-establish our foothold, and organize activity.

LINCOLN PARISH

I. We have made several trips to Grambling , a Negro state college located in the all Negro town of Grambling. The purpose of these trips has been to recruit students for the CORE summer project. Last Friday, March 13, we met with the student body president, Jarrow Merenovich, and he agreed to help by compiling a list of possible workers and making announcements to the student body. We plan to return to Grambling this Friday, the 2oth, to meet with possible applicants.

Merenovich informed us that he has been pursuing the possibility of student exchanges with the white Louisiana Technical College in the parish seat, Ruston, three miles away. He has had no success thus far.

Ruston is a community which is greatly dependent on Negro trade from Grambling. Any off-campus direct action by Gramblin students would be directed at that town.

But, Grambling is a "tight little island" owned by pres. Ralph Jones. And most of the students act like "good little boys and girls."

II. CONTACTS.

Amos Joel Connelly. P.O. BOx 75, Grambling. CH 7-6212
Grambling student.
Theron Rabon. P.O. Box 143 Grambling. CH 7-3471
" "

Billy Charles Smith, Box 63 Gr. CH 7-6455 High Sch. stud.
Jarrow Merenovich c/o Gr. Coll.
Miss Clara Henry. c/o Dept of Physical Education. Gr. Coll.
Phys. Ed. teacher at Gr.
Miss Saundra Bowie. P.O. Box 173 Grambling Coll.
Student.

OUACHITA PARISH

I. Areas Worked.

Monroe, West Monroe.

II. VEP Activities.

The registrars office was closed for the month of February. It opened March 4-6, and again March 9 and 10. All three CORE workers were out of Monroe from Feb. 7 to 19. During this time all,work was carried on by local people.

We have organized a group of students, about 20, for weekend canvassing. This program began Sat. Feb. 29, and has continued every Saturday since then. This is part of an overall weekend program in which we canvass the twin-city area on Saturdays, visit churches on Sunday morning, and hold church clinics Sunday afternoons. Also, we have been holding clinics every Mon, Tues, Wed, Fri, in 4 different areas of Monroe in 4 different churches. This effort has not been as effective as we expected because our canvas effort has not bee as strong as we could make it.

During the 5 days in March that the books have been open we have registered about 35 persons.

In preparation for the opening of the books on March 4th we divided Monroe and West Monroe into 4 different areas, obtained a church for use as clinic in each area, and organize 4 teams of high schbol students to work these areas, for the weekend of Feb 29-Mar 1. We sent letters to all preachers , asking them to announce the clinics in their areas, an d put up posters in Negro business establishments in both cities.

On Sat., Feb 29, each team canvassed its area. Sunday morning they spoke in churches in their area. Sunday eve. they taught the clinics in their area. As a result of this program 26 people became registered when the books opened. The number indicates limited success for such an all-out effort, and has pointed out our need for stronger and more imaginative programs.

III. The Olin Mathieson Project.

A letter of complaint, sponsored by several officers and members of the Negro local union at Olin plants in W. Monroe, outlining instances of discrimination and disc. practices, and as king for an investigation a nd remedial action was prepared by us and sent to Jim Farmer to be forwarded, with a covering letter to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Copies were also sent to influential conggressmentand newspapers. The letter was sent out on Mar. 3. No response as of yet.

Possible future action might be to ask local CORE chapters to pressure Olin plants and distributers in their areas.

IV. Community Organization and Involvemeant.

A. Chapter Development.

We have a high school group of 20 who are regularly involved in our activities. There are regular weekly meetibgs, and the group has nominated candidates for office as a start towards formal organization. We feel that this might be a bit premature, therefore we will make efforts to see that the offi cers ar for a limited time on a temporary basis. We have devel oped several good adults whom we want to work into the organization before we set up any permanent structure.

B. Churches.

We have expanded our relations with Negro ministers and have been speaking at 10-15 churches per week. Also, we have 7 churches we have been using as clinics.

C. Community Leadership and Attitudes.

There is no active leadership body in the community at present. Those holdins positions of leadership or claiming them, seem dormant and inactive.

The men who have worked with us on the Olin Mathieson project are beginning to be drawn into all our efforts. They have lent us their cars, contributed money to our support, and are talking of buying us a car for CORE use in the area. These men, we feel, can provide real leadership. They are named in previous reports.

D. The NAACP and US. Or: "They think they're great just because they wear those dirty, stinking overalls. I can do the same job in a suit and tie."

As we reported, Dr. Reddix began an NAACP membership drive which apparantly never got off the ground. Today, Mar. 1 18th, an NAACp worker, Mr. Lovely, arrived from the national office to explore possibilities for an NAACP VEP drive. He also discussed direct action and membership with Dr, Reddix. who really isn't too happy with us. This isn't our fault, incidentally. An NAACP field sec. is expected to arrive shortly, we think. He is John Edwards, who worked in this area before.

We shall continue to work as before, and not worry about the NAACP or a yone else

Community attitudes on this are the same as mentioned in previous reports.

V. The White Power Structure.

Several acts of intimidation and harrassement have been performed by the local gestapo in the past few weeks.

A. Monday night, 2 March, the police chief came to the Town House personally (a local Negro cafe) and picked up Mike Lesser and took him away to the police station-Mike says he was beginning to feel neglected-for questioning. Kelly demanded that Mike agree to no longer go to the Town House, claiming that he had been receiving many calls that Mike was "disturbing the peace" by being there. He threatened to have Mike arrested if he went there any more, and intimated that he would create an incident, if need be, to justify the arrest.

Mike refused to answer the chief's demand then, and after a conference with the owners of the Town House the next day, called the chief and told him NO. The problem has been discussed with Collins, Douglas and Elie.

The conversation with the chief also indicated other things.

The Monroe cops have a superb intelligence system, including stool-pigeons, telephone-taps and opening mail. The chief expressed enough interest in our records and files to makesus sneak them out of town the next day. (They have the bus station completely covered, so we had someone drive us to Alexandria where we got the bus for Bat. Rouge.

B. One of the local volunteers was threatened with arrest by the registrar, a very excitable lady, when he demanded to know why she turned down an applicant. She threatens this often when a worker walks into her office and yells at her. But, noone has been arrested so far.

C. Last Friday, March 13, four local volunteers were turned over to the police by a bus driver when they refused to move from the front seat of the bus. They were released after questioning, and were told that Negroes could have all the freedom they wanted as long as they didn't do anything but voter registration.

The cops seem fairly willing to leave us alone as long as we don't do anything but v.r.

VI. Future Plans and Activities.

A. Build stronger student organization, with integration of adults into the group.

B. Begin to move into rural areas in the parish this week.

C. Mass v.r. rally soon.

Louisiana Program

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 10, 1964

Mr. Arthur Thomas
Commission on Religion and Race
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Dear Art,

I contacted Ronnie Moore after your visit. He confirmed my supposition that the Louisiana CORE Summer Project presently plans to carry out its own training program.

Enclosed is a condensed version of project, which has already been approved by national CORE. However, this program has not yet been released for publication ---in full, I mean. Likely this will not take place until early June, so I am very anxious that you retain this for personal use and/or confidential discussion.

Yesterday I talked to Michael Lesser, who has been scouting some of the parishes listed under the 5th Congressional district. He speaks seriously and pessimistically about resurgence of the Klan in that area. Perez, Shreveport, Birmingham, southwest Mississippi(and the rest of it), northeast Louisiana, George Wallace---Quo vadimus?

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

LOUISIANA IN BRIEF

Prepared especially for the summer
task force by:

Loria Davis
Mimi Feingold
Howard Messing

May, 1964

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RACE RELATIONS - SOME IMPRESSIONS:

Louisiana is a truly southern state in its attitudes toward race relations. The pattern of daytime segregation and night-time integration is characteristic to this system. Before CORE came to Louisiana, the general attitude of the white community was a paternalistic one. However, now that the Negro in Louisiana is demanding his due, the white population has become fanatically opposed to any form of integration. White authorities, rather than integrating a facility, will close it and deny themselves its use (i.e., Baton Rouge swimming pools and the Clinton public library). Various groups such as the KKK, the Citizens Councils, and Americans to Preserve the White Race have been formed to demand rigid adherence to a policy of total segregation.

Louisiana, however, is not a Mississippi. Factors influencing its "liberal" veneer are its mixed (French, Spanish, etc) population and its at least partial contact with the outside world (through trade) both historically and currently. Not far beneath this facade, however, most Louisianians are true red-neck bigots like their southern neighbors.

A SHORT HISTORY OF NEGRO VOTING IN LOUISIANA:

From 1724 until 1861, the right to vote was given to free white men only. Louisiana voted in January of 1861 to secede from the Union by only 3,152 votes in a total of over 37,000 votes. By May 1 of that year, Federal troops had occupied the southern part of Louisiana including New Orleans. Negro Federal troops were organized in 1862 under Negro officers and fought with considerable success for the rest of the war. Slavery, however, existed in 13 of the 48 parishes until 1864. The Constitution adopted in that year was the first of Louisiana's Reconstruction acts. It provided for (1) the abolition of slavery; (2) suffrage for Negroes who had seen military service, who owned property, or who showed "intellectual fitness"; and (3) equal educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. This Constitution was not universally adopted and it was often ignored by the Union general, Banks.

The Republican Party, the first group publically to recognize the need for full Negro franchise, meeting in September, 1865, called for the "justice and safety" of universal Negro suffrage, and demanded "liberty and equality for all men". Of the 111 delegates to the meeting, 20 were Negro. However, the Democratic Party, meeting the same year, stated, "This is a government of white people - People of African descent cannot be considered as U.S. citizens. There can in no event...be any equality."

Negroes voted for the first time on November 6, 1865. However, with Lincoln's untimely death the situation deteriorated. White mob violence, lynchings, and new black codes aimed at restoring Louisiana to ante-bellum conditions. These new black codes forbad the Negro population from: (1) selling or bartering personal property; (2) residing in certain towns; (3) entering other towns; or (4) conducting religious services without a permit. These laws and the ensuing violence forced the Federal government to begin a full time military occupation.

At this time Congress passed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments calling for the (13th) freedom of all slaves; (14th) state and U.S. citizenship for all Negroes and equal protection under the laws for all; and (15th) guaranteeing the right to vote regardless of race, color, or condition of previous servitude.

Congress also passed, over President Johnson's veto, the Reconstruction Acts of 1867 which (1) required a seceded state to hold a constitutional convention with delegates elected without regard to race or color; (2) that this constitution must be adopted by a majority of the voters and approved by the Congress; and (3) that the state legislatures must adopt the 14th Amendment before the state was allowed to be represented in Congress.

In January of 1868 the Republican Party met to nominate a slate of state officers. The party was split into two factions, the radicals who supported a Negro governor and the white Republicans who wanted a white slate. A compromise was effected and a white man, Warmoth, was nominated with Negroes nominated for Lieutenant Governor (Oscar J. Dunn) and Treasurer (Antionne Dubuclet).

These candidates were elected with the aid of the Negro vote and a new constitution was passed in 1868. This constitution desegregated the schools, adopted the Bill of Rights, rejected a literacy test, and prohibited discrimination in public conveyances and public accomodations. Many Negro candidates were elected to local, state, and Federal office during this period (e.g., three of five New Orleans Police Commissioners were Negro.)

However, this government was maintained only by the intercession of Federal troops and local police. From 1866 to 1877 there were two governments in Louisiana. The Democrats used every trick at their disposal to discredit and disrupt the Republican administration. Local white groups (the Klan, the Knights of the White Camelia, and the Innocents) were formed to aid the vocal white Democratic minority.

Governor Warmoth, trying to placate the white elements, refused to enforce the anti-segregation laws; and on Dec. 7, 1872 he was impeached. Pinkney B. Pinchback, the Negro Lieutenant Governor since Dunn's death in 1871, became governor. He capably served out the rest of Warmoth's term, though he met with considerable opposition.

In January of 1873 the Republican candidate, Kellog, a white man, was elected governor, with C.C. Antoine (Negro) as his lieutenant. Democratic opposition increased. On September 14, 1874, the local Knights of the White Camelia fought a battle with Federal troops and local police in New Orleans and for a brief period took over the State Capitol.

By 1876 the Democrats with the help of a large Negro vote were strong enough to elect General Nicholls. However, he quickly forgot his campaign promises to respect the rights of the Negro population. The 1877 withdrawal of Federal troops by President Hayes signaled the end of Reconstruction in Louisiana. Although a few Negroes held state office until 1896, 1877 marks the last date of an enlightened Louisiana. Between 1868 and 1896, Louisiana elected:

two Negro Congressmen (J.H. Menard and Nash)
one Negro Senator (Pinchback)
32 Negro State Senators
95 Negro State Representatives

Governor Nicholls with the Constitution of 1879 instituted white supremacy. While this constitution canceled all other provisions of the 1868 Constitution which were favorable to Negroes, it did not restrict their right to vote.

After the election of 1896, the new governor, Foster, (who had been elected by the Negro vote) called for a new constitution. This constitution established the infamous Grandfather Clause which immediately cut 125,000 Negroes off the voting rolls (of a total of 130,000). This election also saw the last Negroes elected to state office - three state representatives (Bourgeois - St. Charles; Fauris - St. Tammany; and Casacalvo - East Baton Rouge). (A few Negroes have held Federal positions since then in the South - i.e., Walter Cohen, Comptroller of Customs.)

There was no change until 1915 when the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Grandfather Clause unconstitutional. The State Constitutional Convention then established the constitutional interpretation test (which had been rejected by the same body as immoral in 1896) as a means of denying the vote to Negroes. This test was not used, however, until 1954 since the all-white Democratic primary kept Negroes from having any say in local politics and discouraged any Negro registration at all. (From 1921 to 1946 Negro registration was never more than 1% of the total. They represented one-third of the population, however.)

In 1944 the lily-white primary was declared unconstitutional. The return of Negro soldiers after World War II and the 1954 school desegregation decision spurred a Negro voting drive.

This intensified Negro voting drive caused a reaction among whites which resulted in the creation of the official State Segregation Commission (now the State Sovereignty Commission) and the semi-official White Citizens Council. Both groups were coordinated by State Senator William M. Rainach and Attorney William M. Shaw. Their policy was to conduct purges of most of the newly registered Negro voters through implementing, dishonestly, the constitutional interpretation tests.

This grossly unfair and overtly prejudicial treatment of Negroes in Louisiana, of course, continues to this day. The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1959, and the Justice Department's recent 21-parish (three judge panel) decision represent the only faint rays of a new sun about to rise.

For additional information, see:

1. The Negro in Louisiana, by Charles B. Rousseve, Xavier University Press, New Orleans 1937

2. U.S. v Louisiana (Eastern District of Louisiana, U.S. District Court, Civil Action No. 2548) majority opinion by Judge Minor Wisdom. (Available from the U.S. Attorney's office in New Orleans.)

REGISTRATION AND VOTING:

Registration and voting, while open to all in theory, are still almost exclusively white privileges in Louisiana. The 1963 registration laws are vastly restrictive; minor legal violations or supposed moral deviations are sufficient to disqualify a potential voter. If nothing else works, the unfair or unequal administration of the voter registration application tests serve radically to limit the number of registered Negro voters. If all else fails, rather than to permit Negro registration, the white power structure will close the books to all applicants. Such is the case in East and West Feliciana Parishes where the books have remained closed since November 7, 1963.

THE LONGS IN SHORT:

A rather unique aspect of Louisiana's history, the Long "dynasty", which ruled the state for many years, was responsible for molding Louisiana into more than merely a Deep South state, but rather into a medley of bits of gentlemanly "southern heritage", backwoodsiness, oligarchical politics, and fair play. The "dynasty" was, in actuality, only two men, though their influence on the state is permanent.

Huey, the first of the Longs, used political corruption to its fullest advantage, played interest groups against each other, and, in short, ran a one-man show. Significantly, Huey was among the first governors to appeal to the poor and the Negro. Like his brother, Earl, it is impossible to determine motives on a question like this; probably neither favored integration nor total eradication of poverty, but both realized the tremendous potential in the unorganized vote of the lowest segments of the population. Both men were anti-organization men, and both opposed, and were opposed by, the moneyed men of New Orleans.

It was Huey who instituted a massive welfare program, unlike anything ever seen anywhere in the South, much of the benefits of which went to Negroes. The feeling is that it was resentment against this assistance to the poor and the Negroes that finally exploded in Huey's assasination.

Earl continued in Huey's path, but with considerably more skill and vigor. "Uncle Earl", as he was fondly called, continued Huey's welfare program and added a school lunch program as well. Perhaps most relevant here were his actions in the civil rights field. Earl, like Huey, was no "nigger lover", but he did more than any other southern governor at that time to acceed to Negro demands. The famous story here involves a request by a group of Negroes to have Negro doctors and nurses employed at Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Okay, replied Uncle Earl, but you won't necessarily approve of my methods. Shortly thereafter he visited the hospital and blew up at the hospital administrators for allowing the "flowers of white womanhood" to handle Negro male patients. Administrators, in a frenzy, rapidly pulled all white nurses off the Negro wards and replaced them with Negroes.

Earl knew where his power came from, and it was for this reason that in 1959 he berated the State Legislature for contemplating a purge of Negro voters. Claimed Earl, Negroes were fine people and as equally entitled to the vote as whites. Furthermore, he ranted, how many legislators could prove no Negro blood in their ancestry. Pointing his finger and calling names (Rainach among them) he noted that a good many so-called honest men were participating in "sun-down" integration and that several had two families, a white one and a Negro one. The attack was too candid for the legislators and, as with Huey, the opposition finally gained the upper hand: Directly after that speech to the Legislature, Earl's wife, Mrs. Blanche Long (now an active figure in McKeithen's government) had him committed to a private mental hospital in Texas. This fact is well known; what is usually not known are the reasons for it.

With his usual tenacity, Earl wormed his way out of the institution and fired all those in his government who had put him in. The strain was great, however; one final political campaign and a political defeat was all Uncle Earl could stand and he died in 1960.

Earl's defeat (he ran for Leiutenant Governor in 1960 since Louisiana's governors cannot succeed themselves) was significant. It indicated that the opposition - states righters, die-hard segregationists, and wealthy conservatives had finally united. It has been suggested that Earl's defeat, and this new union of conservative forces, marked Louisiana's modern entrance into Deep South politics. In many senses this is true. Since the Longs depended so heavily on the Negro vote, they did all they could to maintain a good image on that front. The 1960 governor's campaign found the first use of race-hate slogans typical of elections elsewhere and now a part of life here. The anti-Long coalition did Louisiana a disservice and led it backwards into history. The Davis-Morrison campaign of 1960 set the tone. McKeithen only repeated the Davis slogans: "Fight the Federal power grab!", "K-O the Kennedy's!", "The NAACP is against me, Time Magazine's Man of the Year, Martin Luther King is against me... Please help me!!" It was on this platform that McKeithen was elected. The trend, unfortunately, is just beginning.

While there are individuals who bear the Long name (i.e., Senator Russell Long and Gillis Long, an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1964), they are not legitimately part of the Long heritage. Rather, they have been won over by the conservative coalition and are now indistinguishable from it.

RECENT FEDERAL ACTION IN LOUISIANA:

It was not until the middle of the late President Kennedy's term that the Justice Department began conscienciously to apply civil rights legislation already several years old. While the Department's activities from 1961 to the present represent the most massive assault to date on Louisiana's discriminatory voter qualification laws, they are still woefully inadequate to overcome the years of white tyranny.

The Department began its attack on a parish-by-parish basis; it has now broadened its approach to cover the state as a whole. Its first successful case was *U.S. v Association of Citizens Councils* argued in November, 1961 and involving Bienville Parish. The Citizens Council had been responsible for a purge of a large number of Negro voters; the Court ordered them put back on the rolls, and, in finding a pattern of discrimination in the registrar's records, ordered the registrar to stop discriminating. In the latter order the Court meant that if a Negro failed the voter registration test he could apply to the Federal Circuit Court within ten days and the Court would test his qualifications. In 1962 a similar decision was made for East Carroll Parish; the registrar quit and the local Federal judge was empowered to process application. Similar cases were also decided favorably in Madison and Jackson Parishes, although the former is now under appeal. In Washington Parish, the Justice Department got two injunctions against the registrar, to stop discriminating and to put purged voters back on the rolls. Suits are now pending in Red River, Webster, St. Helena, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana Parishes.

November, 1963 marked the beginning of a new era; a special three-judge panel ruled (2:1) in *U.S. v Louisiana* that in 21 parishes the constitutional test was being used to discriminate against Negroes and was therefore unconstitutional. The Court further ruled that the 21 registrars would have to submit monthly reports noting all applicants, their race, action taken, and, if rejected, reasons for rejection. Significantly, it was Judge West, arch-enemy of CORE and a Kennedy appointee, who dissented. Now under consideration by another three-judge panel is *U.S. v Louisiana Board of Registration* which attacks the use of the LR-1 form (application card) as a test and asks that the Court rule that it can be used to obtain information only.

The courts, however, are inherently slow moving. Decisions can be years in coming, and frequently state and parish officials find ways of continuing discriminatory practices despite court orders (witness East and West Feliciana Parishes). The Justice Department is hopelessly understaffed and overworked, and if the civil rights bill passes, the Department, ironically, may not even be able to spend as much time as it does now on voter registration cases. Moreover, local Federal judges are likely to rule against civil rights groups since they are usually Southerners themselves. Judge E. Gordon West is a classic case; he has stated from the bench that the May 17, 1954 decision is "one of the truly regrettable decisions of our times".

It is evident, therefore, that the courts can, at most, help lay groundwork for full equality of all citizens. It is up to us to keep up the pressure that first caused the Justice Department and the courts to act.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA:

Since Reconstruction, the state has been run by the facist, white-supremist, Democratic Party oligarchy. With the notable exception of the Long dynasty, this power in the hands of the few has led to all sorts of abuse. The oligarchy's means and directions are quite unsophisticated and their campaigns have been based on a racist, hate platform. The last two gubernatorial elections saw two party politicians from Anglo-Saxon, segregationist, Protestant North Louisiana (Davis and McKeithen) defeat DeLesseps Morrison, a more liberal South Louisiana candidate who refused to use the public's prejudices to gain election. The power structure tends to be wealthy and little concerned with the average poor citizen. The Citiznes Councils which interlock with the formal power structure caused the names of a few poor whites to be purged along with the names of Negroes from the voting rolls. The power today remains in the hands of the few much as it was in pre-Civil War times.

ECONOMICS: AGRICULTURE:

Louisiana, like most of its Deep South compatriots, can still boast that over one-third of its population lives on or near the farm, indicating that the state derives a significant portion of its income from agriculture. And, typically, more Negroes live on the farm than do whites (38.3% of the Negro population, compared to 36.0% of the white). This will probably continue to be true for at least the near future, primarily because of the nature of Louisiana's major crops. (Agricultural employment in Louisiana dropped 32.4% from 1950 to 1962 compared to the 40% figure for the Deep South as a whole.)

Recent disputes with our neighbor 90 miles to the south have plummeted Louisiana into the headlines and the homes as the nation's major supplier of cane sugar, and have assured that sugar will continue to dominate the southern Louisiana economy. The "sugar parishes" stretch along southern-most Louisiana, but also include the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, and Pointe Coupee.

Louisiana also leads the nation in the production of sweet potatoes, ranks second of all states in rice production, fourth in strawberries, and eighth in cotton. Southwest Louisiana grows most of the state's rice; sweet potatoes are produced in south-central Louisiana (West Feliciana, St. Landry, Lafayette, Evangeline); the Strawberry Parish is Tangipahoa (also St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Tammany); and cotton grows primarily in northeast Louisiana (Franklin, Richland, Morehouse, East and West Carroll).

Several generalizations can be made about the growing of these crops that go far to explain the condition of the rural population. The cultivation of sugar, cotton, and (to an extent) sweet potatoes, requires a tremendous outlay of capital and a considerable labor force. It is significant that cotton is the only one of these crops to be hit by mechanization; now, over 70% of the cotton crop is machine picked. Rice and sugar have both been 90-95% mechanized for years. This means that the crops are grown on large farms or plantations, and are harvested by hired workers and/or some sort of tenant farmers, most of whom are usually Negro. The resulting society is one is which a few wealthy men (white) hold tight economic control over the area, while a large number of people (mostly Negro) live in conditions little better than slavery - poverty, fear, ignorance. Especially in the sugar parishes, the few wealthy men are now wealthier than ever and more firmly in control. It is rumored that in Iberville Parish, for instance, sugar cane grows over land rich in oil, but, presumably because of the profits being made from sugar now, the cane growers have no desire to exploit this mineral wealth.

Yet, despite the wealth of the plantation owners, the plantation workers typically earn $4.00 per day (almost the lowest in the country) and work only a few months of the year, live in "company" shacks (unbelievably dilapidated and paid for with deductions from wages), and eat food, priced high, bought at the "company" store. The position of many Negro farmers thus makes them particularly vulnerable to economic intimidation; they depend for their whole livelihood - home, food, and clothes - on Mr. Charlie. More than one plantation owner has threatened to throw workers off the plantation and out of their homes if they participated in the voter registration drive (and in some cases, as in West Feliciana Parish, the threats were carried out). In West Feliciana, again, the local monopoly sweet potato canning company retaliated against a large group of Negro farmers who had attempted to register and vote by refusing to contract with them for next year's crop.

In recent years, the falling price of cotton (because of cheaper production elsewhere, development of "miracle" fibres, etc.) has been responsible for a decline in cotton production and the conversion of much of the cotton land into grazing pasture. This is especially true in southeast Louisiana (East Feliciana, St. Helena). Cash farm income from cattle now ranks second of all farm products in the state. A major by-product of this development has been to displace a considerable number of Negro farmers; those left on the farms, but without work, began a hand-to-mouth existence of truck farming.

A characteristic of rural areas in general is that they tend to be poorer than their urban counterparts; Louisiana is no exception. Those parishes classified by census figures as 75 to 100% rural (and the parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts are primarily rural ones) generally have the lowest median incomes in the state. In Tensas Parish, for example, 70.9% of the families receive yearly incomes of less than $3,000; 43.5% earn less than $1,000 per year. Of course, Negro families are at the bottom of the income totem pole. Median Negro family income per year in Tensas Parish, for example, is $1.178, compared to the overall median for the parish of $1,683. In the 13 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts where more than 75% of the population is rural, median Negro family income ranges from $1,178 to $1,940 (Jackson Parish). The percent of families earning less than $1,000 ranges from a low of 12.4% (Union Parish) to a high of 43.5%. It should be remembered that various government agencies have established a lower limit of $2,500 to $3,000 per year as the minimum required to keep a family alive and healthy. While both agricultural and manufacturing wages have risen considerably in the last 10 years, farm wages have lagged by almost 10%, and the gap between the two is steadily widening. The typical southern farm wage is $.50 to $.60 per hour, compared to $.96 per hour in New England.

The poverty of farmers and farm workers is aggravated by the fact that there is little recourse to the law. Most agricultural workers are included in neither Federal nor state minimum wage laws. The exception is the sugar worker; since the sugar industry depends largely on Federal subsidies, the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to determine a "fair and reasonable" wage which, for some classifications was recently raised to $1.00 per hour. Attempts to improve this situation through union organizing have been crushed with all the strength the state could muster. An attempt by small strawberry farmers in Tangipahoa Parish to organize against monopolistic buyers was almost killed by the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division. In South Louisiana the National Agricultural Workers Union tried to organize sugar cane workers in the early 1950's. They were enjoined from striking and the State Supreme Court upheld the injunction. The attempt to unionize failed.

There have been some attempts to improve the situation by organizing cooperatives, but for the most part, Negroes are excluded from membership and therefore from most of the benefits. Of the more than fifty cooperatives in the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, only one is Negro owned (located in Washington Parish).

Federal programs designed to assist rural areas are only mildly effective in Louisiana; basically, the prejudicial and narrow view of the power structure keeps progress to a minimum. Projects under the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), designed to aid rural areas to attract industry, depend on local initiative and support, and this is sometimes lacking. (A local group must write up an area development plan.) East Felicia a Parish, for example, turned down an opportunity to have a major company locate a plant near Clinton. It is significant that of the 15 areas in Louisiana designated as eligible for ARA funds (based on low family income, etc.) only one area now has a functioning ARA project and this area is one of the most liberal in the state. The project itself only adds 26 jobs to the economy. Outright prejudice itself in many cases prevents Negroes from enjoying the benefits of those few Federal programs which are widely applied. Farmers' Home Administration (FHA - grants loans for home building and repair) administrators are white. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has two county agents in most rural parishes, but the Negro agent is sometimes too scared to be effective.

The inevitable result has been that more and more young people, Negro and white, leave the farms for the city, the Army, and/or migrate out of the state. Census figures indicate that in the past few years almost 10% of the Negro population between 5 and 24 years of age left the state, most of them going to Texas, California, nd Chicago. One unfortunate by-product is that in the small towns many of the most promising students and potential leaders leave the community permanently.

An area analysis reveals that for the 6th Congressional District net migration for 1960 was almost +3%, while in the 5th Congressional District the net migration was almost -9%. This reflects the growth of several industrial centers in southern Louisiana (Baton Rouge, Hammond, Bogalusa), while in north Louisiana Monroe and West Monroe (Ouachita Parish) remain the only major urban centers.

ECONOMICS: INDUSTRY:

Poverty and backwardness tend to be a trap, which migration cannot always overcome. Louisiana's industrial sector is growing rapidly and much breath was spent in the recent governor's campaign on the need for attracting new industry to the state. It is evident, however, that the state is not willing to face the challenges of industrialization (integration, modern education, etc.); there are, consequently, not enough jobs to go around. In the period from 1947 to 1960 the percent of employment in manufacturing actually declined by 11%, while in the rest of the south it rose from 15 to 30%. Louisiana's unemployment rate in 1962 was 6.3%, the only Deep South state to have more than 6% unemployment, ranking it 44th among all states.

Unemployment figures vary from parish to parish, of course; in Iberville Parish 17.7% of the Negro men in the labor force are unemployed, while in Richland Parish the figure is 2.4%. Unemployment is generally higher in the more industrialized parishes, since unemployed farm workers living on the farm don't show up in the census reports. In the industrial centers, the figure for Negro unemployment is always higher than it is for whites, and, in those parishes where more than 60% of the population is urban (East Baton Rouge, Lincoln, Ouachita, and Washington), Negro unemployment is well above the average of 6.3% for the state as a whole.

Unemployment compensation eases the burden in many cases, although Louisiana is not among the nation's leaders in this department. Maximum compensation is $35 per week for 28 weeks, and Louisiana only taxes its corporations at an average rate of 1.8%, compared to the average rate for the nation as a whole of 2.4% (a fact of which the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry is very proud.)

Yet even for the employed segment of the labor force the picture is not entirely rosy. Although average weekly wage earnings rose by almost 35% in the years 1947 to 1960, by 1961 they were only $85.60 compared to the U.S. average of $95.55. Louisiana ranks second of the deep south-central states, but 32nd in the nation in weekly earnings. The overall figures tell only half the story; wages of Negroes are always lower than those for whites in the same job category and with the same qualifications.

Negro men and women are, moreover, excluded from most of the higher paying professions. Of the less than 5% of Negro men classified as professionals in each of the 26 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, most are teachers; few parishes are lucky enough to have Negro doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc. Significantly, a higher proportion of Negro women than men are in the professional category (i.e., teachers). Negro male employment is concentrated in the semi-skilled and unskilled labor categories, and close to 50% of the Negro women in the labor force are domestics in Miss Ann's kitchen. An important fact emerges from these figures: Negroes in the labor force have either all or nothing - either men and women make it to the top, or they are left at the bottom (last hired, first fired, etc.). It is thus understandable, although not at all justifiable, that so many Negro professionals are Uncle Toms. Having fought their way up, they fear any threats to their positions.

All this is not to deny Louisiana's attempts to industrialize and improve. In the past 50 years Louisiana manufacturing has boomed, especially in those sectors which utilize the state's natural resources. Petroleum and coal products account for the largest single group of manufactured products; chemicals, paper pulp, lumber, and processed food are also major products. The oil and coal is concentrated in South Louisiana (Plaquemines Parish is a veritable oil kingdom, despotically ruled by King Leander Perez), as are chemicals; food processing, lumbering, and paper pulp manufacturing are scattered all over the state. Louisiana hopes to attract more industry by promising a ten year corporate tax exemption and rich supplies of natural resources.

While taking advantage of some Federal programs to improve facilities (Accelerated Public Works Projects), the Louisiana administration is obsessed with the "federal power grab" and is consequently wary of accepting too much from Washington. It is for this reason that the last governor (and, no doubt, the present one) remained the only governor in the nation to refuse to sign for Manpower Development and Training Administration (MDTA) funds. (Such a signature is required before any MDTA program can begin.) MDTA would have provided funds to train and retrain unemployed workers.

Until the state's power structure is willing to bear all the responsibilities of modernization, Louisiana will continue to flounder with the rest of the Deep South, in poverty and ignorance, the brunt of which falls on the Negro. It is our responsibility, then, as one of the few voices for progress, to force on the power structure a realization of what must be done to bring Louisiana into the 20th century. Voter registration, in this context, becomes extremely important. Negroes, perhaps more than any other group, knows what is wrong and who is really on the side of right. The Negro vote, if it were strong enough, could elect men truly dedicated to making Louisiana attractive to industry and to making the benefits of industry open to all, thus ending the reign of the redneck country crackers and plantation lords. We need to make it clear that the eradication of poverty and of racial injustice are both aspects of the same struggle to make Louisiana truly a Great State. Our freedom registration campaign, the freedom candidates (whose campaigns will stress precisely these issues) and the stand-ins are all aimed toward this end.

It is because of the inter-relation of poverty and segregation that we also must look beyond voter registration to all aspects of a community's problems. We must be aware of discrimination in nowntown stores, local plants, and local unions. For those plants that discriminate and receive Federal funds, we can appeal to the Federal government for remedy (results NOT guaranteed). Labor unions with jim crow locals are open to action from their national or international officers and the national office of the AFL-CIO. Negro farmers should be told about coops and informed of their rights under Federal programs. This may be pathetically little, but if Louisiana is going to change, it will only be because of growing anger and discontent at the grass roots level.

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA:

Louisiana's backward educational system of today is the direct descendant and result of the state's extremely inadequate early educational experiences.

With the exception of an integrated school system during Reconstruction, Louisiana had little interest in, and allotted almost no money for, public education until after 1900. Even state publications (Public Education in Louisiana, published by LSU) are forced to admit that the system of slavery had "a significantly retarding effect upon the educational as well as the economic and social development of Louisiana." With the aforementioned exception of Reconstruction, Louisiana schools have crippled themselves by enforcing a system of segregation.

Not until 1914 was there an accredited high school in the state, and by 1931 only 114 had been accredited. Louisianians had to wait until 1944 for a twelve grade educational system. Of course the situation in Negro schools was far worse. The first Negro high school in West Feliciana, for example, was begun in 1948 and in East Feliciana a formal high school for Negroes was not established until late in 1960 (an unbelievably late date for education in the U.S.). Many accepted necessities of modern public education are just being instituted in Louisiana. (Compulsory attendance, for example, is not required and the state is proud of the fact that slightly less than one-tenth of its teachers have not had a college education.) The median income in 1959 for white teachers ($4,654.92), a fourfold increase over 1930, was still less than the starting salary for teachers in New York City (approximately $5,300.) The state's teacher-pupil ratio and percent of state and local revenues spent on education is a low 35th nationally.

It is clear that Louisiana education today is looking forward to a far distant future, a future which has been a long-time reality in most other states.

The system of segregated education, illegally practiced in Louisiana since 1954, clearly denies both races the opportunity for a good education. Recent studies have shown that not only is segregation in schools personally damaging and unlawful, but it also is a retarding factor in the total educational process. A Wall Street Journal report (Jan. 20, 1964) states that students in integrated schools "show substantial gains in scholastic achievement" and that those gains are for "both Negro and white students". "Even the strongly segregationist (white) children...have continued their studies without impairment."

Typical of the effects of a segregated school system are the following statistics: when the national average of years of schools completed for whites was 8.8 years, in Louisiana it was 8.2 (which was below the southern average). For Negroes nationally the average was 5.7, for Louisiana, 3.9 (again considerably below the southern average). Education for both whites and Negroes suffers when there is segregation.

It should be painfully obvious that Louisiana's late starting educational system has been and is totally inadequate. Further, this system will never advance until the schools are desegregated according to the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision. Schools are tokenly integrated in a few places (Baton Rouge and New Orleans), but until total integration is effected, Louisiana education is destined to live in the middle ages. To quote a report on school desegregation by more than 20 psychiatrists, "Segregation must inevitably lower the well-being of the community (both white and Negro). A lack of educational and economic opportunities, high disease and death rates...are all directly related to segregation."

CORE'S DIRECT ACTION IN LOUISIANA:

On or around July 29, 1963, Louisiana CORE Field Secretary Ronnie M. Moore brought into Louisiana a large number of task force workers. The primary purpose for their arrival was to start a VEP program in some of the roughest areas of the state. In the very beginning they concentrated most of their efforts on the 6th Congressional District; however, later they expanded into the 5th Congressional District to work only on VEP. All of the direct action took place in the parishes of the 6th Congressional District.

These are the parishes where direct action took place and the arrests that occurred during direct action projects:

East Feliciana Parish: On October 12th and 13th, 1963, 26 persons were arrested in the parish seat of Clinton while picketing peacefully the downtown stores there. They were protesting against the denial of Negro voting rights. They continued their protests. Two months later, after the first arrests, twelve Negro adults were arrested for committing public intimidation and conspiring to commit public intimidation after they had written a letter to the town officials of Clinton asking them to meet with them and set up a biracial committee to prevent any racial tension that was likely to arise in that community. The twelve Negro adults had written the letter to the town officials in September and, surely, they had received it. So, after wracking their dear little brains they finally found something to charge them with in December. Also, on the 3rd of December through the 8th ten picketers were arrested for disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. It seems that the only peace they disturbed was that of the angry merchants who had gotten tired of watching them hold their business back.

After picketing and more picketing, the Town Council revived an ordinance prohibiting picketing unless you had a permit from the Mayor of Clinton. This was brought to our attention when two picketers were arrested for parading without a permit. At that moment many didn't believe that there was such an ordinance, so a copy of the ordinance was obtained, and there actually was such a thing. The Negro community then decided to stop picketing for a while and work on a sit-in at the library which was supposed to be public but actually was segregated.

After studying carefully the Audubon Regional Library in Clinton it was discovered that it was a branch and that there were two more branches, one in West Feliciana and the other in St. Helena Parish. Due to the fact that CORE was working in all these parishes, we decided to have a parish-wide sit-in at the library branches in all three parishes, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and St. Helena. The date planned for the sit-in was March 7, 1964. On that date, a group of persons, mostly students from St. Helena and West Feliciana, sent observers uptown to check to see whether the coast was clear for them to come up. The participants were a little disappointed to find out that the libraries were closed. Due to the big-mouthed Nervous Nellies, loose-tongue Sallies, and Uncle Toms, our Great White Fathers had gotten the news of the planned sit-in. The St. Helena group went home, but the West Feliciana group went to East Feliciana to assist in the sit-in there after they discovered that the library was still open. Thus, in Clinton a combined group from East and West Feliciana parishes sat-in at the library branch there. They were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. These were the last arrests to date in East Feliciana Parish.

Tangipahoa Parish: In Hammond approximately 275 persons, mostly students at the Negro high school, marched to City Hall on September 5, 1963. They attempted to sit-in in the city's first racial demonstration. On September 7 the Mayor met with Negro leaders of Hammond. On September 8 some of the students returned to school and accepted work penalties in lieu of suspension. On the 9th of September students picketed their school protesting suspension. The Mayor then agreed to name a bi-racial committee. On September 17 the City Council passed a resolution creating the bi-racial committee (8 whites and 8 Negroes), reportedly the second such committee in the state (the other being in Baton Rouge). On September 18 the committee held its first meeting. The newly formed Association for the Preservation of Constitutional Government began efforts (meeting of 115 people) to have the Mayor recalled, but without success.

Iberville Parish: In Plaquemine, the parish seat, demonstrations began in late August when annexation to the city of two Negro neighborhoods (one of which is nearly surrounded by the city) and demands for a biracial committee were denied. A temporary restraining order issued by the U.S. District Court on September 1 failed to halt demonstrations that night in which over 700 persons were protesting police brutality in smaller protests the night before. 68 persons were arrested and held in an animal stockade converted to a jail for just this purpose. Tear gas, electric cattle prods, fire hoses, and mounted police were used to drive retreating demonstrators, including six ministers, from a church.

Negro students refused to eat in the school cafeteria in protest over the firing of a lunchroom worker who had participated in demonstrations.

On September 26, in response to a Negro suit, the Federal district judge did not lift, but rather extended a ban against demonstrations through October 10. On the 7th of October 400 students attempted to protest the suspension at the School Board office, but met road barricades and tear gas. On the 9th of October a tear gas grenade was thrown into a Negro church during a protest meeting. On the 8th of October 40 students were dispersed from a demonstration at their own school with tear gas and two were arrested. Nine students were dispersed from a restaurant sit-in with cattle prods. On the 11th of October individual students were served with copies of the anti-demonstration injunction. On October 21 a scheduled civil rights meeting was broken up when arriving participants were met by armed police.

The majority of the Negroes of Iberville Parish have launched a selective buying campaign and are doing most of their shopping in 20-mile distant Baton Rouge. Also, the majority of Negroes in East Feliciana Parish are doing most of their buying in 28-mile distant Baton Rouge due to the selective buying campaign there.

Even though intimidation and the threats of victimization are sufficiently wide-spread, Negroes are continuing their non-violent fight for freedom.

APPENDIX

General Statistics

POPULATION:

Total population	3,257,022
Total Negro population	1,039,207
Percent of total	32.1
Percent urban	61.7
Percent rural	38.3
Total white population	2,211,715
Percent of total	67.9
Percent urban	64.0
Percent rural	36.0

ECONOMIC DATA:

Average weekly wage earnings (1961)	$85.60
For mining (1959)	115.79
For construction (1959)	84.99
For manufacturing (1959)	91.17
For service (1959)	54.77

EDUCATION:

Percent of adults over 25 with less than 4 years of high school education	67.6

Median number of school years completed:

	La.	W. So. Central	U.S.
White	8.2	8.7	8.8
Negro	3.9	5.3	5.7
Urban	7.9	9.0	8.7
Rural nonfarm	6.5	8.4	8.4
Rural farm	4.5	7.1	7.7

Social Characteristics of the Parishes

of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts

	% Negro	% N urban	% N rural n-f	% N rural farm	medn sch yrs comp total	medn s. y. c. Negro
Ascension	31.9	33.5	61.0	5.5	7.6	4.9
Caldwell	27.8	0	74.7	25.3	7.4	6.2
Catahoula	35.2	0	68.8	31.2	7.0	4.0
Concordia	46.3	43.4	40.2	16.4	8.0	4.4
East Baton Rouge	31.8	85.1	14.0	0.9	11.9	6.9
East Carroll	61.2	40.1	23.1	36.8	6.2	4.7
East Feliciana	54.0	0	90.3	9.7	6.8	5.4
Franklin	40.6	17.0	38.2	44.8	6.5	4.3
Iberville	49.0	25.7	70.3	4.0	6.7	4.5
Jackson	32.4	24.4	71.0	4.6	8.2	6.4
Lincoln	41.8	60.0	34.9	5.1	10.0	7.1
Livingston	15.0	22.2	67.7	10.1	7.9	4.9
Madison	64.9	57.2	17.2	25.6	5.9	4.5
Morehouse	46.9	45.1	34.4	20.5	7.4	5.0
Ouachita	32.2	79.2	18.5	2.3	9.2	6.3
Pointe Coupee	53.6	17.6	62.8	19.6	5.8	3.6
Richland	44.4	27.6	33.1	39.3	7.0	4.4
St. Helena	55.5	0	66.4	33.6	7.0	5.1
St. Tammany	27.5	34.0	61.5	4.5	8.5	6.0
Tangipahoa	33.9	35.7	51.0	13.3	7.5	5.4
Tensas	65.0	0	60.9	39.1	5.5	4.2
Union	36.8	15.5	71.7	12.8	7.9	5.7
Washington	33.9	55.8	29.6	14.6	8.3	6.1
West Baton Rouge	49.3	39.2	55.5	5.3	7.5	4.6
West Carroll	22.4	0	50.2	49.8	7.7	5.2
West Feliciana	66.1	0	85.2	14.8	7.[illegible]	5.1

Economic Characteristics

	MFI total	MFI Negro	% fams w/ I less than $3,000	%fams w/ I less than $1,000	UnE male Negro	UnE female Negro
Ascension*	$3,877	1,903	41.4	19.5	17.4	8.4
Caldwell	2,430	1,741	60.5	21.4	4.2	0
Catahoula	2,103	1,407	62.8	32.6	5.7	8.2
Concordia	3,266	1,634	47.4	26.5	14.1	17.4
East Baton Rouge	5,830	2,980	21.9	9.7	12.0	8.3
East Carroll*	2,065	1,569	65.3	26.0	9.5	6.1
East Feliciana*	2,749	1,760	54.3	20.0	7.9	7.0
Franklin*	2,094	1,229	62.7	42.5	6.1	12.3
Iberville	3,125	1,884	48.8	20.7	17.7	13.4
Jackson	3,683	1,940	42.4	17.0	5.0	7.4
Lincoln	3,477	2,156	43.8	15.6	4.6	4.5
Livingston	3,825	1,891	40.0	20.7	15.0	12.0
Madison*	2,190	1,585	63.2	27.3	13.1	19.1
Morehouse	3,248	1,663	47.6	28.5	4.4	8.8
Ouachita	4,367	2,201	33.7	16.3	8.9	7.5
Pointe Coupee	2,486	1,548	57.9	29.0	11.9	6.7
Richland	2,286	1,338	59.8	38.0	2.4	16.1
St. Helena	2,111	1,440	62.0	35.7	7.2	4.5
St. Tammany	3,868	2,300	39.6	16.6	12.5	5.9
Tangipahoa*	2,917	1,801	51.4	25.5	9.5	6.6
Tensas*	1,683	1,178	70.9	43.5	4.9	9.3
Union	2,890	1,934	51.9	12.4	3.6	9.9
Washington*	3,924	1,908	40.8	24.4	6.9	7.8
West Baton Rouge	4,037	1,99[illegible]	40.1	17.0	13.6	10.9
West Carroll*	2,155	1,383	63.6	35.7	6.4	8.0
West Feliciana	2,459	1,539	58.0	32.5	9.5	13.8

MFI: Median Family Income
UnE: Percent of labor force unemployed
* : Qualifies for ARA funds

Occupational Analysis
(Percent of Negro labor force by categories)

	Male					Female	
	Prof	Craft	Oper	Farm labor	Nonfarm labor	Prof	Service
Ascension	2.6	10.1	28.5	18.2	24.3	10.1	77.5
Caldwell	4.4	6.6	37.0	5.5	28.5	11.1	80.0
Catahoula	1.9	7.9	34.0	28.1	12.6	17.8	39.0
Concordia	1.7	12.8	30.5	13.4	21.0	6.2	71.1
East Baton Rouge	5.9	12.9	21.1	2.2	28.0	10.0	72.0
East Carroll	1.5	5.8	24.6	35.6	8.7	10.9	61.5
East Feliciana	2.2	8.1	19.9	22.3	22.3	12.4	62.5
Franklin	2.8	3.0	20.6	35.4	10.9	11.4	49.9
Iberville	1.6	6.1	11.6	18.0	30.7	7.4	81.5
Jackson	3.5	0	6.1	0.5	46.0	9.3	80.9
Lincoln	7.8	10.9	21.4	8.9	27.5	14.8	60.8
Livingston	0.7	7.3	28.0	4.9	47.0	3.4	73.9
Madison	3.9	5.7	39.1	13.9	17.3	9.4	68.0
Morehouse	2.3	5.9	28.8	21.0	18.3	11.6	76.0
Ouachita	3.5	8.4	29.0	4.2	28.0	7.7	79.1
Pointe Coupee	1.2	7.0	28.2	23.3	20.5	9.0	81.0
Richland	2.0	5.0	26.5	7.6	11.7	9.5	41.3
St. Helena	3.3	3.9	19.4	17.1	15.4	17.6	53.5
St. Tammany	2.1	12.7	21.0	4.3	43.7	5.6	83.0
Tangipahoa	1.4	10.1	28.5	14.2	26.8	4.6	68.5
Tensas	1.3	4.4	26.5	31.5	18.4	9.4	71.0
Union	2.0	7.5	33.3	8.5	35.1	8.6	80.5
Washington	2.9	5.6	30.6	9.1	30.4	6.6	73.8
West Baton Rouge	0.4	14.2	30.6	15.0	21.6	5.7	73.0
West Carroll	0.8	6.2	17.9	35.5	11.8	8.8	78.0
West Feliciana	0.9	6.4	13.8	18.1	24.3	7.5	70.8

Prof: Professional
Craft: Craftsman
Oper: Operatives (semi-skilled)

Service: Domestic work

REPORT FOR PERIOD: JUNE 15-25, 1964

I. Parishes to be Worked:
- A. Tangipahoa
- B. St. Helena
- C. Ouachita and North Louisiana
  - 1. Jackson
  - 2. Madison (if possible)
- D. Iberville

II. Essentials:
- A. Five Cars
- B. 34 workers

III. Assignment of Staff:

A. Iberville:
- Spiver Gordon, group leader
- Lawrence Mitchell, office manager
- Joe Weiner, (to assist in office at times)
- Tom Valentine
- Kenny Johnson
- Robert Hurwitt
- Jim Van Metre
- Ronnie Siegal
- Henry Edwards
- Peggy Ewan
- Joanne Darken
- Edsel Brown

B. Ouachita & Jackson:
- Mike Lesser, group leader
- Danny Mitchell, group leader
- Claudia Edwards, office clerk
- Catherine Patterson
- Frederick Brooks
- William Yates
- Charles Fenton
- Dave Kramer
- Peter Teachout
- Willie Mellion
- Ruthie Wells

C. St. Helena:
- Loria Davis, group leader
- Henry Brown
- Robert Mac Phail
- Sharon Burger
- James Tredinnick
- Bob Weaver

D. Tangipahoa:
- Mimi Feingold, group leader
- Howard Messing
- Judy Rollins
- Catherine Cortez
- Janet Weiner
- Jeff Schwarz

IV. Budget:

A. 3 cars Rented at $200 each for 30days	$600.00
B. Gasoline 5 cars at $5.00 for each car daily, $25.00 a day for 10 days	250.00
C. Food, $1.50 per day per worker, $51.00 a day for ten days	510.00
D. Housing for ten days at same rate as food	510.00
TOTAL	$1,870.00

June 26, 1964

THE HILL BURTON PROGRAM

I. The Basic Program

In 1946, Congress approved a new and highly popular measure permitting greater State - Federal government cooperation in providing needed community health facilities - the Hospital Survey and Construction Act - popularly referred to as the Hill-Burton Act. This law authorized Federal matching grants, ranging from one-third to two-thirds of the total cost of construction and equipment, to provide public and non-profit private health facilities. Facilities which may be financed under the Hill-Burton program include: (1) general hospitals; (2) mental hospitals; (3) tuberculosis and other chronic disease hospitals; (4) public health centers; (5) nursing homes; (6) diagnostic and treatment centers, (7) rehabilitation centers; and, (8) research activities designed to improve hospital services, facilities, and resources. A 1964 amendment to the Hill-Burton Act currently before Congress would finance the modernization or replacement of health facilities, with emphasis on urban areas. Specific planning and administration grants would also be authorized.

In order to receive Hill-Burton funds, a State must designate an agency to administer the program and develop a State plan acceptable to the Federal government. The State agency surveys all existing health facilities that are licensed by the State, and determines what facilities and services are available and what is needed. On the basis of this survey, a State plan is prepared which programs the needed health facilities for the State. This plan must be revised every two years in accordance with Federal requirements.

The Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, througl the Surgeon General, administers the Hill-Burton Act and is charged with promulgating regulations to implement the basic enabling legislation. Most of these regulations are technical in nature, requiring certain standards in health facilities and construction, but one of these regulations, which shall be discussed below, relates to assurance of nondiscrimination.

The Federal government does not deal directly with individual hospitals in the planning stage. If it is determined that there is need for a new health facility or an addition to an existing establishment, the local application is processed through the State agency. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure that the application complies with the State plan and Federal requirements. It should be remembered that the State plan considers and makes provisions for the total health needs of the State and covers all facilities, whether public or private; non-profit or proprietary; Hill-Burton or non-Hill-Burton.

If the State approved request is subsenquently approved by the Surgeon General, he directs the Treasurer of the United States to make periodic Federal payments to the State in accordance with the approved project's schedule for disbursement to the facility involved. The Surgeon General may reject the application and the State may appeal to the appropriate U.S. Court of Appeals. The Court may affirm, set aside the rejection, or modify it in whole or in part. Final appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States may be taken.

Where the Surgeon General has approved an application and discovers later that the application, the construction thereunder or the State plan is not in accordance with Federal directives, he may suspend payments in connection therewith after giving adequate notice to the parties involved. The State agency frequently plays a key role in developing the State plan and in administering all State programs under the Hill-Burton Act.

II. The "Separate But Equal" Feature of the Hill-Burton Program

The original Hill-Burton Act provided that in adopting implementing regulations the Surgeon General should direct "that the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in the State without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color," but the Surgeon General was authorized to accept as compliance with this regulation the provision of "separate hospital facilities ... for separate population groups" if "equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality" were provided for each such population group. Thus, Congress statutorily incorporated the "separate but equal" concept into the Hill-Burton Act prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the School Cases declaring the "separate but equal" doctrine unconstitutional.

The Suregon General continued to operate under the "separate but equal" doctrine until 1964. During the first 17 years of the Hill-Burton Program approximately 70 such "separate but equal" facilities were approved in the South for white or for Negro patients. Little, if any, effort was made to determine whether facilities and services of the white or of the Negro facilities were equal or just separate. The Suregon General's regulations made no provision for reviewing State plans in this regard. In fact, certain State plans assumed that Negro health facilities would be built even though no sponsor could be anticipated for these projects or even though the planned Negro facilities were so small as to be ineligible for Hill-Burton funds.

III. Nondiscrimination Facilities Under the Hill-Burton Program

As an alternate to the "separate but equal"health facility, the Surgeon General approved "nondiscrimination" facilities. Nearly all Hill-Burton Projects were of the so-called nondiscrimination class. The Surgeon General interpreted the nondiscrimination statutory provision to require only that "no person... will be denied admission to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed, or color." (emphasis added)

Under this interpretation the Surgeon General allowed:

1. The segregation of patients within the facility;
2. The denial of staff privileges to professionally qualified persons on the grounds of race, creed, or color;
3. The denial of services other than "essential" services to patients; and,
4. The State to determine whether a Hill-Burton facility was complying with its nondiscrimination assurance.

The Surgeon General based these interpretations on the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act prohibiting him from interfering in the internal administration of any facility receiving grants.

IV. Significance of the Simkins vs. Cone Case

The Simkins vs. Cone decision, (323 F. 2d. 958, Fourth Circuit, November 1, 1963, Certiorari denied by Supreme Court of the United States, March 2, 1964, 84S.Ct.793) has made a most significant contribution to the development of equal access to health facilities. This case was brought in the Federal District Court in North Carolina by Negro physicians, dentists and patients, who all alleged discriminatory practices by two Greensboro hospitals and their administrators and directors. Both hospitals had been constructed with Hill-Burton funds under the "separate but equal" provision. The Negro plaintiffs asked the Court to---

1. Order the hospitals to cease denying physicians and dentists staff privileges on the basis of race,
2. Restrain the hospitals from denying Negro patients admission on the basis of race, and

3. Declare the "separate but equal" provision of the Hill-Burton Act and the Surgeon General's regulations unconstitutional under the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and the Equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court decided against the Negro plaintiffs. On appeal, the Fourth Circuit Court reversed the lower Court's decision and granted the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to review the case.

V. New HEW Policy and Its Impact On All Hill-Burton Projects Approved After May 13, 1964

On May 13, 1964, after the Supreme Courts refused to review the Simkins decision, the Secretary of HEW issued a new regulation which provided as follows:

> § 53.112 Nondiscrimination.
>
> Before a construction application is recommended by a State agency for approval, the State agency shall obtain assurance from the applicant that all portions and services of the entire facility for the construction of which, or in connection with which, aid under the Federal Act is sought, will be made available without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color; and that no professionally qualified person will be discriminated against on account of race, creed, or color with respect to the privilege of professional practice in the facility. 42 C.F.R. 53.112

Under this regulation, the following policies will apply to all applications approved after May 13, 1964:

1. No additional "separate but equal" projects will be approved.
2. All patients must be admitted to facilities receiving Hill-Burton aid and after admission must have

access to all portions of the facility and to all services on the basis of medical need without regard to race, creed, or color. Patients may not be segregated within any portion of the facility.

3. Professionally qualified persons may not be discriminated against on account of race, creed, or color with respect to the privileges of professional practice in the facility. However this new policy is not applicable to salaried personnel such as residents, interns, nurses, orderlies, technicians, etc.
4. The above policies will apply to all applications approved after May 13, 1964 from health facilities even though these facilities may be operating as "separate but equal" or as otherwise discriminatory facilities.

With respect to all applications approved prior to May 13, 1964 and to all completed projects, no change in the racial practices of the facility is required by Federal policy. Desegregation in these facilities can only be accomplished through:

a. Voluntary desegregation;
b. State action,
c. Court action, or
d. Subsequent approval of applications for Hill-Burton aid.

The Public Health Service policy applicable to these facilities remains as set forth in Sections II and III above.

VI. Suggested Guide for Studying Access to Facilities in Hill-Burton Facilities

An outline of the type of information which should be collected for each health facility as part of a thorough local study follows:

A. Classification of Health Facilities; indicate type

1. General hospital
2. Mental hospital
3. Tuberculosis or other chronic disease
4. Public health center
5. Nursing or long term care center
6. Diagnostic and treatment center
7. Rehabilitation center
8. Other; specify

B. Federal Aid and Equal Protection

1. Does the facility receive Federal subsidies or grants other than Hill-Burton (e.g., Accelerated Public Works, research and training grants, etc.)? Please give details.
2. Is the facility engaged at present in construction utilizing Hill-Burton funds? Please give details.
3. Has the facility applied for Hill-Burton assistance? If so, what is the status of this application?
4. Do pending applications contain assurances against discrimination in admission of patients and subsequent assignment of patients, and in granting staff privileges?
5. Does the facility have future construction plans which rely on Hill-Burton assistance
6. Are facility administrators familiar with the current Hill-Burton policy?
7. Will this policy affect plans to file Hill-Burton applications? How?
8. Have any of the health facilities under study voluntarily changed their policies relative to patient admission, assignment of patients, or staff privileges within the last 18 months?
    a. Please describe in detail the circumstances, process, community reaction and/or acceptance, nonwhite utilization of facilities, problems, etc.
9. Do any of these facilities have plans to voluntarily desegregate within the near future?
10. Are civil rights groups conducting or planning to conduct activities, conferences, demonstrations, or other programs designed to desegregate local health facilities? Please describe.

11. Has court action designed to desegregate health facilities been filed? What is the status of this action?

C. Patient Admission Policy

1. Does the facility have an explicit admissions policy with respect to race, creed, or color?

2. Are patients admitted without regard to race, creed, or color?

3. If Negro and/or other nonwhite patients are not admitted as in-patients

    a. Are they able to obtain any services at all, such as first aid or other emergency care?
    b. Are they served in out-patient clinics?

D. Patient Assignment

1. If patients are admitted without regard to race, are they also admitted to all rooms, services, and facilities on the basis of need and ability to pay and without regard to race?

2. If all patients do not have access to all medical treatment services from which services are they excluded and what reason is given?

3. If all patients do not have access to all accommodations, are they assigned to separate

    a. Entrance rooms, waiting rooms?
    b. Consulting rooms?
    c. Floors?
    d. Wards?
    e. Rooms (single, semi-private, etc.)?
    f. Dining rooms and lounges?
    g. Other?

    (If there are significant differences in the accommodations listed above, describe.)

4. If all patients do not have access to all rooms

    a. Total number of beds assigned to Negro and to white patients?
    b. Does the hospital operate under a flexible quota plan? (a flexible quota plan was required of all facilities under the "nondiscrimination" policy in effect prior to May 13, 1964. Under such a plan, while specific beds may be set aside for a particular racial group, patients may not be denied admission if other beds are available.)

E. Staff Practices and Policies

1. Does the facility have an explicit racial policy covering staff appointments and hospital privileges? If so, please state it.

2. Total number of physicians on staff, active and courtesy.

   a. Number of Negro physicians on staff.
   b. Number of other nonwhite physicians on staff.

3. Number of board certified physicians on staff.

   a. Number of Negro board certified physicians on staff.
   b. Number of other nonwhite board certified physicians on staff.

4. If there are no Negro and/or other nonwhite physicians on staff:

   a. What is the reason?
   b. Number of Negro physicians who have applied for staff appointments and privileges in the last five years. Other nonwhite physicians?
   c. If there were applicants, for what reasons were they not accepted?

5. If there are Negro and/or other nonwhite physicians on the staff:

   a. Give dates of appointment.
   b. What kind of appointments do they hold? (Active, consulting-honorary, associate, courtesy or other.) Define and give race and number in each category.
   c. Do they have free access to all hospital facilities (including, e.g., eating and sleeping accommodations)?
   d. Are there differences in procedures applied to white and Negro and/or other nonwhite physicians in having their patients admitted? If so, please explain.
   e. Are their nonwhite patients admitted for hospitalization?
   f. Are nonwhite physicians limited to treating nonwhite patients?
   g. Are any other restrictions placed on nonwhite physicians? If so, please explain.

F. Salaried Staff

1. Residents

   a. Does the facility have any explicit racial policy with respect to acceptance of residents? Please explain.
   b. Have any Negroes applied for residencies in the last five years? How many? Other nonwhites? How many?
   c. What was the disposition of their applications? If they were rejected, what reasons were given?
   d. If no Negroes and/or other nonwhites have applied for residencies, what do you think is the reason?
   e. Have there been any Negro residents in the last five years? If so, how many and when? Other nonwhites? If so, how many and when?
   f. Are there now any Negro residents in training? If so, how many? Other nonwhites? If so, how many?
   g. If there are Negro and/or other nonwhite residents, are they restricted to nonwhite patients?
   h. Do nonwhite residents have free access to all hospital facilities, including, e.g., eating and sleeping accommodations?

i. Are any other restrictions placed on Negro and other nonwhite residents? If so, please describe.

2. Interns

a. Does the facility have any explicit racial policy in accepting interns for training? If so, please explain.
b. Have any Negroes applied for internship in the last five years? How many? Other nonwhites? How many?
c. What was the disposition of their applications? If they were rejected, what reasons are given?

d. If no Negroes and/or other nonwhites have applied for internship, what do you think are the reasons?
e. Have there been any Negro interns in the last five years? If so, how many and when? Other nonwhites? If so, how many and when?
f. How many Negro interns are now training? Other nonwhites?
g. If there are Negro and other nonwhite interns, are they restricted to treating nonwhite patients? Are they restricted in any other fashion?

3. Nurses

a. Does the facility have any explicit racial policy in its employment of nurses? If so, please explain.
b. How many registered nurses are on the staff? Negro? Other nonwhite registered nurses?
c. How many practical nurses are on the staff? Negro? Other nonwhite practical nurses?
d. How many student nurses? Negro? Other nonwhite?
e. Do nonwhite nurses minister to all patients without regard to race? If not, explain.
f. Do nonwhite nurses share all living, dining, recreation facilities without regard to race? If not, are separate facilities provided? If so, how do they compare with facilities for white nurses?
g. Do nonwhite nurses have the same promotional opportunities as do white nurses? Do they supervise white nurses? Nonwhite nurses?

4. Other para-Medical Personnel

a. Total number employed. Give positions.
b. Number of nonwhite employed. Give positions.

For Release.....Plaquemine, Louisiana

June 18, 1964

The Congress of Racial Equality terminated its training program which has been underway in Plaquemine since June 11, 1964, by sending out 34 voter registration workers to conduct voter registration drives in five parishes in Southeastern and North Louisiana.

The parishes where groups have been assigned are Tangipahoa, Iberville, St. Helena, Ouachita, and Jackson. The primary objective is to flood the registration offices with applicants by June 24, 1964.

The emphasis of the project will be on North Louisiana and workers will be stationed mainly in Monroe, Louisiana.

Ronnie M. Moore

1. How many people are here? 38

2. How many states represented? 14

3. How many whites? 16

4. How many Negroes? 9

5. How long in Iberville? Persons have been here since June 10, and will leave Thursday June 18, 1964, for parishes.

6. How many are expected to get registered in the next ten days over 5 parishes? (approximately 300-500)

7. ~~How many are~~ What are the results so far? Few persons registered in Iberville.

8. What is the general result expected in regards to voter registration? Only 13 days of actual registration in whole project.

9. Should stage a social-drama to get pictures.

10. Take pictures of actual convassing in parishes.

11. A statement should be made in regards to what went on in the orientation. (See separate list)

12. Get the name of the Home Newspaper from each worker. (see separate list)

13. Community response in Iberville ~~to~~ in regards to canvassing.

822-8710

8

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

ORGANIZATION: CORE

306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

523-7204

PERSON REPORTING: RONNIE MOORE

PERIOD COVERED: JUNE1 to JUNE 25, 1964

DATE SUBMITTED: JUNE 27, 1964

PARISH	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	NUMBER REFISTERE AS A RESULT OF THIS PROGRAM
TANGIPAHOA	6	35
ST. HELENA	6	44
EAST FELICIANA	6	4
WEST FELICIANA	6	8
IBERVILLE	6	97
POINTE COUPEE	6	33
ASCENSION	6	41
JACKSON	5	38
OUACHITA	5	17
		317 TOTAL

Louisiana Voter Educational Project

Organization: CORE, 306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La.

From: Ronnie Moore **Date Submitted:** June 27,1964

Period covered: June 1, June 25, 1964

Parish	Cong. Dist.	Number(#) Canvassed	# at Clinics	# Applied	# regist.	# denied	#Contacted at churches, etc.
Tangipahoa	6	1876	802	187	35	152	3101
St. Helena	6	1672	487	189	44	145	2086
E. Feliciana	6	1487	296	97	4	93	2140
W. Feliciana	6	1281	693	167	8	159	1871
Iberville	6	1988	878	298	97	201	2333
Pointe Coupee	6	1486	296	98	33	65	1872
Ascension	6	708	287	59	41	18	989
Jackson	5	897	576	39	38	1	1486
Ouachita	5	2879	498	159	17	142	3876
TOTALS	2 Cong. Dist. & 9 Parishes	13574	4813	1293	317	976	19754

VOTER REGISTRATION ON LOUISIANA

On July 27, 28, 29, 1964, Voter Registration Books were closed in East and West Feliciana Parishes.

From August 1 - 31. 1964, Voter Registration Books were closed in Washington, Ascension, Iberville, Ouachita, and Tangipahoa Parishes.

Books will open throughout the state during the month of September.

We plan to work not only the parishes indicated on the Staff Assignment sheets, but to also service other parishes upon request of the local leaders therein.

In June we registered 317. The following are the results for July and August.

July 27,28,29, 1964	
Ouachita	83
St. Helena	28
Tangipahoa	22
Jackson	38
Ascension	80
Iberville	109
Washington	75
Pointe Coupee	35
	470

August 1 - 31, 1964	
Jackson	110
East Feliciana	26
West Feliciana	45
St. Helena	32
Pointe Coupee	70
	283

Large voter registration gains are impossible under Louisiana's present system of qualifying potential Negro voters. Biased registrars apply double standards using race as a factor to pass or disqualify voters. Besides discrimination, voter registration workers and applicants are faced daily with problems of private and public imtimidations and find themselves constant victims of ecomomic and political reprisals. Only prompt and firm Federal action can chnage the picture.

Enclosed field reports clearly depict omr struggle.

Complaints on discrimination in applying Louisiana Voter Registration laws and on defiance of the voting section of the new Civil Rights Law are filed daily with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. No action of a strong affirmative nature is ever taken.

However, we shall push on, and on, and on.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: **Louisiana Committee on Registration Education**

Period covered by this report: From **July 27, 1964** to **July 29, 1964**

Person reporting **Ronnie M. Moore**

306 Ivey Street, | **Plaquemine,** | **(Iberville)** | **Louisiana**
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: **August 31, 1964**

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies **6th Congressional District, Iberville Parish, Towns of P Plaquemine, Rosedale, Gross Tete, Maringouin, St. Gabrial, and Carville**

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass **862**

Number instructed at home **103**

Number instructed at clinics **549**

Number instructed other places **-----** a. Specify places **-----** **none**

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week **229**

Number successfully registered by this project this week **109**

Number denied registration in this project this week **120**

A. Reason for denial **Errors on the application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.**

Number contacted by other means **None**

A. Specify means **None**

Number refusing to participate **1% to 35% of the unregistered voters, depending on the town**

Reason for refusing to participate **Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy**

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign **5 staff persons plus volunteers**

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 291964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

306 Ivey Street,	Plaquemine	(Iberville)	Louisiana
Street Address	City	County	State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Tangipahoa Parish Towns of: Hammond, Amite, Ponchatoula

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 635

Number instructed at home 80

Number instructed at clinics 375

Number instructed other places ----- a. Specify places -----

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 92

Number successfully registered by this project this week 22

Number denied registration in this project this week 70

A. Reason for denial Errors on the application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 1% to 55% of the unregistered voters, depending on the town

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, ignorance, illiteracy

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 workers plus local volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 ~~Aug. 27, 1964~~ to July 29, 1964 ~~Aug. 29, 1964~~

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Poihte Coupee Parish Towns of: Batchelor, Morganza, Lettsworth, New Roads, Tauras
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 585

Number instructed at home 76

Number instructed at clinics 413

Number instructed other places ----- a. Specify places ----

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 177

Number successfully registered by this project this week 35

Number denied registration in this project this week 142

A. Reason for denial Errors on the application and affidavit forms, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 17% - 90% of the unregistered voters, depending on the towns

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy and Uncle Tom-ism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff persons plus volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: **Louisiana Committee on Registration Education**

Period covered by this report: From **July 27, 1964** to **July 29, 1964**

Person reporting **Ronnie Moore**

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: **August 31, 1964**

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies **5th Congressional District Jackson Parish**

Towns of: Jonesboro and Clay primarily
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass **482**

Number instructed at home **60**

Number instructed at clinics **291**

Number instructed other places **----** a. Specify places **---**

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week **78**

Number successfully registered by this project this week **38**

Number denied registration in this project this week **40**

A. Reason for denial **Errors on the application and affidavit forms insufficient identification, etc.**

Number contacted by other means **None**

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate **1% - 49% of the unregistered voters, depending on the area**

Reason for refusing to participate **Fear, ignorance, illiteracy, apathy, etc.**

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign **3 staff persons plus volunteers**

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Ascension Parish Donaldsonville

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 700

Number instructed at home 175

Number instructed at clinics 500

Number instructed other places a. Specify places

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 200

Number successfully registered by this project this week 80

Number denied registration in this project this week 120

A. Reason for denial Improper identification, errors in application and on the affidavit, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate Approx. 35% of the unregistered voters

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, Uncle Tomism, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers plus local volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From July 27, 1964 to July 29, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine (Iber ville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: August 31, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Washington Parish

Towns of: Bogalusa and Franklinton
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 600

Number instructed at home 200

Number instructed at clinics 300

Number instructed other places a. Specify places

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 175

Number successfully registered by this project this week 75

Number denied registration in this project this week 100

A. Reason for denial Insufficient identification, errors of applications and affidavits, etc.

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 85% of the unregistered voters, depending on the town

Reason for refusing to participate Illiteracy, ignorance, apathy etc, etc

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

ame of Project: **Louisiana Committee on Registration Education**

eriod covered by this report: From **July 27, 1964** to **July 29, 1964**

erson reporting **Ronnie Moore**

06 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
treet Address City County State

ate submitted: **August 31, 1964**

lection District, County, Parish or Community to which this report
pplies **5th Congressional District Ouachita Parish**

owns of: Monroe and West Monroe
ard, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

umber contacted by door-to-door canvass **900**

umber instructed at home **300**

umber instructed at clinics **500**

umber instructed other places a. Specify places
None

umber applying for registration as a result of this program this
eek **200**

umber successfully registered by this project this week **83**

umber denied registration in this project this week **117**

. Reason for denial **Errors on application forms, insufficient identification**

umber contacted by other means **None**

A. Specify means

umber refusing to participate **80% of the unregistered voters**

eason for refusing to participate **Uncle Tomism, FEAR, ignorance, apathy**

mber of persons successfully registered since the start

mber of workers in the campaign **6 staff workers plus volunteers**

emarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

ame of Project: **Louisiana Committe on Registration Education**

eriod covered by this report: From **July 27, 1964** to **July 29, 1964**

erson reporting **Ronnie Moore**

306 Ivey Street, **Plaquemine,** **(Iberville)** **Louisiana**
treet Address City County State

ate submitted: **August 31, 1964**

lection District, County, Parish or Community to which this report
pplies **6th Congressional District** **St. Helena Parish** **Towns of:**

Greensburg, Montpelier, Pine Grove
ard, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

umber contacted by door-to-door canvass **485**

umber instructed at home **50**

umber instructed at clinics **295**

umber instructed other places a. Specify places

None

umber applying for registration as a result of this program this
eek **97**

umber successfully registered by this project this week **28**

umber denied registration in this project this week **69 6**

. Reason for denial **Registrar's time wasting tactics, errors, improper identification**

umber contacted by other means **Churches -- 100**

A. Specify means

umber refusing to participate **?**

ason for refusing to participate

Fear, apathy

mber of persons successfully registered since the start

ber of workers in the campaign **2 staff plus voluteers**

marks

SUMMARY REPORT

LOUISIANA FREEDOM SUMMER

June 10 - June 25, 1964

COPY

On June 10, 1964, approximately 34 workers from across the United States came to Plaquemine, Louisiana to work on voter registration in 17 Louisiana parishes. The names of the workers have been submitted to your organization under separate cover. From June 10th to June 14th, the workers attended day and night classes in a training session headed by James T. McCain, director of organization, Ronnie Moore, Field Secretary of CORE in Louisiana, and seven regular Task Force workers. During the training session we taught the history of voter registration in Louisiana, Louisiana voter registration procedures, techniques of canvassing, principles of community organization, philosophy of non-violence, and other pertinent subjects, outlined to some extent in the enclosed brief prepared by the Louisiana Task Force and entitled "Louisiana in Brief".

After four days of training and voter registration activity in the parish of Iberville, the 34 workers were assigned in groups to carry on voter registration campaigns in five Louisiana parishes, namely: Tangipahoa, St. Helena, Iberville, Jackson, and Ouachita.

After the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the registrars in East and West Feliciana parishes to open their books, we moved there to work.

The headquarters of the project is located at 306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana, phone: 687-9131. The coordinating center for northern Louisiana is located at 103 North 10th St., Monroe, Louisiana, phone: 322-9103.

Field reports on individual parishes are enclosed for detailed consideration.

From June 25 to 27 all workers will be in Iberville parish for a staff conference. Afterwards they will be dispersed into parishes as the enclosed parish assignment list indicates.

From June 28 to July 26, 1964 we will be concentrating on "registration education" training persons how to fill out the Louisiana VR forms and spurring community interest so that we will have stand-ins when the registration books reopen for three days (July 27 - 29, 1964).

Although we may not show large registration gains during the project, we know that the groundwork laid during this time will pay off when the books reopen in the month of September. For persons trained during the summer VR clinics will be already prepared to apply for registration. Many will show then.

However, let me not lead you falsely. Voter registration in Louisiana is not easy. Registrars are highly technical. Discrimination exists in every parish. Harrassments and intimidations are used daily to instill fear in the Negro community. Supplementary fact sheets are provided in your package.

* * *

Ronnie Moore
CORE Field Secretary
June 27, 1964

COPY

SUMMARY REPORT
LOUISIANA PROJECT
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

The results of Voter Registration for the month of September are as follows:

Sixth Congressional District	
St. Helena	32
Pointe Coupee	30
West Feliciana	15
Iberville	39
Ascension	65
East Baton Rouge	476
Tangipahoa	28
East Feliciana	15
St. Tammany	16
Washington	87
West Baton Rouge	13
Fifth Congressional District	
Jackson	71
Ouachita	195
Total	1,082

Although we registered a total of 1,082 persons in the month of September, which is the highest number we've ever been able to register in one given month in the history of CORE's campaign since 1962, it is not an indication that the Voter Registration picture of biased registrars and discrimination has changed. The only factor which made it possible for us to make such a gain is the sudden and enormous concern of the Negro people about the right to vote in the thirteen (13) parishes mentioned above. This concern was motivated by the pending Presidential election and particularly the desire of the Negro people to defeat or at least put the strongest voting protest possible against Senator Barry Goldwater.in his bid for the Presidency. Persons who had been trained by CORE and other groups in the past, and those more recently taught by CORE workers went down on their own or sought our help again for transportation in CORE automobiles to the registrar's office. The real number of applicants attempting to register to vote and the number of those actually registered will never be known. Not even the increases, which will be shown in the reports of the registrars for the month of September will reveal the true number of people registered, because we expect the usual purges of voters from the voter registration records for the following reasons:

1. Failure to vote over the past four years
2. Deaths
3. Change of address (state, parish, ward, and/or precinct)
4. Change of name and/or marital status

Although the rusults from clinics and canvassing prove fruitful in both urban and rural areas for the month of September, we can anticipate interest in Voter Registration to decrease in the months immediately following the November elections. At this point may I state that under Louisiana law the Voter Registration books must close for thirty (30) days prior to any election, and therefore the books will not be open in the month of October. However in addition to our other scheduled activities for the month of October, we intend to canvass new areas; recanvass old areas; hold clinics in churches, grocery stores, Masonic halls, etc. in each parish -- not only to teach the people the registration forms, so that they will be qualified to register in November; but also to educate those already registered in the significance of voting and the campaign issues of the November elections.

Potential voter registration applicants in Louisiana are still faced with discrimination and limited Federal action; and it is our contention that unless there is a constant statewide push to keep Negroes (motivated by some great issue such as the Presidential election) applying for registration in large numbers as in September, we shall never be able to develop the Negro voting potential of this state. However, unless there are immediate aggressive and affirmative steps taken by the Federal government to eradicate the numerous impediments faced by Negroes in their efforts to become registered voters in the state and to obliterate the pattern of discrimination embedded in th e Louisiana voter registration system by prejudiced registrars; CORE and other civil rights groups will go nearly bankrupt in trying to keep Negroes applying for registration. The constant and numerous denials of Negro applicants creates an enormous amount of apathy in the Negro community.

Discrimination is just one part of the problem. Negro voter applicants and civil rights workers are constantly intimidated, harrassed, arrested, prosecuted and subjected to constant economic, political and physical reprisals by private citizens, public officials and sometimes by businesses.

In spite of the forestated problems, CORE, beginning in October, shall endeavor to expand in servicing communities not only in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts but also in the Fourth and Eighth Districts, stationing workers and other essential facilities at Shreveport and Alexandria. It shall be the intent of CORE, besides meeting other needs of the community, to concentrate on VOTER REGISTRATION, political organization from the block to the precinct to the ward to the parish level, and eventually a statewide political organization. The state office, which is now located in Room 207 of the Butler Building, 1501½ East Boulevard, Louise Street Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, phone (504) 342-8388, will attempt to serve as a state servicing agency, advising and assisting all of the towns in the Congressional Districts mentioned above and in other places in the state, upon request, on matters of Voter Registration, Freedom Schools, community centers, testing the 1964 Civil Rights Law, chapter development, political orgainzation, political education, and other pertinent matters.

Requests are coming in daily for help. We are limited in staff, cars, material, etc. in meeting the demands for assistance. "Won't you please help us?"

Haley

Civil Rights Hearing in Baton Rouge August 8, 1964

Commission members present were: Dr. Albert Dent, Dillar Univ., Dr. Harold Lief 1430 Tulane New Orleans, Jack Nelson 328 Charters Room 100, Ray Ariatti, Institute of Industrial Relation Loyola Univ., Fr. Sigur, Southwester Louisiana Univ. Alexandira, Rev. Halney, Baton Rouge, Senator J. De Blieux, Baton Rouge and Betty Wisdon, Secretary. Howard McCurdy from the justice dept., Mike Finkertine the civil rights commission chife counslar from Washington and lou Mitchell the civil rights commission man assign to the eleven southern states.

The meeting was call to order by the chairman Senator J. De Blieux. CORE had the largest representation, being represented by our people from Jonesboro, Plaquemine, Monore, Clinton and New Orleans. The largest group representing the NAACE, CORE and the Consumer League was from New Orleans. The NAACP and everyone with the exception of the people representing CORE had no plans or had any idea of what they want to say. We were able to dalk befor and during the meeting and present the only program and concrete demands of the commission. Dan Mitchell, Mike and I were able to register compliants and offer plans to action that we felt would solve the problems. We began by documenting evdience of racial discrimination against registarts in administering the registration laws and rules of the state of Louisiana. Cases from all the areas represent were listed and detail as to the method use in denial of the application of the laws toward Negroes. We next listed the many case of violence toward Negroes who have try to register and/or civil rights workers who have attempted to help them. Again we were able to listed specify cases. One of the highlights of the meeting was our complaint and statements of lack of interest that has been showing by the justice dept. and the F.B.I. in providing protection for Negroes and civil rights workers. We felt that the justice dept explanation of their action and the action of the F. B. I. in their application and understanding of federal laws were total enadequately stated.

The other point we were able to drive home because they expected us tobe unprepared was the segergation in federal programs. We were the only grop to complaint about federal monye being put into segregate programs in the state. We listed such things as hospitals, schools, farms, trade schools and the state employment services.

In conclusion we record our demands for the arrest and procacution of state officials and officials of cities who by and through their offices maintain the status quto. It was also quite evident that more pressure needs tobe put on the commission and that this best can be done by having more hearing thoughout the state as offen as possible and continuing our program. However befor another hearing is held we should make some effort to bring all of the groups together earlier the day of the meeting or the day befor the meeting if possible so that we might present a unite fromt and put the time and condition to our best use.

Isaac Reynolds

FIELD REPORT

Project Jurisdiction: State of Louisiana
Author of Report: Ronnie M. Moore, Senior Field Secretary
Date of Report: January 19, 1965
Period covered by report: September, 1964 - January, 1965

I. Program

Objectives: The Louisiana project is primarily centered around voter registration with emphasis on politically oriented community organization. Communities are being organized through freedom schools, voter registration drives, clothing distribution, implementation of the new civil rights law, attainment of fair hiring and labor union practices and through general endeavors to meet the immediate needs of the community involved.

Permanent organization is the product of a program that is meaningful not only to our staff, but to the people. We are organizing people around their every day needs and at the same time we are attempting to direct such organization toward a long range goal of political recognition and representation.

Activities: Our activities for the above period included the following:

1. Voter registration campaigns in fourteen (14) parishes of the fifth, sixth, eighth, and second congressional districts of Louisiana. The voter registration increase was approximately 1,200 from September to November 4, 1964; little progress has been made since then.

2. Testing the compliance of public accommodations and public facilities with the 1964 Civil Rights Act in Jackson, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, Rapides and East Feliciana Parishes.

3. Establishment of freedom schools at Jonesboro, Clinton and Plaquemine.

4. Servicing CORE chapters at St. Francisville, Clinton and Donaldsonville.

5. Protest of labor union discrimination and discriminatory practices at Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation at West Monroe. The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held hearings and are investigating complaints from our plaintiffs.

6. Drafted (now revising) plans for a community center in West Feliciana Parish.

7. Attempts were made to organize farmers at St. Francisville for ASC, FHA and anti-poverty bill participation.

8. Began taking a community survey in Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and Iberville Parishes. This survey should reveal the basic needs of these communities. Precinct meetings will be called to discuss such needs, and precincts will be organized around the needs. The organization should, when possible, be directed toward political activity.

Note: The proposed Summer Project of 1965 is broad enough both geographically and programatically to lay a firm foundation of community organization which can be easily directed toward effective educational, economic and political aims.

II. Staff

Name:	Age:	Position:	
Oretha Castle		Field Secretary Covering 4th and 5th Congressional Districts	
Henry Brown	27	Task Force Worker	
Sharon Burger	22	"	
Alvin Culpepper	20	"	
Cathy Culpepper	19	"	
Claudia Edwards	22	"	
Charles Fenton	24	"	(volunteer)
Joyce Johnson	22	"	
Kenny Johnson	17	"	
Steve Miller	19	"	(volunteer)
Judy Rollins	24	"	
Ronnie Sigal (Miss)	22	"	(volunteer)
Christine Wright	24	"	
Bill Yates	36	"	

All Task Force Workers work in the field; specific duties depend on the community or area to which they are assigned.

III. Facilities

Offices: State office - Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(504) 342-8388

North Louisiana office - Oretha Castle
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
(318) 325-7610

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Alvin Culpepper	20	"	
Cathy Culpepper	19	"	
Claudia Edwards	22	"	
Charles Fenton	24	"	(volunteer)
Joyce Johnson	22	"	
Kenny Johnson	17	"	
Steve Miller	19	"	(volunteer)
Judy Rollins	24	"	
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III. Facilities

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1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(504) 342-8388

North Louisiana office - Oretha Castle
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
(318) 325-7610

Alexandria office - Judy Rollins
1406 Ninth Street
Alexandria, Louisiana
(318) 442-7642

Residential headquarters are set up in Jackson and East Feliciana Parishes:

Charles Fenton
General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana
(318) 7316

Bill Yates
General Delivery
Clinton, Louisiana
(504) 683-5401

Autos:

Two (2) 1964 Chevrolets leased by CORE from National Car Rental Monroe (one to go Shreveport)

One (1) 1964 Comet owned by Louisiana Project (resumption of $71.71 monthly payments) Alexandria

One (1) 1964 Ford station wagon owned by Louisiana Project (purchased by community of Clinton and National CORE) to go to Jonesboro

One (1) 1965 Plymouth owned by volunteer worker Steve Miller of Antioch College (gas, maintenence, etc. paid by owner) Clinton

One (1) 1964 Valiant owned by volunteer worker Ronnie Segal (gas and maintenance paid by CORE) Baton Rouge

Major items of equipment:

Four (4) typewriters owned by CORE

Two (2) file cabinets owned by CORE

Two (2) tape recorders owned by CORE

One (1) record player owned by CORE

Two (2) mimeograph machines owned by CORE

10,000 volumes (freedom school and library storage room)

1,000 volumes (stationed at freedom schools)

IV. Budget

Please see attached supplement

V. Evaluation

The desegregation of public accommodations at Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Plaquemine may be listed as a major accomplishment. Other accomplishments include the desegregation of the library at Jonesboro, a school desegregation attempt at Alexandria, and getting plaintiffs to testify before the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

One of our failures is that we have not developed approaches in our voter registration program in order to keep the people interested and active. We have not been able to properly train staff and therefore we have not been able to really organize communities as we should. Progress is being made in this area, however.

The racial ratio of staff is out of proportion. We have five (5) whites and eight (8) Negroes on the task force. More Negro staff members are needed. Staff needs training in community organization and in general in order to cultivate creative thinking and programmatic implementation.

I readily agree that the year round project approach to the problems of various communities may not produce CORE chapters designed for the purpose of extending the structure of National CORE. Community units set up by the project may not be labeled CORE, but their objectives and accomplishments are those of CORE.

If we in Louisiana are in the field to organize communities to fight on their own, then the organizational vehicle must be flexible in label, structure and immediate goals but directed toward the same long range goal.

VI. Recommendations and Remarks

Recommendations for Louisiana are as follows:

1. Regional training workshops for staff and chapters

2. More staff in Louisiana in order to insure the setting up of Congressional and party challenges in 1966 and 1968.

3. More staff for the 1965 Summer Project than is indicated in the prospectus.

4. Immediate payment of bills on demand.

This report is general, but I hope it serves a few of the purposes for which it was requested. I will be glad to write supplementary statements to answer any specific questions.

BUDGET

Amounts spent in November and December, 1964:

Rent	Nov.	Dec.
Baton Rouge office	$60.00	$65.00
Jonesboro residential headquarters	25.00	25.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	57.11	62.25
Monroe office	18.70	41.69
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	9.87	7.60
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
Auto Operation		
Repairs	55.55	14.94
(Due to financial situation of project, credit cards were used for gas and minor repairs in November and December. Estimate maximum of $5.00 per day for four (4) cars - two (2) leased from National Car Rental and two (2) owned by Louisiana Project)	600.00	620.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies	208.04	27.48
Other expenses		
Utilities at Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	18.39	14.57
Total..	$1,124.37	$950.24

BUDGET cont.

Estimates for January and February, 1965:

Rent	Jan.	Feb.
Baton Rouge office	$48.00	$40.00
Jonesboro	20.00	20.00
Rapides (Alexandria)	20.00	20.00
Baton Rouge "Freedom House"	20.00	20.00
Phone		
Baton Rouge office	50.00	50.00
Monroe	50.00	50.00
Jonesboro	25.00	25.00
Alexandria	25.00	25.00
Clinton	25.00	25.00
Auto		
Payment on Comet	71.71	71.71
2 Leased cars (National Car) Auto operation (excluding car owned by Steve Miller)	250.00	250.00
Gas - $5.00 per day for five (5) cars	815.00	770.00
Maintenance	125.00	125.00
Air travel and other travel - None		
Supplies		
Office supplies and postage	75.00	75.00
Other expenses		
Miscellaneous	100.00	100.00
Total..	$1669.71	$1616.71

BILLS ON DEMAND

January 19, 1965

Office rent:			
Baton Rouge office.	$ 65.00		**Dec. 12
Baton Rouge office.	65.00		**Jan. 12
		$130.00	
Office supplies and equipment:			
Pelican Office Supply, Baton Rouge	$659.81		*Nov. 27
Standard Office Supply, Monroe.......	89.46		*Dec. 28
"Royal Furniture Co., Baton Rouge......	53.32		*Nov. 1
		$802.59	
Automotive:			
Payment on Comet....................	$ 71.71		**Jan. 30
Robinson Bros. Inc., Baton Rouge....	48.31		*Dec. 28
Moran Motor Co., Baton Rouge........	36.88		*Nov. 20
Bolds Two-Stop Service, Jonesboro...	4.00		*Nov. 2
Long's Service Station, Monroe......	9.37		*Sept. 3
Rose Oil Company....................	15.28		*Dec. 20
		$185.55	
Workers:			
Gulf States Utilities................	$ 19.23		*Jan. 15
Spiver Gordon.......................	5.97		
Ronnie Moore	42.47		
Ronnie Moore........................	20.45		
Christine Wright....................	10.49		
Sharon Burger.......................	10.10		
		$108.71	
Miscellaneous:			
A & A Print Shop, Monroe...........	$ 11.70		*Nov. 30
Admiral Blueprints, Inc., Baton Rouge	6.95		*Nov. 6
Western Union, Baton Rouge..........	3.04		*October
East Feliciana Community Relief Fund..	250.00		***Nov. 28
Mrs. Gladys Jackson, Plaquemine.....	97.50		***Oct, 26
		$369.19	
Total..		$1,596.04	

* last billing date

** date payment due

***date last payment made

Chronology on Jonesboro

Jackson Parish

July 7, 1964 - Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were driving from Jonesboro to Monroe when three cars of whites tried to detain them on the highway. Moore was driving and was able to get away from the three cars by making a u-turn and slightly knocked against one of the other cars. Then there was a chase back to Jonesboro at 105 mph. Moore and Lesser got to where the CORE workers were staying at Jonesboro. The three cars passed back and forth in front of the house. The Chief of Police was called along with the Sheriff but they did not respond until the FBI was contacted through Marvin Rich in New York. Then the Sheriff's deputies arrived along with the Chief of Police. The next day in Monroe, James O. Smith filed a warrant for Moore's arrest on the charge of reckless driving and hit-and-run. Moore later filed the same against James O. Smith.

July 10, 1964 - While canvassing Talbot Street in Jonesboro, threats of intimidation from the Sheriff's deputy and construction workers who told CORE workers to abandon work on voter registration in that area.

July 11, 1964 - Cathy Patterson, Robert Weaver, Bill Yates, Calvin Williams, Fred Brooks, and a local worker Doris Davis were apprehended by three Jackson Parish Deputies, one Lincoln Parish Chief Deputy, and one Louisiana State Trooper on U. S. Highway 167 and held for approximately two hours. They were made to pose for pictures taken by one of the officers, while standing outside of their car which was impounded by Jackson Parish Sheriff, although the incidents occurred in Lincoln Parish. The group received threats from these authorities when they refused to cooperate. Workers, Yates and Miss Davis were held under arrest by Jackson Parish authorities pending investigation of their identification, but were released without charge.

July 13, 1964 - Three white youths stopped at the Freedom House and engaged in a conversation with CORE workers and policemen. Upon becoming rude they were asked to leave, but only after they had made threats on the lives of the occupants of the Freedom House and Robert Weaver in particular.

July 30, 1964 - The KKK members burned crosses throughout Jackson Parish and nearly 50 or more Klansmen marched through the Negro section of Jonesboro, Louisiana holding burning torches in their hands lead by a sheriff's patrol car. The Negro section witnessed this and organized a group called the Deacons of the Defense of Justice.

November 15, 1964 - A cross was burned about two blocks from the Freedom House Saturday morning at 2 O'clock and five shots were fired around the House. Reports were made to the FBI. An investigation was made by the FBI and the Justice Department, Thursday evening.

In Early December - Jackson Parish library system was desegregated.

January 4, 1965 - Talking plans were made to desegregate public accommodations in Jonesboro, and three ministers agreed to allow their churches to be used for voter registration purposes.

January 17, 1965 - Sunday morning at 1 a.m. two of these three churches were burned. These churches are Pleasant Grove Baptist Church in Pleasant, Louisiana and Bethany Baptist Church in Bethany, Louisiana.

R. Moore.

September 4, 1964

FUTURE CORE PROGRAM IN LOUISIANA

I. Achievement of 150,000 additional registered Negro voters by December 1965. To be accomplished by:
   A. campaigns utilizing voters' leagues in 43 parishes;
   B. pressing for federal action against obstructionistregistrars;
   C. political organizing to promote candidacy and election of govermental offices at all levels, and to membership in parish and state Democratic party committees.

II. Freedom Schools and Community Centers in locations yet to be determined.

III. Formation of CORE chapters in additon to St. Francisville, Clinton and Monroe. Potential towns are Plaquemine, Hammond, Bogalusa, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, New Roads, Jonesboro, Shreveport and Alexandria.

IV. Implementation of Civil Rights of 1964 through tests and lawsuits.

V. Attack on discrimination in federally-assisted programs. This is one reason for the urgency in setting up a research department in the Southern Office.

VI. Legal action to end discrimination in public facilities (to be at least partially financed by the local community.)

VII. Community organization developing around community problems, involving sustained community action and emphasizing development of indigenous leadership.

NOTE: This proposed program was drawn up by Ronnie Moore, with assistance from members of the Louisiana staff. Emphasis was placed on effectiveness, without making budget considerations a principal factor in planning. This is neither naive, nor inconsiderate of other aspects of CORE programming. Rather, it makes allowance for suggestions and restrictions that will be introduced by national office, viewing this program in its relation to the national program.

I have reviewed and edited the original draft presented by Ronnie. I am in agreement with this. However, I would point out that there needs to be further explanation of specific items (such as those marked, "to be outline in detail"), and there may be a further clarigying statement on project budget.

I would urge national office to explore this proposal, and communicate to us your reactions as soon as possible. We would like to be able to send copies to NAC members before September 26, but not until after having received comment from the National Director.

RH

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

We must take on ourselves the responsibility of meeting the needs of the whole community. Thus our expansion must not only be geographic but also one of scope and depth of program. Such a program will branch out variously into economic, political, educational and legal actions and projects.

I. Political
  A. Voter Registration
  B. Community Organization emphasizing formation of voters leagues at community, parish and district levels.
  C. Election
    1. sponsoring Negro candidates for party leadership position
    2. sponsoring Negro candidates for political office
  D. Challenges based on exclusion of Negroes from voting rolls
    1. of party elections
    2. of elections to political office, including Congress

II. Economic
  A. Statistics on no. of jobs, kinds of jobs
  B. Discrimination in employment and labor unions
  C. Unemployment
  D. Special problems
    1. Federal surplus food distribution program
    2. Sweet potato market in St. Francisville area
    3. Other Federal programs on job training, farm subsidy, etc.

III. Social
  A. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations through testing, legal action and negotiation. (The negotiation with national concerns.)
  B. Direct action

IV. Educational
  A. Community Centers: to be outlined in detail
  B. Freedom Schools: to be outlined in detail
    1. Young people
    2. Adults--literacy; leadership training
  C. Leadership conferences at college and community levels

V. Legal Action: suits and injunctions
  A. segregated public facilities and accommodations
  B. public and private conspiracies
    1. intimidation by law enforcement officials and parish or state authorities
    2. private acts of harassment
    3. school desegregation

In order to begin work in the areas mentioned above, we must first of all survey each parish through personal conferences and research; secondly, outline a long-range program on a parish-by-parish basis to meet the community needs, and thirdly determine from our survey the minimum needs in manpower and fanancial resources. In short, our program will emphasize community demands rather than a program priority of our own.

PLANS OF STATE EXPANSION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

September 1964 - December 1964

1.	Eduactional center at St. Francisville	February 1965
2.	Shreveport program	May 1965
3.	Perez challenge	June 1965
4.	Expansion into 2-3-7 congressional districts of Louisiana	August 1965
5.	Statewide political action conferences of college people and community leaders	December 1965

Essentials for carrying out the above endeavors will be discussed separately.

LOUISIANA PROGRAM BUDGET

October 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965

1.	Weekly Operating Expenses	
	A. Rent for sub-offices: Shreveport and Monroe	25.00
	B. Office supplies, voter registration materials	50.00
	C. Gas for 8 cars at $5.00 per day ($40.00 weekly) (does not include cars rented from National Car Rental))	320.00
	D. Miscellaneous expenses: extra travel and lodging, traffic violations and minor bond costs, etc.	100.00
	E. Communication: postage, telegraph, telephone	50.00
	Weekly Total	545.00
	Oct.-May Total	17,985.00 ST.
II.	Subsistence allowance for 31 workers @ $25 weekly	775.00
	Oct.-May Total	25,575.00 ST
III.	Full operating budget Oct.-May Total	43,560.00 T

It is to be pointed out that 58.7% (almost 60%) is allocated to the subsistence allowance for Task Force. The strain on national office as a source of funds can therefore be appreciably reduced if CORE chapters respond realistically to the Adopt-A-Rights Worker program.

AT

Read & Comment

Field Report
Edward Hollander
To: Jim McCain, Marv Rich, Richard Haley
For: April 1 - September 27, 1964

October 19, 1964
New Orleans, La.

April 1 thru 6 was in New Orleans. This period was not particularly productive, primarily due to two reasons, 1) a visit from my fiancee and, 2) a health problem which required visits to doctors, taking medicines, etc. Assisted notifying press for, and put out release to Negro press on New Orleans chapter demonstration on Good Friday at Loew's State movie theatre. Obtained photos of the demonstration and sent them with release to Negro press. Jet magazine gave a full page to one of the photos though failed to identify it as a CORE demonstration; I believe other Negro press used the photos, and story. Other work at this time was primarily housekeeping: correspondence, recordkeeping, fixing tape recorder, meeting a group of Tougaloo students, visiting Mary Hamilton in the hospital, and other misceallanous tasks.

April 7 - 12 was in 6th District of La. - Plaquemine, St. Fvlle Clinton, New Roads. The evening of the 6th I went to Plaquemine and stayed over night to be present the 7th for a picketline there of National Food Store. It was such a small picketline that it was not capable of getting any news coverage. That afternoon I went to Baton Rouge and rode with Ronnie Moore to St. Francisville for a voter registration clinic that evening. The next three days were spent in Clinton (8,9 and 10), and nearby areas. On the 9th there were some sit-in trials which I attended and then phoned the news to the wire services and New Orleans radio stations and sent a release out to Negro press. The rest of the time was spent mainly with staff, getting acquainted with local people and the area. Traveled with staff to New Roads, Lettsworth, Laurel Hill, St. Helena, including attending a meeting on the sweet potato problem in West Feliciana.

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April 13 and 14 in New Orleans. The evening of the 12th I returned from New Roads to New Orleans. On the 13th there was a press conference for the Miss. freedom candidates which I set up at Dave Dennis' request. After the conference I took material (tape recordings of it and the candidates prepared statements) to three news media. The 14th was a day mainly of housekeeping but also scouting the downtown movie theatres for New Orleans CORE.

April 15. The evening of the 14th I took an overnight bus to Jackson; went with Flukie Suarez to Hattiesburg to see Mrs. Gray and the contempt of court trial of Forrest Co. registrar Theron Lynd. Later went to Meridian with Flukie and Mrs. Gray for a rally there; returned to Hattiesburg, then to Jackson.

April 16, 17, 18, 19. Trip to and from Durham, NC for staff meeting.

April 20-24, Jackson and Canton. On the 20th I went to Lois Chaffee's perjury trial, that is, whether she should be declared a pauper; talked with Carl Rachlin who had come down for the trial, sent COFO material to various people at the national office, and sent some material to a New York labor columnist. The 21st morning in Jackson, afternoon and eve in Canton preparing for a freedom day sehceuled for the 22nd. On the 22nd was involved in the attempted freedom day which didn't really come off. That afternoon met with visiting ministers and other visitors and returned to Jackson. The 23rd attended a big staff meeting in Canton, did some correspondence. The 24th took some pictures of Lois Chaffee, talked with the Weinbergers about their proposed sandal co-op in Canton, and gathered info on the Meridian community center in preparation for trying to interest a magazine in doing a story. Evening of the 24th, went to New Orleans.

April 25 went from New Orleans to St. Francisville for a meeting of the Capitol (6th Dist.) ~~Vxx~~ Voters League and made a good tape recorded interview with Rev. Carter. Returned to New Orleans that eve.

April 26, 27, 28. Attended a COFO convention and a ~~xx~~ COFO staff meeting in Jackson, staff meeting in Canton, and visisted the Meridian ~~prozxxx~~ project.

April 29 to May 18 spent mainly in New Orleans. During this period I had photos made for a Meridian story, wrote a letter and project report and sent it to Look Magazine, went to a New Orleans CORE film showing, visited several radio stations, began work on editing tape recordings, transcribed and mailed out a recorded telephone message of the New Orleans Citizens Council. May 2 I went to Canton to remove George Raymond to New Orleans, as he was not obeying his instructions to leave that project at that time. On May 6 I went to Natchez for the hearings of the Miss. Advisory Committee to the US Civil Rights Commission and recorded the open session. After that I spent several days transcribing it. Srveral days were spent on protests of US officials scheduled to stay at segregated New Orleans hotels, cheifly F.D. Roosevelt, Jr. who was scheduled to address the Miss. Valley World Trade Assoc. conference at the Roosevelt Hotel, included press releases of course. Attended a La. Supreme Court hearing on one of Rev. Cox's cases and did a release about it. Also communicated several times with Calude Sitton on his article on terror of SW Miss.

May 19,20, 21. On the 19th drove a truck load of books sent from Calif. to Jackson with Geo. Raymond. The 20th and 21st spent mainly notifying press of ~~Xxxx~~ Farmer's appearance in Madison Co. on the 23rd.

May 22. In Baton Rouge for scheduled protest by CORE

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at the meeting of the La. State Democratic Committee. As protest didn't come off, could serve no publicity function. Did make a number of calls from BR on Famer's coming to Miss.

May 23,24. On the 23rd was at the Dearon Farm, near Sharon, Madison County, Miss. for ~~Fxxx~~ Farmer's address to picnic-rally there. Tried unsuccessfully to get Jackson Negro radio station to use part of Farmer's speech, which I had recorded, on their news, but did get ABC network in New York to take a two minute section from my recording, but I don't think they used it. On the 24th went to Clarksdale for a meeting of the FDP.

May 25, returned to New Orleans to arrange press conference for 27th. Had pictures ~~dexxxxxx~~ developed from Farmer's appearance in Madison Co.

May 26, 27, 28, 29. On the 26th returned to Jackson to start arranging press, etc. for Canton Freedom Day on 29th. On 27th went to New Orleans for Haley-Moore press conference to announce La. summer program. On the 28th, back to Jackson to prepare for Canton Freedom Day on the following day. There was reasonably good press coverage of the freedom day.

May 29 - June 27 Jail, Canton, Mississippi.

June 28,29. In New Orleans, see FBI, prepare to go to CORE convention.

June 30 - July 6 To, at, and from CORE convention, Kansas City, Mo.

July 7, 8 In Jackson and Canton for meetings and to being self up to date on situations

July 9, 10, 11, ~~IXX~~ 12 Mainly personal business in New Orleans

July 13-17 In New Orleans, spent most of time in this period editing tape recordings and making copies of them. Got five copies each of three fairly good tapes.

July 18 - 22 In New Orleans. Notified the press of several things in this period, the New Orleans chapter's tests of the civil rights law, and of events going on in Monroe, La. Worked during this period and earlier to get some media to come in to the La. project areas, but without success. Having been turned down by Look on the Meridian community center story, I sent it and the photos to writers at Redbook. Met a reporter from the SF Chronicle and put him together with Mike Lesser. Also sent out a few tapes.

July 23, 24 in Baltimore and Washington. A group in Baltimore paid my way for a speaking engagement on the 23rd. I also did interviews with 3 TV stations and a newspaper. The 24th I went to Washington and saw Sen. Brewster (D-Md.), several people at the Justice Deparmtnet, and several at the US Civil Rights Commission, chiefly in relation to my beating in the Hinds Co. jail, June 27.

July 25 - 30. In New Orleans except for the 26th when I went to Plaquemine and Moonshine to visit the staff. The rest of the time in New Orleans was spent notifying the press of Farmer's coming visit to La., arranging details of his coming including a room and press conference accommodations at the Roosevelt hotel. Shopped for and bought a camera, sent out letters and statements to various parties concerning my beating, sent several reports to New York on events in La. and photographed Doratha Smith and the colored and white signs at the La. Wild Life and Fisheries Bldg. which she sued to desegregate.

July 31, August 1,2 Spent these days traveling

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with Farmer on his visit to La. Went to Monroe, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge and back to New Orleans. ~~On the 2nd I left Farmer in the~~ In between the traveling and his speaking angagements, Famrer held a well attended press conference in New Orleans on Aug. 1 at the Roosevelt hotel. On the morning of the 2nd I left him in New Orleans with three interviews and appearances arranged with news people.

August 2,3 Went to Meridian on the 2nd after leaving Farmer, to attend the 4th District convention of the FDP, took xxxx some pictures. The next day in Mer~~idian I~~ went to the freedom school and took some picutres.

August 4,5 Returned to New Orleans and on the 4th prepared for the La. demonstration for the following day at the US Courts building, protesting lack of Justice Deparment action. Took two photos and a story to the La. Weekly, all of which were used, on events of the previous week. In preparation for the demonstration I delivered the releases and a copy of the xxxx petition to RF Kennedy, to ~~7~~ news men personally. This may or may not ~~hace~~ have/helped ~~accounted~~ for the excellent coverage the demonstration got. On the 5th I was at the demonstration, made calls to news media, and wrote a report on it to national office.

August 6,7,8,9,10,11 August 6 I sent some material to Jet mag. and later went to Meridian. The 7th I spent the whole day involved with James Chaney's xxxxx funeral and memorial service. Getting reporters wasn't the problem and I spent a good part of the time sitting on the Chaney's front porch to intercede with xxx them at the house. Later went to the funeral, then to thepublic memorial service that evening. August 8 and 9 was the freedom school state wide convention held in Meridian. August 10 and 11 spent around the Meridian project, a staff meeting, & such.

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August 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Spent 12, 13 and part of 14 chiefly traveling with Jerome Smith, making several visits to Canton, Gluckstadt and Harmony. Took pictures of the burned down church at Gluckstadt and shot a roll of film of it for Time mag. but I don't think they used it. Took a number of pix of Harmony. The 14th, 15th, and 16th I spent ~~xk~~ making arrangements for the memorial service for the three slain workers to be held at the site of the burned down Mt. Zion church in Phila.

August 17, 18, ~~XXX~~ State-wide staff meeting ~~xxx~~ held at Tougaloo.

August 19, 20. Quick visits to Canton, Jackson, Phila. Meridian

August 21. Finishing up various things, preparing to go to Atlantic City.

August 22,23,24,25,26,27 In Atlantic City for FDP challenge of Mississippi delegation. Did not have any particular function in Atlantic City and was not very effective because there were so many people there and because it was not very well organized.

August 28 - Sept. 27 Vacation and moving from Balto to New Orleans.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: ______________________

Period covered by this report: From ______ to ______

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Person reporting ______________________

Sept. 2, 1964 Oct. 2, 1964

____

Ronnie M. Moore

Street Address City County State

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana

Date submitted: ______________________

October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies ______________________

____

6th Congressional District St. Helena Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass ______

Number instructed at home ______ 117

Number instructed at clinics ______ 23

Number instructed other places ______ a. Specify places ______ 67

____

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week ______

Number successfully registered by this project this week ______ 67

Number denied registration in this project this week ______ 32

A. Reason for denial ______ 35

____

Unsuitable identification, errors on application and affidavit forms

Number contacted by other means ______

A. Specify means ______

None

Number refusing to participate ______

____

indef. number

Reason for refusing to participate ______

____

Fear, ignorance, apathy

Number of persons successfully registered since the start ______

____

Number of workers in the campaign ______

Remarks ______________________

3 staff workers making regular visits visits plus many local volunteers

____

____

____

FIELD REPORT
POINTE COUPEE PARISH
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION: Work in this parish was carried on largely by local volunteers, with tree three (3) staff workers making regular visits to the parish to help with canvassing, set up clinics, and keep things going in general. The most receptive communities still seem to be the Batchelor and Innis area and Ventriss. The apathy of the adult community in New Roads, the parish seat, is overwhelming; although a large part of our support from local youth comes from this city. Ninety-three (93) people applied for registration this month, but only thirty (30) passed. The registrar still refuses to discuss or comply with the voting section of the 1964 Civil Rights Law concerning certified copies of answers to the test and 6th grade education as a rubuttable presumption of literacy.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: Several young people in New Roads and a few from different communities throughout the parish have expressed interest in forming a CORE chapter. The problems seem to be finding capable and responsible leadership and educating the majority of the youth in non-violence. Meetings with this group should be planned for the very near future.

Respectfully submitted.
Sharon Burger
Clinton, La.

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visits,

xxxxxxx
Remarks and many local volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501 ½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Pointe Coupee Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 279

Number instructed at home few

Number instructed at clinics 123

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 93

Number successfully registered by this project this week 30

Number denied registration in this project this week 63

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, insufficient identification, sometimes no apparent reason for failure

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate approx. 100

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular ~~visti~~ visit

~~XXXXX~~
Remarks plus many local volunteers

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visi

~~XXXXXX~~
Remarks and many local volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501 A East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Pointe Coupee Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 279

Number instructed at home few

Number instructed at clinics 123

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 93

Number successfully registered by thir project this week 30

Number denied registration in this project this week 63

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, insufficient identification, sometimes no apparent reason for failure

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate approx. 100

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular ~~visit~~ visit

XXXXX

Remarks plus many local volunteers

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visi

XXXXXXX

Remarks and many local volunteers

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501 ½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Pointe Coupee Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 279

Number instructed at home few

Number instructed at clinics 123

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 93

Number successfully registered by this project this week 30

Number denied registration in this project this week 63

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, insufficient identification, sometimes no apparent reason for failure

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate approx. 100

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular ~~vistt~~ visits plus many local volunteers

~~XXXXX~~

Remarks

FIELD REPORT
WEST FELICIANA
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION: In this parish, Voter Registration clinics are still being held every Tuesday night at the Masonic Hall on Laurel Hill. The attendance of every clinic is great, and the eagerness to learn how to fill the forms out and go down the the registrar's office is even greater. The Negroes in this parish have learned, through their efforts to register and through being turned down by the registrar, that you must develop courage and strength to keep on trying until you secceed. These people continued to go to the registrar's office. During this month, 77 persons applied for registration; 15 passed and 62 were rejected.

COMMUNITY RELIEF FUND: Money that is taken up every Tuesday night goes into the Community Relief Fund. The report of how much was put in and disbursed will be given Tuesday, October 6, 1964.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: The chapter here has planned to start testing. They have appointed some members of the chapter as a testing committee. This committee will be responsible for getting bond and then having it on hand in case of arrests. I really believe that in terms of good leadership this chapter is growing stronger and its leadership is developing.

Submitted by:
Lorie Davis
Clinton, La.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committeeon Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Congressional District West Feliciana Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 150

Number instructed at home none

Number instructed at clinics 200

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 77

Number successfully registered by this project this week 15

Number denied registration in this project this week 62

a. Reason for denial Usually no apparent reason, errors on application or affidavit form, insufficient identification

Number contacted by other means 250

a. Specify means regular Tuesday night meetings

Number refusing to participate a large percentage of the Negro population of the parish

a. Reason for refusing to participate

FEAR, ignorance, apathy, Uncle Tomism

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visits, and many local volunteers

XXXXXXX

Remarks

FIELD REPORT

September 1, 1964 - October 3, 1964

Iberville Parish

VRP: The voter registration program in Iberville Parish is pretty Much the same. There has been no assitance at all from the local youths. Most of my time, efforts, and work has been placed in and around the 2 ward, which is a heavly populated negro ward.

This parish has great potential and the negro leader is very strong. There is a voters league that is very strong also.

The number of people contacted through canvassing, clinics, and churches numbered 225. Of the 225 contacted, 80 applied for for registration, with 41 failing and 39 passing.

Also I would like to recomend that some legal action be taken against the register (Mrs. Ella Billings) who obviously discriminates.

DIRECT ACTION: There has been no type of direct action up to this point. Effots to orginizexxxx a CORE Chapter whom would resume the responsibility of testing the xx local resturants and other facilities have proven to be a failure.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: In Iberville Parish there have been tremendxxx-ous made to orginise a CORE Chapter, but due to the fact that the interest and desire is not x among the people, both young and old alike I have been unsucessful.

To be factual about the situation, in talking to some of the youths around the community I found that that fear inwhich in these people has by some means been driven back.

HARRASMENTS: There have been only a small amount of harrasments in Iberville Parish.

Submitted by:

Kenny Johnson
CORE Task Force

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Voter Registration

Period covered by this report: From Sept 1, 1964 to Oct 3, 1964

Person reporting Kenny Johnson

1501½ East Blvd. | Baton Rouge | East Baton Rouge | Louisiana
Street Address | City | ~~County~~ Parish | State

Date submitted: Oct. 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - Eberville parish

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 200

Number instructed at home 75

Number instructed at clinics 125

Number instructed other places 15 a. Specify places Saloons cafes - restaurants

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ month - 80

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ - 39

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ 41

A. Reason for denial miss spelling of words (such as Democratic) missing (3) or more questions on constitutional test.

Number contacted by other means 25

A. Specify means Saloons - cafes - restaurants - Churches

Number refusing to participate 30

Reason for refusing to participate not interested - fear of losing job - ~~f~~ or being taken off ware fare programs

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign one staff member - one volunteer

Remarks This parish has great potential. The negro leadership in this parish is very strong.

note! some type of legal action should be taken against the register in this parish, who I am more than sure discriminates.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

10

Name of Project: Voter Registration

Period covered by this report: From Sept 1, 1964 to oct 3, 1964

Person reporting Kenny Johnson

1501 ½ East Blvd. Baton Rouge East Baton Rouge Louisiana
Street Address City ~~County~~ Parish State

Date submitted: oct. 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th congressional District – Iberville parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 200

Number instructed at home 75

Number instructed at clinics 125

Number instructed other places 15 a. Specify places Saloons cafes & restaurants

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ month – 80

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ –39

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ 41

A. Reason for denial miss spelling of words (such as Democratic) missing (3) or more questions on constitutional test.

Number contacted by other means 25

A. Specify means Saloons – Cafes – restaurants – Churches

Number refusing to participate 30

Reason for refusing to participate not interested – fear of losing Job – ~~e~~ or being taken off ware fare programs

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign one staff member – one volunteer

Remarks This parish has great potential. The negro leadership in this parish is very strong.
note: some type of legal action should be taken against the register in this parish, who I am more than sure discriminates.

FIELD REPORT

Ascension Parish

September 1, 1964 - October 3, 1964

VEP: For the first time we have encountered the parish of Ascension. With the help of the local youths, we were able to make some tremendous gains in the field of voter registration.

The number of people contactd through canvassing, clinics, and churches numbered 265. Of the 265 contacted, 73 attempted to register, with 8 failing and 65 passing. Upon the advice and request of the Rev. Ronnie Moore, complaints were not filed for the 8 people failing.

Incidently, the registrar in this parish is somewhat of a liberal. She usually passes about 95% of the Negroes applying for registration, and there have been times when she has even assisted the Negro applicants.

DIRECT ACTION: There has been no type of direct actionin the parish of Ascension, with the exception of the desegregation of a local park in Danaldsonville, due to the fact that all of out tune and efforts were placed on voter registration. Plans have been made for more direct action in the near future, more than likely after the November elections.

This parish has great potential. In some wards, not only does the Negro population outnumber the white, but also the Negro registration is greater.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: In this parish, a CORE chapter has been organized. This chapter consists of mostly high school graduates and college students. May I aso note that there is a public school teacher who holds office in this chapter.

It has been the chapter that has carried on the voter registration program, with only me assisting them. It is my belief that the chapter is ready for affiliation.

HARRASSMENTS: There has been only a small amount of harrassment in this parish.

Submitted by:

Kenny Johnson
CORE Task Force

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Voter Registration

Period covered by this report: From Sept 1, 1964 to Oct 2, 1964

Person reporting Kenny Johnson

1301½ E. Boulevard Baton Rouge E. Baton Rouge Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: Oct 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congression District Ascension Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 200

Number instructed at home 65

Number instructed at clinics 100

Number instructed other places 25 a. Specify places Salons Cafe Resturan

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ month 7[illegible]3

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ month 65

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ Month 8

A. Reason for denial Misspell words (such as Democratic) Miss 3 or more blanks on Constitutional test

Number contacted by other means 25

A. Specify means Church, Resturant, Cafe

Number refusing to participate 15

Reason for refusing to participate not interesting Afraid of Losing Job.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign One staff worker 30 volunteers there very [illegible] to time

Remarks This Parish has great Potentials the negro leadership is very strong and the Community is very acceptable the Registrar in this Parish is some what of a Liberal. She usually pass about 95% of negro Applicants.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Name of Project: Sept. 2, 1964 Oct. 2, 1964

Period covered by this report: From ____________ to ____________

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District East Baton Rouge Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 2242

Number instructed at home 1155

Number instructed at clinics 115

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places ____________

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 590

Number successfully registered by this project this week 476

Number denied registration in this project this week 114

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, improper identification

Number contacted by other means 1200

A. Specify means churches

Number refusing to participate up to 75%

Reason for refusing to participate apathy mainly, also ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start ____________

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers

Remarks ____________

FIELD REPORT
JACKSON PARISH
September 2, 1964 - October 2, 1964

I. Voter Registration

A. General statistics
No. of days books open for registration - 21
No. registered during campaign - 71
No. applied for registration - 83
No. complaint forms filed - 6

B. Areas worked
Hodge
Jonesboro
Bethany
Pleasant Grove

C. Statistics for areas worked
Negro voting age population by Wards:
1 - 112
2 - 1,480
3 - 170
4 - 220
5 - 90
6 - 76
7 - 292

D. Contacts in areas worked

J. W. Dade	Phone	3069	Jonesboro
Harry Mins	"	3964	Hodge
Mrs. Potts	"	5057	Bethany

II. Political and Social Aspects

A. General statistics
34.4% Negro
25.4% Urban
71.5% Rural
4.6% Rural farm

B. Education
Median school years completed in Parish - 8.2
Median school years completed in Parish, Negro - 6.4

C. Income
Median family income - $3,683
Median family income, Negro - $1,940
Less than 42% receive $3,000 per year
17% receive less than $1,000 per year

D. Unemployment
6.2% male Negro labor force unemployed
9.4% female Negro labor force unemployed

III. Evaluation of Community

Fear seems to be the greatest disadvantage of conducting a voter registration drive in Jonesboro, although in spite of fear, apathy and ignorance we were still able to register 71 people. I do feel that there is still a large number of non-registered voters in Jackson Parish and in Jonesboro, and that some of the Task Force should stay in Jonesboro.

IV. Civil Rights

On Wednesday, September 30, 1964, eleven (11) local youths were tried for trying to enter the public library on July 27, 1964. The charge was 'disturbing the peace'. All eleven were found guilty, but the sentence was delayed for 26 hours. In the meantime, each of them had to post a new bond; $25.00 perperson.

I was unable to secure city and property bonds (only cash bond was acceptable). I borrowed $225.00 from the community, and after staying in jail for an hour, I was able to post the cash bond for their release. Money was then appropriated from the National Office to repay the borrowed money. The youths responded in court to receive their jail sentence. They were fined $11.50 or 10 days in jail. Our attorney immediately made application for an appeal to the District Court. The judge then set bond for the 11 at $125.00 cash or $200.00 surety bond per person. I then called National, and a check for $2,000.00 was sent to be used as bond money. I was able to get a bonding company to handle the case, so $2,225.00 was returned to the National Office. The youths stayed in jail for nearly 8½ hours waiting for the preparations of the bonding company. All 11 were then released and are now waiting for the appeal case to come up in District Court.

On Wednesday, October 7, 1964, sixteen (16) local youths will stand trial for disturbing the peace at the public swimming pool.

V. Areas still in need of canvassing

Choudat
Chatman
Kelley
Weston
St. Rest

Submitted by
Fred Brooks
Group leader
Jonesboro, La.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Voter Registration

Period covered by this report: From Sept 1, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Fred Brooks, Henry Brown, Frank Batiste

Cedar & Congo — Jonesboro — Jackson — Louisiana

Street Address — City — ~~County~~ Parish — State

Date submitted: Oct. 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 5th Congressional District - Jackson Parish, City of Jonesboro

Ward, Beat, etc. — Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 165

Number instructed at home 95

Number instructed at clinics 4

Number instructed other places 5 a. Specify places Service Station

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ Month 83

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ Month 71

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ Month 12

A. Reason for denial Most of denied persons were turned down because of illegitimate children

Number contacted by other means

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 58

Reason for refusing to participate Fear & ect.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign (3)

Remarks Fear seems to be the greatest disadvantage of Carring on Voter registration Program in Jackson Parish

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: VOTER REGISTRATION

Period covered by this report: From SEPT 1 to OCT 2, 1964

Person reporting CLAUDIA J. EDWARDS - DAVID KRAMER - MARIAN BERNARD

103 NORTH 10TH ST. MONROE OUACHITA LOUISIANA
Street Address City ~~County~~ PARISH State

Date submitted: OCTOBER 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - OUACHITA PARISH - CITY of MONROE
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 220

Number instructed at home 75

Number instructed at clinics 111

Number instructed other places 30 a. Specify places Pool HALLS - CAFES - RESTAURANTS - BARBER SHOP - BEAUTY SHOP

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ MONTH 239

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ MONTH 195

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ MONTH 44

a. Reason for denial INSUFFICENT IDENIFICATION AND FILLOUT OF THE REGISTRAR'S FORM WHICH SHE SUPPOSE TO FILLOUT FOR FEDERAL JUDGE DARKINS

Number contacted by other means

a. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 20

a. Reason for refusing to participate NOT INTERESTED

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign SEVEN (7)

Remarks There in a great need for the Justice Department to come into Monroe, La., because of the situation at the Registrar's office and ~~filling~~ the forms which she suppose to fill out the applicant have to fill out

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Tangipahoa Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 75

Number instructed at home instructed by local workers, number unknown

Number instructed at clinics 43

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 74

Number successfully registered by this project this week 28

Number denied registration in this project this week 46

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means over 200

A. Specify means through active Voters League

Number refusing to participate

Reason for refusing to participate

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 2 staff members making ~~[illegible]~~ regular ~~[illegible]~~ visits, plus several local volunteers

Remarks

Number of workers in the campaign 3 workers at the beginning, later just 1 staff worker with local volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Tangipahoa Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 75

Number instructed at home instructed by local workers, number unknown

Number instructed at clinics 43

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 74

Number successfully registered by this project this week 28

Number denied registration in this project this week 46

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and affidavit, insufficient identification, etc.

Number contacted by other means over 200

A. Specify means through active Voters League

Number refusing to participate

Reason for refusing to participate

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 2 staff members making regular visits, plus several local volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 1, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District East Feliciana Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 300

Number instructed at home 17

Number instructed at clinics 232

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 120

Number successfully registered by this project this week 15

Number denied registration in this project this week 105

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, insufficient identification, sometimes no apparent reason

Number contacted by other means 100

A. Specify means churches

Number refusing to participate perhaps from 1% to 35%

Reason for refusing to participate Apathy, ignorance, sometimes fear

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 workers at the beginning, later just 1 staff worker with local volunteers

Remarks

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 1, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

1501/2 East Blvd, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge), Louisiana
Street Address City ~~County~~ Parish State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - Parishes of: St Tammany, Washington, West Baton Rouge

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

	St. T.	Wash.	W. B. R.
Number contacted by door-to-door canvass	100	200	125
Number instructed at home	?	few	?
Number instructed at clinics	70	125	75

Number instructed other places none? a. Specify places

	St. T.	Wash.	W. B. R.
Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week	40	140	45
Number successfully registered by this project this week	16	87	13
Number denied registration in this project this week	24	53	32

A. Reason for denial Errors on application and/or affidavit forms; insufficient identification

Number contacted by other means unknown

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate unknown

Reason for refusing to participate presumably the usual: fear, apathy, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start combined parish total: 116

Number of workers in the campaign 1 worker periodically checking and recruiting local volunteers

Remarks In all of these parishes, the work itself was carried on by local volunteers. Consequently, some of the records are incomplete and inaccurate, and the above figures are estimations.

LOUISIANA - October 1964 through April 1965

SUMMARY FIELD REPORTS

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Caddo Parish

At last report, "Nothing is going on except a little voter registration. It seems impossible to make any headway." The main problem seems to be the people's mistrust of civil rights organizations who have "hit and run" in the area.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Jackson Parish

On March 16, fifty students at Jackson High School in Jonesboro spontaneously demonstrated for three hours over the rumored dismissal of football coach and physical education instructor Rev. Kilpatrick, who has been active in local civil rights activities. This demonstration launched a one-and-a-half week student boycott, which ultimately brought Gov. McKeithen to Jonesboro to "demonstrate to these colored people their governor has not forgotten them." The student demands centered around deficiencies in curriculum and facilities, and the non-accredited status of their all-Negro high school. Some of these grievances have now been met and beginnings have been made on dealing with others.

On March 24th, a group of adults met with Mayor L.O. Tait and demanded street signs and the assigning of house numbers so that the Post Office could deliver mail to Negro houses. These demands were met.

A boycott of downtown merchants is now in progress, aimed at getting above-menial jobs for Negroes. No news of results has reached this writer at this time.

In the third week of April, suits were filed charging discrimination in three restaurants. These restaurants had previously submitted to desegreation until another restaurant, which had closed rather than serve Negroes, reopened as a private club. Promptly, the other restaurants resegregated.

The testing of the public library in Jonesboro finally paid off after Christmas when the library opened its doors to Negroes. However, as a gesture of holiday ill-will, not a chair nor table for the use of patrons was to be found in the library.

During Easter vacation, students from Kansas and Syracuse Universities came to Jonesboro to help rebuild two Negro churches which were destroyed by fire in January.

Voter registration in this area is being done in close conjunction with the Voters' League so that the League may form a political organization. This work is taking the form of trying to get precinct captains and other such group leaders.

The Deacons have been effective in cutting down on harassments from the white community. Efforts are being made to channel some Deaconly energy into community work in addition to their defense work.

Ouachita Parish

There has been no voter registration canvassing or clinics in Monroe since the elections. The people themselves seem to be waiting for the passage of the voting bill before committing themselves to register.

The attention of the staff has been focused on "building a structure." A foundation was laid when forty families joined together to help with and share in food and clothing distribution. The women involved have set up an organization which is now working on bringing the food stamp program to Monroe (the Police Jury seems willing to act if there is enough community support) and establishing a free day-care center for children of working mothers.

Area restaurants desegregated immediately after the elections. High school students planned to retest lunch counters and recreations during the Easter weekend. They also planned to see if they could receive service at Charity Hospital while sitting in the white reception room.

A fifth army investigation of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. in West Monroe has apparently resulted in the hiring of one more Negro woman. At this writing, however, we have received no information relating to any changes that may have been made in Mathieson's policies of segregation of facilities and discrimination in advancement opportunities. Negro employees who are part of a negotiations group called the "Unity Committee" have been subjected to various harassments such as slashed tires, sugar in the gas tank, rock throwing.

A Negro man was fired from his job because he played golf on a newly-integrated golf course. A boycott has begun against his former employer.

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ascension Parish

Work in this parish is being done by members of the Donaldsonville CORE chapter, with assistance and advice from staff worker Kenny Johnson. In conjunction with the Voters' League, they are conducting clinics and canvassing aimed toward electing a man to the office of mayor who has XXXXX made specific, written promises to the League. He has vowed to place a Negro on the Housing Authority Board, hire more Negroes for city construction jobs, and make improvements in sewage and pavements in Negro areas. The members of the chapter believe that the candidate will carry through on his promises, but are prepared and willing to "hit the streets" should he renege.

The schools in Donaldsonville are segregated, and a bond has just been passed to build another Negro school. Last year, eight children had been persuaded to register at all-white Ascension High School, but they were "sweet-talked" out of it by the white superintendant of schools. CORE has been unable to find any children willing to register this coming year. Their present effort in this area is to defeat an incumbent candidate on the school board who has said that before he'll sign the HEW compliance agreement, "I'll die first."

Chapter members feel that the biggest problem in Donaldsonville is employment. In the town stores, patronized by a clientele which is about 90% Negro, only two Negroes have "cash register jobs," and both are CORE members. Direct action here is being held off until after the election.

The registrar has been unusually cooperative in registering Negroes. The prime problem has been apathy.

The CORE chapter is enthusiastic, but is in need of advice about avenues of action - legal and direct. There have been no harassments to speak of, and the police force is integrated.

East Baton Rouge

Staff worker Billy Brooks has been working on voter education and registration and sounding out community members about their needs and complaints. Fear and apathy are the big voter registration problems. There has been little overt harassment, except the planting of a burning cross in an empty lot, but many people refused to attend voter clinics, requiring home instructions.

The main complaints voiced by the community concerned street lighting and repair, recreation facilities, poor school facilities and books, and drainage. Many people want another bus boycott, because of the poor service and the fact that only two Negroes have been hired as bus drivers.

In precinct 51, the community is boycotting a grocery store whose owner treats Negroes with open disrespect and whose "midnight integration" policy is known to all. He hires Negroes, paying them $35 per 62-hour week.

The ministry is divided in its attitudes toward CORE. Some are very hesitant while others give CORE their strongest support. Leaders have also emerged from other parts of the community, notably Mr. Luduff, a welder, who is spearheading the grocery-store boycott.

St. Helena Parish

Students from Louisiana State Universtiy and Southern University are doing canvassing work in this area, and the voter clinics have elicited a good community response.

A freedom school and library have also been received well.

East Feliciana Parish

In spite of constant harassment and intimidation, the people of Clinton are responding very well to CORE's voter registration program of canvassing and clinics. An effort is being made to organize them into workable units, under block-captains, ward-leaders, etc. Registrar Henry Earl Palmer continues to obstruct Negro applicants vigorously.

Staff worker Christine Wright has been working on getting the local welfare board to eliminate discriminatory practices from its repertoire. She is meeting with some success. She has also persuaded four students to transfer this coming fall to the all-white high school.

Iberville Parish

Voter registration here has come to a standstill, and the voter clinics are virtually unattended. The registrar continues to pursue his policy of wholesale rejection of Negro applicants. Staff worker Kenny Johnson is presently setting up a file system which will give the status of all eligible voters.

The public high schools are scheduled to desegregate their 11th and 12th grades this fall, and fifteen Negro students have applied for transfers to previously all-white schools. In recruiting for these transfers, the field worker encountered a lot of "just plain fear" among parents.

There has been no testing of public accomodations since the summer. Kenny wants to wait until the high school kids get out of school before launching a testing program. Most of the cafes in the area have become "private clubs" with all-white membership rolls.

A boycott of downtown merchants for more and better jobs for Negroes has been gradually losing effectiveness since the end of the summer project.

West Faliciana

After a two month absence (staff workers returned to school), CORE has resumed its activities in St. Francisville, sending Sears Buckley Jr. there at the end of April. He is now in the process of establishing clinics and tying up threads of contact.

The St. Francisville Paper Co., a branch of Crown-Zellerbach, has finally come across with some concrete promises to alleviate discriminatory practices by July 2nd. Complaints against both the company and the union were entered with the President's Committe on Equal Employment Opportunity and the National Labor Relations Board in New Orleans, both of whom sent investigators. It was then that the company "started talking," according to one of the men.

One of Sears' prime jobs is to find out what the people want and need in the way of a community center and then build it with them, using money donated by Robert Wechsler.

Washington Parish

During the first week of February the Bogalusa Voters League carried on the testing of public accomodations with the advice of CORE. During this period William Yates was attacked and his hand was broken. On the first day of testing the teams were served. After this, however, most places resegregated. The Bogalusa Voters League went through a difficult period of finding members for the executive committee who were prepared for militant action.

April 5th a first set of demands was presented to the mayor; the demands ranged from street lights to employment. At the same time demands for employment were made against 9 local merchants.

A groupoof students from Kansas University came to Bogalusa April 4. In the 3½ days during which they did canvassing for voter registration, they contacted 935 families. Clinics were run that handled approximately 75 people.

After there was no satisfactory answer from the merchants or the mayor, picketing was planned.

The morning of April 8th (?) the K.U. canvassers went out and were chased by whites in cars. The students were pulled off canvassing and a march was started asking for police protection. This march was turned back two blocks from the point where it had begun. The following day Farmer led a march to city hall that was stopped because of attacks by whites. In the afternoon the march was completed.

Local stores were picketed and canvassing for support for the Voters League was carried out - the latter by students from the University of California at Berkeley and from LSU. The pickets were subjected to harassment by police and white citizens - most of this was verbal.

Two more marches were held: one to present a demand to the mayor that policemen guilty of harassment be fired and another to receive the mayor's answer. No satisfactory answer has been given.

The mayor after at first refusing to negotiate with the Voters League has backed down from that position. The Voters Leagueis entering into negotiations with the city government on demands against the government and on convening the major meeting outlined by Will Ussery. The main project of the Voters League at this time is to continue the boycott and picketing in order to strengthen its hand in negotiations.

Public accomodations have been tested on and off; during the last four months suits have been filed by Collins, Douglas, and Elie against one restaurant and by the Justice Dept. against six. At this time we have tested three more but no action has been started against them.

The Bogalusa Voters League has come a long way since February in both organizational strength and militancy. Unfortunately events have proceeded faster. A great deal of groundwork must be laid for the Voters League to carry on the program it is committed to. At this time the executive board is the only functioning body; its subcommittees work only haphazardly and the membership has very little involvement in program.

La. Summary Report

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Rapides Parish

CORE has been in Rapides (Alexandria and Pineville area) since November 1964.

School desegregation is the part of CORE's program here that has aroused the most community interest. Seven sets of parents were persuaded to transfer their children at mid-term to white schools. When their applications were refused (1-22-65) the community raised $650 toward a suit, which amount later was supplemented by a contribution of $230 from the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, a group never before involved with civil rights. The suit was filed March 23rd in U.S. District Court. Another suit to desegregate the Avoyelles Trade School was sent to the District Court on March 12th. The plaintiffs are four Negro women from Pineville, who were refused application.

Voter registration in this area is hampered not by the registrar (who has been surprisingly helpful to Negro applicants) but by apathy. Seven weekly voter clinics were cancelled in March due to poor attendance.

When CORE moved into Rapides, there were no Negroes in jobs above the menial level. By January, many Negroes were applying for all-white jobs, and none were being employed. Evidence was compiled against the A&P and on Feb. 10, letters were sent to the district and home offices of A&P asking if they supported the discriminatory hiring policies of their Alexandria-Pineville stores. The district personnel manager replied that he realized the racial imbalance of the employees, and that when the opportunity arose, every effort would be made to remedy the situation. He did not acknowledge a need for negotiation. On March 13th CORE began a three week picket and boycott, and on April 2nd, a negotiations meeting was held. At this meeting, the A&P representative agreed to hire two Negro cashiers within a week and to recommend to the District Personnel manager that two more be hired. Picketing was discontinued pending a reply to that recommendation.

Testing of public accomodations has been done primarily by the CORE worker, Judy Rollins. She has filed complaints against restaurants in which she encountered discrimination.

In January, CORE supplied the money required to qualify a Negro, Richard Hines, for Democratic Committeeman, hoping that his candidacy would stimulate interest in registration. Immediately, newspapers, public officials, and other elements of the white community initiated a campaign to cancel the elections. The man opposing the re-election of the present Minister of Finance withdrew from the race, thus making all of the city offices uncontested. Since, according to the local newspaper, no election would be legal without a contest for a city office (Committeeman is a party office), the election was called off. I appears that the present committee will remain in office.

La. Summary Reports

The following figures are taken from the monthly reports of the State Board of Registration.

Parish	As of Oct.3, 1964			As of March 31, 1965			
	Total # voters	White voters	Negro voters	Total # voters	White voters	Negro voters	Change in # Negro voter
Ascension	11,338	8,833	2,505	11,442	8,920	2,522	+ 17
Caddo	67,316	62,362	4,954	67,494	62,508	4,986	+ 32
E. Baton Rouge	87,763	75,773	11,990	87,727	75,695	12,032	+42
E. Feliciana	2,908	2,728	180	2,915	2,728	187	+ 7
Iberville	10,393	7,418	2,975	10,362	7,392	2,970	- 5
Jackson	7,326	6,082	1,244	7,279	6,035	1,244	0
~~Lincoln~~	~~8,276~~	~~6,962~~	~~1,314~~	~~8,324~~	~~6,990~~	~~1,334~~	~~+ 20~~
Ouachita	31,321	29,575	1,746	31,565	29,786	1,779	+ 33
Rapides	36,248	32,426	3,822	36,313	32,440	3,873	+ 51
St. Helena	2,619	2,059	506	2,631	2,061	570	+ 10
Washington	17,429	15,795	1,634	17,085	15,494	1,591	- 43
West Feliciana	1,430	1,345	85	356	331	25	- 60

PROJECT REPORT

Project Community Organization

Date October 15, 1964

Location Jonesboro , Louisiana

Reporter Frederick Brooks

Supervisor Spiver Gordon

ITEM	EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION
1. Program activities		
a. Voter registration	none	none
b. Voter education	stress have been put on the Value of the presidential election	
c. Freedom Schools	Been Organized	none
d. Community Center	" "	
e. Fund-raising	some money have been raised for the purpose of the freedom school	
f. Legal assistance	None	none
g. Other	none	none
2. Community awareness		
3. Co-operation from white community	Poor	None
4. Intimidation, etc.	None	none
5. Justice Department, FBI action	none	none

FIELD REPORT
November 1 - 5, 1964

NOV. 1: Al Culpepper and I attempted to scout Farmerville in Union Parish. We had much difficulty because we had to be extremely cautious and we didn't know our way around. We did not have the addresses of our contacts. We finally got in touch with Mr. Adams, a school principal in Farmerville. His answers to our questions did not impress me. It is my opinion that we must firm up our contacts in Farmerville and go back. On our way back from Union Parish, we stopped in Sterlington in Ouachita Parish. We talked to one person, but did not find the other people at home.

NOV. 2: Al Culpepper and I went to scout Bastrop in Morehouse Parish. Al talked to several people while I sort of stayed out of sight. We have to talk to one more person in Bastrop before our report will be complete. The reaction to CORE in Bastrop was mixed with some enthusiasm. On our way back from Bastrop we stopped again in Sterlington and talked with several people. The picture in Sterlington is optomistic. It seems that the people want us there. We could commute from Monroe at first. We must interview a Mrs. Kelley before our report will be complete.

After we arrived home about 11:30 p.m., we found that a cross had been burned in our neighborhood. This being election eve, Al and I felt that there might be other such incidents and we were eager to capitalize on the opportunity for publicity. We went out and found five (5) crosses, four (4) of which we brought back for evidence and souvenier purposes. We then reported it to the local police authorities. We couldn't raise the F.B.I. I then made press releases to AP and UPI.

NOV. 3: Al and I scouted Richland Parish. We went to Delhi and to Rayville. In both places Al talked with several people. In Rayville the reaction to CORE was mixed. In Delhi the people seemed to feel that CORE would be a good thing. The people in Richland Parish were interested in Voter Registration, Freedom Schools and Co-ops.

Before we scouted Richland Parish, I finally succeeded in locating the local F.B.I. I reported the cross burnings and also talked to Ed Hollander in Mississippi.

After we arrived home from scouting, I received a call that there was some confusion at the poll for Ward 10, Precinct 8. Al and I went down and observed election official with badges which had "Goldwater Election Official" written on them. We hung around and got names and addresses of people who will testify to the F.B.I. that they saw these people with the badges.

NOV. 4: After talking with Attorney Collins about the library cases and taking him to the Federal Court, I reported the confusion at the polls to the F.B.I.

I talked with Mr. Wooten (a local militant) about the use of his church for a Freedom School. He said he will have to talk to his pastor, but he thinks that it will be all right.

We also talked with Al about the Voters League and contacts in Bosco.

NOV. 5: I and the other staffmembers cleaned the office and the cars and started for Baton Rouge.

Submitted by:
Dave Kramer
Monroe, Louisiana

POST THIS MEMO

[1964, Nov. 4]

TO: Louisiana Staff

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

RE: Responsibilities and Procedural Requirements

These responsibilities were discussed at our last staff meeting: I herein reiterate to emphasize their importance to each member of staff:

I. I want personal reports periodically from each staff member on our program, present and future, in your respective parish, in your district, and, if possible in the state and/or the Southern Region. I expect not only criticism, but ideas and creativity; the first report must be in the state office by October 20, 1964.

II. Send at once name, address, phone number, and evaluation from each staff member of all local volunteers working in your area.

III. Community Survey Forms soon will be forwarded to you; complete and return them to State Office as soon as possible.

IV. Expense reports should be mailed by Saturdays, in order that they are received at the State Office by Monday of each week.

V. Four (4) copies of narrative field reports and two (2) copies of project report (the one prepared by Haley) are to be in the State Office on the 1st and 15th of each month.

VI. Five (5) copies of the VEP statistical report must be in the State Office on the 1st of each month.

VII. On the 1st of each month, I also want a "Schedule of Work" in triplicate, covering objectives and methods in the fields of Voter Registration, Political Organization, Chapter Development, testing, fund raising, Freedom Schools, etc. for the upcoming month.

VIII. Each member of the staff is expected to pay for all board and $5.00 per week for lodging. "Lodging" includes rent, gas, and electric bills. Therefore, CORE will supplement your payment of lodging only when the sum of rent, gas, and electricity exceeds $20.00 per month for each staff member.

IX. Please remember:
   A. Complaints are to be sent directly from the field to the Justice Department. At the same time, forward two (2) carbon copies to the State Office.
   B. Document all incidents of private and/or public intimidations; send two (2) copies to the State Office.
   C. Send carbon copies of all your correspondence to State Office.

MONTHY
REQUISTION REPORT

MONTH ______________________________

PLACE ______________________________

DATE	REQUEST	PURPOSE AND/OR QUANTITY	AMOUNT

TOTAL ______________________________

PROJECT LEADER ______________________________

COMMENTS: ______________________________

REQUISITION FORM

DATE

PLACE

REQUEST

FOR

APPROVED:

SIGNATURE

CHECK #

5.

6.

Total Registered White Negro

Total Voting Potential White Negro

Present Issues: (supply names, vital facts, what action taken)

1. Economic:

2. Educational:

3. Legal:

4. Political:

(Please attach sheeet if insufficient space here)

Evaluations and Suggestions:
CORE Staff's E and S on above projects

1.

2.

3.

DATE ______________________

COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT

Parish ______________________ Congressional District __________

Names of Key Town:	Total pop.	White	Negro
1. ______________ (seat)			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Total Registered __________ White __________ Negro __________

Total Voting Potential __________ White __________ Negro __________

Present Issues: (supply names, vital facts, what action taken)

1. Economic: ______________________

2. Educational: ______________________

3. Legal: ______________________

4. Political: ______________________

(Please attach sheet if insufficient space here)

Evaluations and Suggestions:
CORE Staff's E and S on above projects

1. ______________________

2. ______________________

3. ______________________

Parish ______________________ Congressional District ____________

Names of Key Town:	Total pop.	White	Negro
1. ____________ (seat)			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Total Registered ____________ White ____________ Negro ____________

Total Voting Potential ________ White ____________ Negro ____________

Present Issues: (supply names, vital facts, what action taken)

1. Economic: ____

2. Educational: ____

3. Legal: ____

4. Political: ____

(Please attach sheeet if insufficient space here)

Evaluations and Suggestions:
CORE Staff's E and S on above projects

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

Please attach sheet listing Community Leaders (Black and White) their addresses and a brief evaluation of each. Also, please list Community Organization (Black and White) and give evaluations.

TO ALL CONCERNED PLEASE NOTE

THE LAWS AGAINST FALSE ARREST BY POLICEMEN

IN A RECENT ALABAMA SITUATION, A GROUP OF NEGRO AND CAUCASIAN PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE WHEN THEY FREQUENTED A RESTAURANT THAT HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY USED ONLY BY CAUCASIAN PEOPLE. THESE PERSONS WERE CONVICTED OF THE CHARGE. THEY SUBSEQUENTLY SUED THE ARRESTING OFFICERS FOR FALSE ARREST AND MALICIOUS PROSECUTION. WITH REGARD TO THE FALSE ARREST SUIT, THE FOLLOWING WAS THE RESULT: THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT HELD;

> ...that the initial arrest and imprisonment of plaintiffs was unlawful as a matter of law.

"AS A MATTER OF LAW" MEANS THAT THE QUESTION OF THE "RIGHTNESS" OF THE ARREST IS NOT A QUESTION FOR THE JURY, BUT A QUESTION OF LAW FOR THE COURT TO DECIDE. THE COURT FURTHER HELD IN THIS CASE THAT THE LIABILITY OF THE POLICE IS FOR

> misuse of the legal process to effect a valid arrest for an improper purpose.

THE ACT WAS HELD TO BE IN THE NATURE OF A TRESPASS, BEING A DIRECT INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLAINTIFFS' PERSON.

> All that is necessary to establish false imprisonment is that an individual be restrained of his liberty under the probable imminence of force without any legal cause or justification thereof.

from attorney

Murphy Bell

STATMENT: WHAT FREEDOM SCHOOLS WILL MEAN TO LOUISIANA

It has become evident to the CORE Task Force and others working in Louisiana that one of the chief needs of the economically and culturally deprived segment of Louisiana's white and black population is a moral, cultural and educational awakening. The means to accomplish this are either non-existent or unexpleited within the present educational system. The alternative is the establishment of a Freedom School system.

The Freedom Schools are being established in individual depressed Negro communities throughout the state. The initial appeal will be to the Negro people for obvious reasons but continued and tireless encouragement to attend will be extended to the area's Caucasion residents also.

The curriculum of the schools will very according to the individual needs of the community: but the main emphasis will be on social studies such as Negro History, American History, World Hisoty, The Nature of Prejudice, etc. There will be an attempt to have classes in any subject the community desires.

It is only through this educational process that the oppressed and the oppresser can have their self respect and human dignity restored.

Freedom Schools will be set up whenever possible and information relative scope of courses is now available.

Plan: arousing interest in teen-age community
helping them build simple curric.
source materials for remedial training
place; teachers; schedule; method

SCOPE AND DEPTH OF PROGRAM

I. Voter Registration
  A. Developing the Negro voting potential
  B. Techniques
    1. Canvassing
    2. Clinics
    3. Rallies
    4. Records of unregistered and registered voters
  C. Louisiana System
  D. Federal Action

II. Politics
  A. Education
  B. Action

III. Educational Endeavors
  A. Freedom Schools
  B. Community Centers

IV. Legal Action
  A. School Desegregation and other public facilities
    1. United State Department of Justice
    2. Private lawsuits
  B. Public Accommodation
  C. Affirmative Action
    1. Widespread or state suits
    2. Damage Suits

V. Economic Projects
  A. Co-ops
  B. Slective Buying Companies — ?
  C. Discrimination in Labor Unions
  D. Organizing the unorganized
  E. Other

Which of these is in operation
Which are definitely scheduled
" " tentatively "

AREA AND PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

November 4, 1964 - January 31, 1964

AREA: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Second Congressional Districts

I. Voter Registration
  A. Jackson
  B. Ouachita
  C. Madison
  D. Caddo
  E. Bienville
  F. Rapides
  G. East Baton Rouge
  H. Iberville
  I. Ascension
  J. St. James
  K. East Feliciana
  L. West Feliciana
  M. St. Helena
  N. Pointe Coupee
  O. Tangipahoa

present activity; plans

II. Congressional District Meetings
  A. Scouting
    1. Fifth District
    2. Sixth District
  B. Political organization for district
    1. Sixth District meeting
    2. Fifth District meeting

present activity; plans

III. Freedom Schools
  A. Monroe Ouachita
  B. Jonesboro Jackson
  C. Tallulah Madison
  D. Shreveport Caddo
  E. Clinton E. Felic.
  F. St. Francisville W. Felic.
  G. Greensburg St. Helena
  H. Plaquemine Iberville
  I. Donaldsonville Ascension
  J. Baton Rouge E.B.R.
  K. Hammond
  L. New Roads
  M. Alexandria

IV. Community Center at St. Francisville
  A. Physical plan - blueprint
  B. Functions
  C. Erection of building

V. Research
  A. Economic structure
  B. Party structure
  C. Political structure

how long

specific CORE interests (such as Olin Mathieson, the

- D. Voter Regristration potential
  - 1. State
  - 2. District
  - 3. Tri-parish
  - 4. Parish
  - 5. Ward
  - 6. Precinct
- E. Negro and white registration
- F. Political action

VI. Economic Projects

- A. Olin-Mathieson at Monroe
- B. Discrimination of labor unions at various plants such as Sterlington, Louisiana (Population 1,300) - 2 Plants
  - 1. Commercial Solvent Corporation
  - 2. Thermatomic Carbon Company Division
- C. Bus boycott at Monroe under consideration
- D. Sweet Potato co-op at St. Francisville

VII. Testing Civil Right Law

- A. Monroe
- B. Shreveport
- C. Alexandria
- D. Baton Rouge
- E. Hammond
- F. Other places when possible

VIII. Political Action

- A. Election of Negro and/or liberal candidates
  - 1. Iberville
  - 2. Donaldsonville
  - 3. St. James
  - 4. Other places based on research
- B. Governmental and party challenges (when possible)

NOTE: Special projects may be suggested by staff

specific CORE interests (such as Olin Mathieson, the

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

November - January 31, 1964

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISH	CITY	COMMENT
5	Ouachita	Monroe	Start
5	Jackson	Jonesboro	Start
5	Madison	Tullulah	No Start
4	Caddo	Shreveport	Once Active
8	Rapides	Alexandria	No Start
6	East Baron Rouge	Baton Rouge	Once Active
6	East Feliciana	Clinton	Step up spirit and promote state program
6	West Feliciana	St. Francisville	Promote state program
6	Ascension	Donaldsonville	Promote state program
6	Tangipahoa	Hammond	Once Active
6	Iberville	Plaquemine	Spirit dead Once Active Promote State program
6	St. Helena	Greensburg	NAACP strenghold Youngster loyal to NAACP but want CORE chapter
2	St. James	None	Exploration is essential
6	Livingston	?	Further exploration is essential Past indicates these parishes want CORE to stay out
	St. Tammany	?	
	Washington	?	

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

1. Structure of Chapter
2. Community Programs
3. Responsibility to whole community
4. Chapter and Staff

specific CORE interests (such as Olin Mathieson, the

SCHEDULE

FOR

STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM

November 6, 7, 1964
American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

FRIDAY - CORE: its philosophy and program

NON-VIOLENCE (9:30-11) ----- Wade Mackie
American Friends
Service Committee

FREEDOM SCHOOLS (11-12) ----- Dave Kramer
Louisiana Freedom School
Director

Briefing on experience of Freedom Schools in Mississippi, materials available, curriculum flexibility, etc.

GENERAL STAFF MEETING (1 PM)- Ronnie M. Moore
Director, Louisiana CORE

SATURDAY - Louisiana: a broad look

POLITICS (10-12) ----- Thomas Earl Smith
Political Science Department
Southern University

The Structure in this State
The Structure in Action
Discussion

LAW (1-2:30) ----- Attorney Murphy Bell

Briefing on terms and procedures of arrest, jail, trial, and appeal.

"Unjust laws exist; shall we be content to obey them, or shall we endeavor to amend them, and obey them until we have succeeded, or shall we transgress them at once?
-Thoreau, Civil Disobedience

General Discussion

ECONOMICS (2:30-3:30) ----- Bill Yates
Research, Louisiana CORE

Review of both general economics of the state and specific CORE interests (such as Olin Mathieson, the potato co-op, and Continental Can)

AGENDA

STAFF MEETING

November 6, 1964

Ronnie M. Moore, Presiding

Joyce Johnson
Judy Rollins, Recording

- I. Freedom Songs
- II. Parish Reports
  - A. Verbal
  - B. Written
- III. Program
  - A. Scope and Depth
  - B. Chapter Development
  - C. Area and Program Implementation
  - D. Freedom School
    - 1. Scope of courses
    - 2. Objectives
  - E. Community Center in St. Francisville
    - 1. Functions
    - 2. Plans
  - F. Chapter Development
  - G. Expansion Plan
- IV. Community Survey Forms
  - A. Purpose
  - B. Action on Results
- V. Community Organization
  - A. Levels (ways of doing)
    - 1. Precinct
    - 2. Ward
    - 3. etc.
  - B. Congressional District Meetings
    - 1. Time
    - 2. Place
    - 3. Research
    - 4. Order
      - a. Sixth - December, 1964
      - b. Fifth - January, 1965
      - c. Fourth - March, 1965
      - d. Eight - May, 1965
      - e. Second - June, 1965
    - 5. Objectives
      - a. LFDP Movement
      - b. Political Organization and Voter Registration
      - c. Election of Negro and/or liberal candidates
        - (1) Party
        - (2) Governmental Structure
      - d. Scope of program

(1) our scope
(2) their common desires
(3) implementation for them

VI. Administrative Affairs
- A. Problems Now Before CORE
- B. Responsibilities of Coordinators and Project Leaders
- C. Staff Assignments
  - 1. North - South Relation in Louisiana
  - 2. Transfers
  - 3. Dismissals
- D. Communications
- E. Channels
- F. Discipline
  - 1. Insubordination
  - 2. Community ethics
- G. Social trips
- H. Automobiles
- I. Budget
  - 1. Expense
  - 2. Requisition Report
  - 3. Requisition Forms
  - 4. CORE's Financial Situation

J. MEMO: Responsibilities and Procedural Requirements

PERSONS TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

PARISH____________________________ DATE____________________

NO. APPLIED__________ NO. REJECTED_________ NO. ACCEPTED__________

NAME	ADDRESS	PASS	FAIL	COMMENTS

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE ____________________

CANVASSER'S NAME ____________________ PARISH ____________________

AREA (WARD) ____________________ STREET OR ROUTE ____________________

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car

City of ________________, Louisiana

Date ________________________________

In accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, I ____________________________________, hereby request a certified copy of the test and of the answers which I have given thereto on this day in the City of ______________________, State of Louisiana, voter registration office, to be mailed to me within twenty-five days of the above date at this address: ________________________________

____

SIGNED: ________________________________

PARISH__________________

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name____

Address____

Length of Residence____________________Schooling____________________

Date of application________________________Time____________________

Name of Registrar____

Comments____

____

____

Parish__________________

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name____

Address____

Length of Residence____________________Schooling____________________

Date of Application________________________Time____________________

Name of Registar____

Comments____

____

____

page 2 COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1. Did you complete the sixth grade? ____________________

2. Did you present the registrar credentials proving the completion of the sixth grade? ____________________

3. Did you request of the registrar a certified copy of your answers within 25 days? ____________________

Replies from the registrar:

____

____

---

page 2 COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1. Did you complete the sixth grade? ____________________

2. Did you present the registrar credentials proving the completion of the sixth grade? ____________________

3. Did you request of the registrar a certified copy of your answers within 25 days? ____________________

Replies from registrar:

____

____

COMPLAINT FOR DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC FACILITIES

Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Section 301 (b) it is hereby requested that you initiate immediate legal proceeding against (name of Public Facility)____which is now unlawfully discriminating and depriving the undersigned of (his) (where more than one complainant, "their") equal protection of the laws on account of his (their) race by being denied free and equal utilization of (name of public facility)____which is owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of (State or Subdivision thereof, of both____.

Give the date, time, and place of the incidents upon which the complaint was based, the persons involved, so far as known, description of the nature of the facility, in detail the nature of the segregationist practices, such as the division of a courtroom on the basis of color, the use of wash rooms, clinics, wards and other services on the basis of color, etc.

I petition you to act expeditiously because my (our) rights are continuing to be abused and because the correction of the foregoing violations are in the general public interest and of public importance. The institution of the requested legal proceedings will materially further the orderly process of desegregation in public facilities.

I (we) are financially unable to institute and maintain an action to desegregate the subject public facility. I (many of us) would be subject to intimidation and coercion affecting my (our) personal employment, safety, and economic standing, if I (we) instituted our action against (name of public facility)____in our own names.

Very truly yours,

____________________________ Name
____________________________ Address

____________________________ Name
____________________________ Address

____________________________ Name
____________________________ Address

Send a copy of the complaint to CORE, 306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La.

erests (such as Olin Mathieson, the

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident ____________ 2. Time of Day ____________

3. Name of Company ____________

4. Address ____________
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Complainant's signature

____
(Name)

____
(Number, Street)

____
(Name of CORE Chapter)

____
(City, State, Zip)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

ORGANIZATIONAL FORM FOR TESTING

PLACE	ADDRESS	TIME	NAME & ADDRESS of TESTERS	PROCEDURE	RESULTS

ce.

upon
d, begin
We
cases.

ntitled to
privileges,
as defined
und of race,

PROBLEMS NOW BEFORE CORE

This is a beginning list. When you've read it over and thought about it, you'll quite likely have some questions to add to it. Please write down your questions and send them to Yates in the Baton Rouge Office. After an interval to allow for the receipt of questions, a more comprehensive list will be sent out.

It is hoped these lists will stimulate workers to consideration of the problems facing CORE and to expression of concepts of policy, organizational structure, and activities that will enable CORE successfully to meet these problems.

Staff conferences and retreats will deal with these problems. This Is It will publish any articles received on them.

Where is CORE headed?

Should CORE remain primarily oriented towards voter registration? If so, what technics do we try for increasing voter registration? Do we seek more government involvment? Can we use CORE workers and contacts in the North in any way -- in simultaneous demonstrations in Louisiana, Mississippi, other Southern states, and in the North, for instance? Should we ask for lawyers to take on more voting suits, pushing voting as a primary goal? Should CORE concentrate in areas of Negro majority voting population? Is work in white majority areas too long range for much benefit? Are bourgeois Negroes and "Toms" the ones who really benefit from the voter registration work CORE does?

If CORE does more than just voter registration, what else should it do? What is the function of long range programs such as Freedom Schools, Community Centers, Federal Programs? What is the function of action-oriented programs such as sit-ins, boycotts, picketting over specific issues? What is the interrelation between these considered simply as tactics and the long range programs?

Should CORE have an independent economic program? Should CORE work with the unions? Should CORE work to integrate Negroes into the existing economic institutions, or should Negroes set up their own stores, their own corporations, their own farms?

Should CORE enter into Rural Area Development Programs, into Farmer Committee systems, the Farmers Home Bureau? What kind, if any, housing programs should we have? Should CORE enter into MDTA (Manpower Development and Training Administration) programs; into Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) programs? What should be our relationship to these programs?

Should CORE have an independent political program? Should CORE work to get Negroes elected to office? Do they run as independents, in a third party, in the Democratic Party? What kind of policies, organizational structures, and tactics are required in each case?

Should CORE's programs be oriented mainly toward the more deprived Negroes? Could they who are more numerous and have everything to gain and nothing to lose supply the motive power of a sustained drive to real equality? Or should CORE programs strengthen and extend Negro middle class institutions on the assumption that America's rising economy will soon lift all to the middle class?

If there are more activities than voter registration, how are the activities related? Does the staff decide which to emphasize? Does the local project? Will the emphasis be changed from locality to locality and ~~from locality to locality and~~ from time to time? Must the programs all tie together? Can the Freedom Schools run without tieing into the political program? Can Federal Programs be undertaken which seem at first to have nothing to do with politics?

How do we determine what programs or combination of programs to have? By talking with local people? Talking amongst ourselves? Through decisions made by Project Directors or by state committee meetings?

What is and what should be CORE's relation to the community? Are we a special group set apart by our actions from the community? Are we community organizers trying to develope community consciousness and action in a grass-roots democratic way? Is it necessary that we always lead, or should we develop indigenous leadership?

Should CORE seek to organize state-wide campus groups? What would be the function of these groups? What sort of organizational form should we try for?

Should CORE expand into the white community? Should we attempt to reach the white moderates to counteract cracker propaganda? Can long range programs work without winning sectors of the white community to our views?

In terms of CORE structure, how do the programs get carried out? Should we have state-wide coordinators? If so, how much independecne should they have? Should they be able to institute new programs on their own? Should they decide who will work on their programs at the local level? Should they be required to tie-in with other activities?

What is and what should be CORE's relationship with other organizations? With SNCC? With NAACP? With SCLC? LCDC? National Sharecroppers Fund? U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor? FBI? Etc.

Decision -Making

On the local level should decisions be made by group leaders? By staff? Do local people enter into decision-making? How and how much? What kinds of local organizational structures would best carry out single action programs? Multiple-action programs?

On the state level are decisions to be made by Field Secretaries only? By state staff conferences? By executive meetings of state coordinators? What role should community organizations play? Should there be separate state CORE and community structures? If so, what should be CORE's relationship to them? What is the relationship between Field Secretaries and state coordinators?

Do outside organizations have a voice at local or state levels?

How should the state office relate to the field? Should state people travel much in the field? Should field people rotate in the state office jobs? What is the necessity and frequency of state communication with local activities?

Personnel

Should we recruit local people or Northerners? What are the values of each category?

Should we prefer black to white in recruiting? In filling positions of leadership? If we don't tolerate white crackers, should we condone black ones?

What are the criteria that determine when a person should be transferred or dismissed? Who applies the criteria and gives judgement? Should there be means of appealing the judgement?

To what extent should local organizations have a part in determining project personnel?

Finances

Should CORE seek to raise money in local communities for staff projects? Or should locally raised monies be retained by local groups, or at most used for state organizations of local groups?

Should Louisiana CORE try to raise money on its own in the North? By what means? Or should it join with other Southern state groups through the Southern Regional Office in raising money?

Assuming it possible, should CORE support local groups? What kinds of groups and what should the relationship be?

Staff Training

Should there be staff training? Should training be left to group leaders? Should there be a series of formal programs of training? What would be desireable subjects in a program of training? What technics of training could be used? State-wide conference? Visiting experts? Local seminars? Should each CORE group have a reading list and library of books that are being read by all workers?

To what extent and how should local people be involved in training?

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary

No. La

FIELD REPORT

December 6, 1964 - December 12, 1964

Shreveport:
Claudia Edwards and Frank Battiste, the task force workers assigned to Shreveport, were in Monroe most of the week. Claudia was in Monroe allegedly assembling materials to be given to Mr. L. L. Mitchell of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and supposedly contacting persons who would be willing to testify at the hearing to be held on January 7, 1965.

Claudia left for Dallas Thursday morning to attend a regional workshop. Frank, from time to time, put in appearances at the office. This was done to determine if he could be of any use. Last week no work was done in Shreveport.

Jonesboro:
Charles Fenton and Willie Green are in Jonesboro. This past week, the Jonesboro community focused its attention on the segregated library. This past summer several persons were arrested at the library. Supposedly CORE was to have filed a suit to desegregate the library - now, we have not - this is ridiculous. I don't know who has goofed up where, but someone has; this suit must be filed immediately. I'm sending Collins, Douglas & Elie a letter concerning it.

The "Freedom School" program is going quite well. The workers are attempting to get the "Association" that has formed in Jonesboro to shift its primary emphasis from defensive to offensive action. The area that seems most appealing at this point is employment. They have applied for jobs above the menial level in the downtown department stores. If the results are not favorable, the plan is to follow this through with a selective buying campaign.

Monroe:
We met with Mr. Mitchell on Tuesday. Further, a great deal of energy (by all the staff) has been spent this week gathering and assembling information in the areas of public accommodations, public facilities, employment and voting to send to Mitchell. He will make copies of all this material and send it back to us so that we may present this material as evidence of further discrimination in this area.

I am so thouroughly disgusted with the staff right now, I don't trust myself to write any more about our activities or lack of activities in other areas at this point.

I will follow this up with a much more detailed report and several reccommendations.

Submitted by:

Oretha Castle

Oretha Castle
Monroe, Louisiana
December 14, 1964

/

Haley Loria Davis
Verla Bell

Louisiana Summer Report

1964

I, Pre-summer-project activity:

The Louisiana delegation to the National Democratic Party Convention will be chosen by the Democratic State Central Committee in early May. It is important to protest the fact that both the State Central Committee and the delegation will be all-white, and will therefore not represent a sizeable minority of Louisiana's population. As part of the freedom registration and elections, we plan to organize a freedom delegation from the sixth Congressional District which will challenge the seating of the Louisiana delegation at the National Convention.

On April 25, 1964 there will be a meeting of the Capital Voters' League in St. Francisville, La. The Sixth Congressional District CORE task force will make sure that there are at least the following minimum representations from these parishes of the Sixth Congressional District: 6 persons from East Baton Rouge Parish, 3 persons from Tangipahoa Parish, and 2 persons from each of the other parishes.

The Capital Voters' League will elect 10 Negroes of the 17 Committeemen to represent the people of the Sixth Congressional District on the Democratic State Central Committee. The persons will request to be seated with members of the State Central Committee already elected from the Sixth Congressional District. When the State Central Committee convenes in early May in Baton Rouge, it will have to face the challenge of the freedom delegation and if it refuses to seat the Negro delegation, the latter will meet separately and elect 3 to 6 delegates to the National Democratic Convention (i.e. 1/8 of the 24 to 48 delegates usually selected by the State Central Committee to the National Convention. The exact number of delegates from the State Central Committee will be decided at their meeting in early May; either 24, each with a whole vote or48, each with a half vote, will be elected.) We hope to send the delegattes representing one Congressional District in Louisiana jointly with the Mississippi delegation, which will represent the whole state.

II. Freedom Registration:

The first state-wide law suit against Louisiana voter registration procedures filed by the United States Department of Justice attacked the constitutionality of the registration applicatioon form is valid only as an application form and cannot be used as a test. Additional law suits against individual registrars clearly point out that the constitutional tests, old and new, are unconstitutional.

Therefore, we contend that all potential registrants meeting the following qualifications be registered: 21 years of age, American citizen, and residency requirements as outlined in the laws of Louisiana. Moreover, they must fill out in their own handwriting(without or with the assistance of the freedom registrars) a regular application form. In the case of those who are unable to do so(illiterate, disabled, etc.) an who are able to give the information to the registrar, they should provide the registrar with the requested information.

The application suit is now pending before th U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. We plan to get every potential Negro voter who can fill out the application form in the manner described earlier to do so, sealing it in a blank envelope before a freedom registrar who will present it to the parish registrar for acceptance. If the application is denied, then it will be held in a central and protected place later to be presented with approximately 100,000 others to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The presentation at the Fifth Circuit will be as follows: 5 to 10 freedom registrars from each parish will carry all of the applications to the chambers of the five judges of the court asking that the Court declare the applicants registered as a part of the lawsuit filed by the U.S. Department of Justice. If the judges order the freedom registrars(numbering approximately 12 - to 240) to leave, taking the applications with them, they will refuse to do so, risking contempt of court.

In each of the parishes of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts we plan to send in teams of voter registration workers who will serve and/or recruit local people to serve as freedom registrars, commencing a freedom registration campaign. This will involve setting up freedom registration posts in churches, grocery stores, club houses, Masonic Halls etc. Each registrar will sign notorized statements that they will carry out registration procedures in the above manner, and will appoint local people to serve as deputy registrars. The registrars and their deputies will carry out the general objective of reaching every unregistered Negro and getting him to fill out an application form which will go through the channels described above.

In the freedom registration campaign we plan to reach 24 parishes, 48 to 56 communities, and two Congressional Districts which geographically coverl/3 of the state. It is clear that this will be the most progressive organizational step by CORE toward setting up a state-wide program in Louisiana for the future.

Haley

lll. Stand-ins:

In several communities of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts we plan to have lines of Negroes flooding the registrars' offices on the three days when the registration books are open between the first and second Democratic primaries. This endeavor may result in a few more names being added to the registration rolls.

lV. Political Campaign

We plan to have candidates for Congress and local public office to enter the Democratic primaries.

NOTE: The above is part of Louisiana Summer Project

The Long Hot Summer

Louisiana, 1964

Housing { for training
for working

detailed schedule

Schedule:

June 10 - 15: Training in Iberville Parish

June 16 - 25: Mass voter registration drives in both districts and kick-off of political campaigns. → items

June 26 - July 26: Freedom registration, political campaigns concluding July 25, and preparation for stand-ins.

July 27, 28, 29: Stand-ins and mass voter registration drives

July 30 - Aug. 6: Freedom registration

Aug. 7: Presentation of application forms to parish registrars.

Aug. 10: Presentation of applications to judges of Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Aug. 11: Terminate project.

Aug 12: Project evaluation.

VI. Practical Aspects:

Although the plan for a summer project may be interesting and dramatic, we are concerned about several practical aspects.

Community interest in such a project cannot be overlooked. And we have problems in this regard in both the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, particularly in North Louisiana. With present staff we have been unable to fully scout North Louisiana and our work has been limited to a couple of parishes. Resistance on the part of the whites in this area will be especially stubborn and work will be dangerous, recall Mike's being run out of Tallulah. Thus, reaching and inspiring the Negro communities will be an arduous task and we can only be hopeful of success.

Before freedom registration could begin and little if any work could be done on the freedom election, workers could most probably be arrested, intimidated, and even severely infured by members and associates of the White Citizens Council and the KKK.

VII. Follow up Program and Staff:

We hope to have a staff of at least 18 persons left in Louisiana for follow-up purposes.

Plan:

September - Voter registration in the 24 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts.
6th Congressional Districts.
IMPORTANT- last month for registration before the presidential election.

October - Voter registration, chapter development, and direct action in same parishes. Preparation for write -in vote.

Nov. 3, 1964 - Write-in election for freedom candidates on the date of the general election.

Nov. 4, - Dec. 31 - Voter registration, direct action to implement civil rights bill, and chapter development.
Rallying communities to file suit to desegregate allpublic facilities.

VIII. Budget and Fund-raising:

1. Five day training session (June 10,- 15) 50 workers

A. Food $2.00 per day per person, totaling $ 100 a day for five days	$500.00
B. 12 cars, costing avout $7.00 a day per car; $84.00 per day for five days	$420.00
C. Housing - $1.00 per person per day; $ 75.00 per day for five days	$ 325.00
D. Miscellaneous - $25.00 per day for five days	$125.00

(last page)

Freedom registration:

1. In the first two weeks of May, Ronnie Moore will hold a press conference at which he will release to the public our summer plans. At this time he will release a telegram, to be sent to Bovernor John McKeithen. In this telegram, the governor will be asked to do the following:

a. Appoint an impartial and bi-racial Board of Registration, with these names suggested as Negro citizens to include on the board: Spiver Gordon, Ronnie Moore, and W.W. Harleaux.

b. Fire the registrars of the 24 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts because of their discriminatory parctices, and use his moral and political influence on the 24 Police Juries involved to appoint new registrars who will not deny to anyone the right to vote on the basis of race. Moreover, he should use his influence on the Police Juries to get them to appoint Negro deputy registrars.

Copies of this will be sent to the 24 registrars and police juries. Gov. Mckeithen will be given will be given one week in which to reply before we take the situation into our own hands.

2. In the event that Gov. McKeithen refuses to comply with our demands, Ronnie will appoint a Board of Freedom Registration, with appropriate releases to the press.

3. At the end of the training session, the Board of Registration will appoint a Freedom Registrar to each parish where there will be Freedom Registration.

4. On the last day of the training session, the registrars will be sworn in a public ceremony by a Notary Public. A procedure will be used similar to that used in real registration.

5. The Freedom Registrars will appoint deputy registrars in the communities they are assigned to, and the deputy registration. All Registrars and their deputies must have proper identification.

6. The procedure for Freedom Registration is as follows:

a. Every applicant must fill out an LR-1 form and the Registrar is required to provide assistance.

b. The registrar must record the name, address, age, and ward and precinct of every applicant in two books: one with an alphabetical list of names, the other with names arranged according to ward and precinct.

c. The registrar must file all completed LR-1 forms.

d. The registrar must provide a Freedom Registration card to all successful applicants. (fill out forms and meet La. residence requirement

Haley

7. The Board of Freedom Registration has overall responsibility for the LR-1 forms.

8. Freedom registrars shall present the LR-1 forms to the parish registrars, asking that all persons who filled out a form be registered.

9. On being turned down by the Registrars, the Freedom Registrars will go to New Orleans and approach the judges of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals with the forms, asking that they take the following action:

a. Enjoin the holding of the election (second primary) on the grounds that Negro citizens were denied the right to register.

b. Appoint federal judges to be referees and register those persons who have been turned down by the Registrars in their respective parishes.

10. In the event the court is unwilling to take these actions, the Freedom Registrars will refuse to leave the judges' offices until their grievances are remedied.

11. Freedom Registrars will then take up residence in the local jails.

Political campaign: June 10 - July 25
Candidates:
Congressman, 6th Congressional District: Dr. Berttrand Tyson
Campaign Manager: Capt. Tolbert Harris
Local: to be announced

Methods:
1. Posters - quantity: 5,000 (as a start)
2. Throw -aways - quantity: 20,000 (as a start)
3. Buttons - quantity: 2,5000
4. Hand cards (6 inches long, with ruler along top)
5. Pencils, balloons, ect.
6. Newspapers - press releases (AP, UPL); ads in local papers
7. TV - five 3-minute spots on 2 Baton Rouge stations day before election.
8. Radio - WXOK, WLCS - free and paid announcements.
9. Rallies - churches, public meetings, meetings of civic groups
10. House - to -house canvassing by candidates and task force workers.

Manpower and transportation: We need 48 workers, two to each parish, plus the present staff. We also requestthat an official of National CORE take p permanent residence in Louisiana for the summer project like last year. The purpose of this is that this will be an independent CORE endeavor and we will need additional professional know-how in community relations and organization.

We need at least 12 cars plus the cars now in operation, one car to every two parishes. We hope that with 12 cars and a staff of 48 we will be able to secure additional transportation and volunteers from local communities.

OVER

Haley

Continue VIII

2. Remaining weeks (July 17 - Aug. 30)

A. Food for 50 workers $2.00 per person per day $100.00 per day for 43 days		4,300.00
B. Housing $1.50 per day per person $65.00 per day for 43 days		2,795. 00
C. Transportation 12 cars costing $10.00 per car per day $120.00 per day for 43 days		5,160.00
3. Freedom registration (application forms and related material)		$2,500.00
4. Freedom election 'ballot, buttons, etc.)		1,500.00
5. Other :		
A. Stationery	35.00	
B. Phone	11,200.00	
C. Miscellaneous	500.00	
TOTAL BUDGET FORECAST	$ 19,675.00	

END

[1964-1965]

THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE INVOLVED IN ASCS ELECTIONS:
CLAIBORNE
MADISON
EAST FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
PT. COUPEE
ST. LANDRY
OUACHITA
CALDWELL (BEING COVERED BY OUACHITA WORKERS)

THE FOLLOWING PARISHES HAVE HEADSTART PROGRAMS:
CADDO
CLAIBORNE
CONCORDIA
ALEXANDRIA
ST. HELENA
WEST FELICIANA (JUST BEGINNING)
EAST FELICIANA
ST. LANDRY (A NEW ONE BEING FORMED)

THE FOLLOWING PARISHES HAVE OR ARE FORMING CAP COMMITTEES:
ALEXANDRIA
EAST FELICIANA
WEST FELICIANA
EAST BATON ROUGE
CLAIBORNE
MADISON

TO: Richard Haley

FROM: Oretha Castle

RE: Field Report - January 25 - March 6, 1965

Shreveport:
Henry Brown and Claudia Edwards are the "Task Force" workers assigned to Shreveport. I have not been able to get to Shreveport up to now, but will be in Shreveport tomorrow. I may be there one or two weeks; at this point I can't be too sure.

According to the weekly reports that have been submitted by the workers, voter registration is the area that people are concerned about. They have attended several clinics that are being conducted by a local lady who at one time had an affiliation with SCLC but is now doing VR instruction on her own.

The workers contacted the Ministerial Alliance in Shreveport and were permitted to appear before that body to explain why CORE was attempting to begin a program (again) in Shreveport. About thirty-five (35) ministers were present; after the workers spoke, two (2) minsters offered their assistance and the use of their churches. Since that time the staff workers have spoken at both churches and set up weekly VR clinics. This week twenty-five (25) persons were present for VR instructions. This was considered encouraging and possibly a step toward really getting a "movement" going in that area.

One meeting was arranged to bring together all of the people contacted and to speak to them as one group about CORE in Shreveport. Unfortunately, the meeting had to be postponed indefinitely because of bad weather.

Presently there is not an office or a telephone available to the Shreveport staff. I have suggested to the workers that if there is a desire on the part of the local people to have CORE function in the area, a step toward making this a reality would be the maintainance of an office for CORE operations by the local community. Whether the community assumes financial responsibility for an office or not, as an organization it is imperative that the staff have a telephone. Further, all expenses in Shreveport have been taken care of by the workers out of their checks, and as much as possible they have been reimbursed by me.

All in all, if we seriously remain in Shreveport a few months - great things may happen. The staff feels that many encouraging signs are present.

Jonesboro:
It is a wee bit hard to describe what is taking place in Jonesboro at this point, so I will give a verbal report on that to you. The details on fund raising for the rebuilding of the churches could better be given by Jerome Smith who is "coordinating" the various aspects of that project.

Monroe:
The food and clothing distribution program is still underway; this is the second month of operation. We hope to be able to continue it in Monroe up to and through the summer if possible. The workers in Shreveport have indicated that such a program might be helpful in that area. If it is possible for the Southern Office to utilize its contacts to promote this program in terms of more clothes and food, it would be deeply appreciated.

Out of this program has come a small group of women determined to help themselves change their situation - if anything can be done by them to change it. We helped the ladies to organize a committee that determines who will receive whatever goods we may get and distributes the goods to those persons. The group calls itself "Project for Uplift." This week we are going to help the group write letters to the Department of Agriculture asking for inclusion in the Food Stamp Program. Letters will also be written to the proper local authorities, requesting that the Food Stamp Program be sought through those channels. At the same time, the ladies will be working trying to bring other persons similarly situated into their groups This will mean if and when the time comes for public pressure, the ladies will be prepared to arouse that pressure.

The adequate garbage collection project resulted from persons making complaints re: inadequate garbage collections to workers that were conducting the "community survey." Workers began contacting persons whose survey sheets showed a complaint about garbage and a favorable attitude toward CORE as an organization. We are still working with this, but as of yet we are not out of the organizing stage.

Enclosed is a copy of the staff's programmatic suggestions that was presented to the "established leadership" of Monroe. We are waiting to see if there will be a favorable reaction in terms of financial support. The program will give you a fairly good notion of the direction and approach that staff is trying to use in Monroe.

The Negro history sessions continue each Saturday. With the books we have received, we have set up a small library in our office. A local doctor is buying wood for shelves so that we will be able to put up more of the books that are now packed in boxes. We are encouraging students as well as adults to use the library, and quite a number of persons are taking advantage of the books available.

We have a supply of Job Corps posters and applications in our office. We are encouraging young people to send in applications for the Job Corps. Quite a number has applied, and we have their names, etc. on file in our office. The weekly CORE Freedom News serves as one vehicle for communicating information about the Job Corps.

The Krauss & Cahn boycott is still in effect. The information that we receive (from the inside) is that it is quite effective. Supposedly large numbers of Negroes have cancelled their accounts (we have no means of personally checking this) and we know large numbers of Negroes are not shopping in the store. However, up to now Krauss & Cahn has not made any contacts with us relative to any kind of negotiations.

La. Gen.

LOUISIANA FIELD REPORT

JANUARY through JUNE, 1965

Compiled by:

Nancy Gilmore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Submitted by:

Ronnie M. Moore
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

August 15, 1965

COPY

FIELD REPORT - STATE OF LOUISIANA - JANUARY TO JUNE, 1965
RONNIE MOORE, STATE DIRECTOR

From January to June 1965 CORE initiated programs in the following Congressional Districts and parishes in the State of Louisiana:

Sixth Congressional District: East Baton Rouge Parish
Fifth Congressional District: Concordia Parish
Fourth Congressional District: Claiborne Parish

CORE continued programs already in effect in the following Congressional Districts and Parishes:

Eighth Congressional District: Rapides Parish
Sixth Congressional District: East and West Feliciana, Iberville, and Washington Parishes
Fifth Congressional District: Madison, Jackson, and Ouchita Parishes

CORE made contact with the following:

Sixth Congressional District: St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, and Ascension Parishes
Fourth Congressional District: Caddo Parish

And Scouted the following:

Eighth Congressional District: Natchitoches, Vernon, Winn, Grant, and La Salle Parishes
Seventh Congressional District: St. Landry and Evangeline Parishes
Sixth Congressional District: St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, and Livingston Parishes
Fifth Congressional District: East Carroll, Tensas, Catuhoula, Franklin, Caldwell, Richland, Lincoln, Union, and West Carroll Parishes
Fourth Congressional District: Bossier, Webster, Bienville, Red River and De Soto Parishes
First Congressional District: Flaquemine Parish

In the following pages you will find written accounts of our activities in these parishes. Generally speaking we have been working on the following:

(1) Voter Registration: In this area we have done very little. We feel that until the Voting Rights Bill is passed increased voter registration efforts will be of little avail.

(2) Title II on Public Accomodations

(3) Title III on Public Facilities

(4) Title IV on Public Education

(5) Title VI on Non-Discrimination in Federally assisted programs

(6) Title VII on employment practices

(7) Community organization and political organization

(8) Special projects including: Direct action in Jonesboro, Bogalusa, and preliminary work for the summer project.

(9) Operation Headstart

(10) Community Action Groups (mostly challenging Jim Crow committees)

(11) ASCS

PARISH SUMMARIES

Eighth Congressional District

Rapides Parish (project continued)

Under staff worker Judy Rollins work was done on voter registration, school desegregation, and job opportunites. The work done by CORE in this parish was financed by the Central Louisiana Committee on Registration and Education (CLCORE). Law suits were filed against trade and public school segregation in Alexandria.

The job committee of CLCORE is functioning as a liaison between Negroes desiring to integrate in employment, and businesses anxious for tokenism under threat of a boycott and Title VII's effective date, July 2, 1965.

CORE supporters in Alexandria incorporated themselves as the Central Louisiana Total Committee Action Group to implement Office of Economic Opportunity programs. The group submitted a Headstart application for Rapides Parish in April; as of June 10th they had received no answer. A white community action group has since been formed.

A bi-racial committee is also tentatively being formed. Mrs. Odette Hines has any available information on this.

Summer project staff in Rapides through June 1965: Archie Hunter and Paul Trainor arrived on June 20, and are lodged with Rev. Rax of the NAACP. They have been concerned with the following:

(1) Total Community Action Committee: A bi-racial committee dealing with such areas as school desegregation, Operation Headstart, fair employment practices, direct action against stores not covered by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. CORE staff has attended meetings and noted opposition to the committee from some people in the Negro comcommunity. The committee is headed by Mrs. Harold Williams.

(2) Operation Headstart: The NAACP in Alexandria, chaired by Rev. Rax, is active in a Headstart project. They are meeting opposition from the school board which is procrastinating about providing their facilities for the program. There is a possibility of using church facilities instead. CORE worker Paul Trainor has been working with the Headstart project and indicates the possibility of direct action against the school board.

(3) Voter Registration: CORE worker Archie Hunter indicates a mixed reaction to voter registration from the community. He has convinced

seventeen people to register out of thirty houses approached. He suggests the following reasons for community reticence: A low educational and comprehension level, apathy, and fright of white retaliation. He further suggests waiting for the passage of the Voting Rights Bill before attempting further registration.

(4) **Testing:** A number of restaurants are reported to be serving Negroes without incident. Archie Hunter is collecting evidence against a local doughnut shop which refuses to serve Negroes at their counter.

(5) **Harrassment and Intimidation:** There were two anonymous phone calls to the home where the CORE workers were lodged. The caller hung up as soon as the phone was answered. Paul Trainor received two tickets for improper registration and having an out of state license from Officer Carl C. Slaughter, badge 206. Paul Trainor was beaten on a picket line by a man alledging to be a Klansman. He was not hurt.

(6) **Community Organizing:** Archie Hunter is working on community organizing in Sam Town, an unincorporated, depressed Negro area, population 4006, outside the city limits of Alexandria. Archie is optimistic about reaching the youth of the Sam Town area.

(7) **Testing:** Paul Trainor is collecting evidence of discrimination at Pinecrest State School (mental hospital) towards the possibility of litigation under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

(8) **Direct Action:** A picket line was organized to protest unfair employment practices at Food Town Store. Many of the picketers were drawn from a Baptist Youth Group (Knights and Maids of Pythagoras). Result of the picket: Authorities at Food Town have agreed to meet with Attorney Berry to discuss hiring a Negro clerk. There is also a possibility of demonstrations against the School Board because of its failure to cooperate with the Headstart program.

(9) **Housing:** Dorothy Jackson
Apt. 12A Madison St.
Pineville, La

L. A. McLinton
3916 Palmetto
Phone: 443-0520

Mrs. Dorothy Bell (in charge of finding housing)
Royal Street
(H) 443-4106
(O) 445-4010

(10) **Possible meeting places:** Elks Hall

(11) **Contacts:**

Mrs. Hines, 1415 Lee Road, Phone: 443-0246

Harold Williams, 201 Forest Street, Pineville, La.

Attorney Berry, 1406 9th Street, Phone: (O) 443-1414
(H) 443-1477

Mrs. Dorothy Bell, Phone: (O) 445-5010
(H) 443-4106

Betty Chenvest, Pineville, La., Phone: 443-0891

Natchitoches Parish (scouted)

Natchitoches parish was scouted in April by Judy Rollins. She discovered that CORE in this Parish would be opposed by the wealthiest and most influential Negro in Natchitoches (Mr. Ben Johnson) who feels that the local Voters' League of which he is the president can handle things. It will be extremely difficult for CORE to operate here with his opposition.

Contacts:

Rev. C. Scott: He is a member of the Voters' League and is in favor of CORE working in this community but does not have Mr. Johnson's influence.

Mrs. Ward: (Civic minded school teacher involved in the conservative phases of civil rights work and a member of the Voters' League. She has tried to interest her students in voter registration and also has been active in initiating a Headstart program here).

Mr. Walker: He is a young and militant school teacher who took part in the demonstrations at Southern University with Ronnie Moore.

Winn Parish (scouted)

Winn Parish was scouted by Judy Rollins in April. She reports that Ben Johnson of Natchitoches, owns and runs the largest funeral home in Winnfield. He feels CORE is needed in Winnfield because there is no existing political or civic organization. He referred Judy to Rev. Bell, minister of the largest church in Winnfield.

Rev. Bell says the problem in Winnfield is the apathy of the people. He agreed that work should be done in voter registration in Winnfield, but says he would be unable to find housing for CORE workers. (He, himself, lives in a "young mansion"). He does not give an impression of sincerity.

Veron Parish (scouted)

Vernon Parish was scouted by Pamela Smith and Gary Craven. They concentrated on Leesville, the parish seat. Most civil rights activity here is conducted by Mrs. Shades and Mrs. Gertrude Johnson of the NAACP. In general the community is very frightened of the civil rights movement. But CORE would be supported at least by Mrs. Shades, and Mrs. Johnson (who may be leaving soon) and Rev. Jack Johnson, minister of God in Christ Church.

There is no integration in Leesville at all except for one government project which houses army men and their families from the nearby Army Fort. This fort is said by people in the community to provide 85% of the town's income.

CORE staff also talked with an Uncle Tom principal, Mr. Rushen, who is thought to have notified the police of their presence in Leesville although he did not openly say that he was opposing CORE. He has a reputation for using overly harsh disciplinary measures with his students, molesting the high school girls, and firing personnel who oppose the white power structure. He referred to the Negro community as "lazy good for nothings" and was generally uncooperative.

Contacts:

Mrs. Gertrude Johnson
604 Nena St.
Leesville, La.

Mrs. Julia Shades

Rev. Jack Johnson

Mr. Ornnie Brown Sr. - Housing

(Mrs. Johnson can give addresses of other contacts)

Grant Parish (scouted

Grant Parish was scouted by Judy Rollins. In Colfax she noted the following: That there was no courthouse and no chamber of commerce. She talked with Rev. Green, retired minister, unsucccessfully. He had no interest in politics, knew nothing about voter registration, and told her that there were no funeral homes in Colfax. The two other ministers there are ill. One is named Rev. Charlie Brew. Population: 13,330.

La Salle Parish (scouted)

La Salle (Jena, Parish Seat) was scouted by Judy Rollins. They have no chamber of commerce. The Courthouse maintains Jim Crow signs.

The only voter registration worker there is Mr. Dennis Thomas, bus driver, (Route 1 Box 86, Jena, La.). Mr. Thomas says the registrar is cooperative, and will help Negroes to register. He had no strong feelings about CORE working in his parish one way or the other, but believes it will be difficult to find housing for CORE workers.

La Salle has a low Negro population, (1,614 out of a total population of 13,011). 271 Negroes registered out of a potential of 6,799.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

St. Landry Parish (Project initiated)

The project in St. Landry was initiated on June 21st. Staff:
Joel Rubenstein, Te Everson, Jack Watlington
John Zippert

(1) Community Organizing: CORE staff has worked on community organizing in Opelousas and Eunice. They have been working with local organizations including the Satellites, Socialities and the Me-Toos which are interested in community betterment. The Me-Toos are a youth group and list the major problems facing their age group as inadequate recreational facilities. CORE discussed with these groups the possibility of selective buying against a National Food Supermarket. The Me-Toos have been helping CORE in canvassing the area.

Canvassing has been done mainly in the Happy Hill Area. The biggest problem among the people there is employment and getting equal pay. A second major problem is sanitation, sewage, and street paving.

There is also a group outside the corporate limits of Eunice who are not receiving water from the city and would like to be incorporated They could be organized around this issue:

(2) Headstart: There is a Headstart project at the Happy Hill School. CORE has an appointment to meet with the principal about it. Some of the parents in the school are concerned that fans are not being provided for the children in the heat, and are ready to complain to the Parish Anti-Poverty Board in Opelousas.

(3) ASCS: They recently held an election at a meeting of the NAACP. A Catholic priest, Father Sullivan, organized a meeting between CORE staff and local farmers. The farmers registered the following complaints:

a) They feel that they have been cheated on allottments.
b) The white county agent does not visit Negro farmers and the Negro agent is too old to be effective.

c) The growth of large farms is squeezing out the small farmers by commanding cheaper rates on fertilizer, seed, and sprays. There is a possibility here of developing a producers' cooperative, if the farmers desire it.

(4) Harrassment: CORE workers Joel Rubenstein and Jack Watlington were refused service at the lunch counter of J. W. Lowe. They were required to give identification to the police at the station house where they were taken. They also made a statement about the incident to the FBI in Attorney White's office. The NAACP has a suit pending against J. W. Lowe.

(5) Contacts:

Eunice:

Mrs. Hilman Bell, 561 Lewis Street, Phone: 457-3039
Mr. Clifton Lemell, 500 South Beulah St., Phone: 457-5990
Gerry Harvey, Phone: 457-2864
Leroy Berney, Phone: 457-5553
Pancho Anderson, Phone: 457-3887 (Negro policeman)
Mrs. Brown, Phone: 457-3047
Tina Reney, Phone: 457-5782
Father Sullivan, St. Matilda's Catholic Church, Phone: 457-3286

Opelousas:

Attorney Marion O. White, 1520 N. Market St., Phone: 942-3027
Mr. Warren Norton, Lincoln Street Cleaners

Sunset Bellevue Farmers:

Jesse Lawrence, Phone: 662-5525
Eddie Guibeau, Phone: 924-6985
Wifred Payne

Lawtell:

Grady Citizen, Phone: 948-8581
Alex Thibodeaux, Phone: 543-2366
Rudolph Richard, Phone: 942-9050

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ascension Parish (contacted)

At present there is no local transportation available in this parish. Workers for Ascension Parish will work out of the Iberville Parish home base-Plaquemine, Louisiana. The only assembly place in the parish which is available for CORE is the Old Folks Union Hall in Donaldsonville, the Parish Seat.

Copy

The first program in the parish would be centered around community organization via felt needs. Work in the parish has been done and is being done by the local CORE chapter. The only past work has been voter registration, and at present there is very little work being done in that field. In conjunction with the Voters' Education League, workers have been conducting clinics and canvassing with aims toward electing a man to the office of mayor, who presents specific written promises to the League. The chosen candidate has vowed to place a Negro on the Housing Authority Board, hire more Negroes in the field of city construction, make improvements in the areas of sewrage and paved streets in the Negro areas, and other various improvements for Negroes in the parish. The members of the chapter believe that the candidate will follow through with his promises, but are prepared and willing to hit the streets if he should not do so.

The schools in Donaldsville are segregated, and a bond has just been passed to build another Negro school. Last year, eight children had been persuaded to register at all white Ascension High School, but they were sweet talked out of it by white superintendant of schools. CORE has been unable to find any children willing to register this coming year.

Chapter members feel that the biggest problem is employment. In the town stores patronised by a clientele which is 90 to 95% Negro, only two Negroes have cash register jobs, both of whom are CORE members. Direct action has been held off because of elections.

The registrar has been unusually cooperative in registering Negroes. The prime problem has been apathy.

The CORE chapter is enthusiastic, but in need of advise about avenues of action, legal and direct. There have been no harrassments to speak of, and the police force is integrated.

Contacts:

Mr. Henry Washington, Aben, La., Phone: 473-9546, 473-8994

Mr. Wilbert Barnes, 126 Azelea Drive, Donaldsville, La.,
Phone: 473-8754

Miss Joyce Johnson, 109 Azelea Drive, Donaldsonville, La.,
Phone:

Mr. Charles Augusta, 36 W. 10th St., Donaldsonville, La.,
Phone: 473-8644

Miss Edith Ann Jones, St. Patrick St., Donaldsonville, La.,
Phone: 473-9135

East Baton Rouge Parish (Project continued)

In January David and Marion Kramer took a survey to determine the major complaints and needs of the people in the city of Baton Rouge. They were as follows:

1) Need for more sewers
2) Need for sidewalks and streetslights
3) Need for more adequate trash collection
4) Need for a play ground for the children because they are now forced to play in the streets.

From March until June East Baton Rouge Parish was worked by staff worker Billy Brooks with little assistance. His work was concentrated in voter registration with limited success sue to the large area to be covered and staff shortage. He suggests resruiting local volunteers to help with the work.

CORE was approached by a group of workers from the VBC Distributing Company owned by Charles Kantrow. They complained of low wages and poor working conditions. As a result of this complaint there has been a limited boycott of Falstaff Beer, Kantrow's main product. Negotiations were turned over to a bi-racial committee with the following accomplishments:

1) Two Negro beer salesmen were hired
2) One Negro was hired as a warehouse superviser
3) All Negroes received a ten cent raise
4) Hospital and retirement benefits were extended to all personnel in the company.

The boycott was called off in June.

Work has been started on housing problems in North Baton Rouge in the area of South 16th Street and Graice Street. The plan was to form several small block groups that could begin attacking community problems.

Work is presently being done on employment problems in Baton Rouge by CORE volunteer, Nancy Gilmore. Letters have been sent to all companies in the Baton Rouge area covered by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, advising them of the fact they are so covered and urging compliance with the law. St. Mark's Meghodist Church (Rev. W. T. Handy, minister) has been secured as a meeting place for instruction to be given to interested people in filling out job application forms and swearing out complaints. Attempts to reach the community and advise them of the availability of CORE's services have been made through canvassing and the distribution of circulars for posting to Negro churches and business establishments. The YMCA has also suggested the possibility of using members of their youth groups as volunteer canvassers.

Contacts:

Rev. Jemison, Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Rev. Handy, St. Mark's Methodist Church, 149 North 14th St.

Rev. Williams, Elm Grove Baptist Church, Phone: 343-9810

Mr. Oscar Ledruff, Bird Station

Mr. Alexander, Bird Station, Phone: 357-1287

Mrs. E. Walker, 6525 Marcheli Drive, Phone: 356-2177

Mrs. Sadie Rucker, YMCA

Housing:

Mrs. B. Davis, (3workers) 1767 North 39th St., Phone: 348-9444

Miss Gloria Washington (1 worker) 1356 North 39th St., Phone: 348-9444

Mr. Raymond Marcell (1 worker) 4084 Noah St., Phone: 348-9098

Mrs. L. Atkins, (2 workers) 1276 North 46th St., Phone: 344-3218

Meeting Places:

Elm Grove Baptist Church (Rev. Williams)

First Emmanuel Baptist Church (Rev. Clark)

Israelite Baptist Church (Rev. Davis)

Mt. Zion Baptist Chruch (Rev. Jemison)

St. Mark's Methodist Church (Rev. Handy)

East and West Feliciana Parishes (Projects continued)

(1) Voter Registration: During the winter and spring staff workers Bill Yates and Christine Wright worked this area concentrating on voter registration through canvassing and clinics, in the Clinton area.

The people responded well despite efforts of Registrar, Henry Earl Palmer to obstruct voter registration.

(2) Community organization: Efforts have been made to organize Negroes into workable units under block captains, ward leadres, etc. Christine Wright did some work with the local welfare board to eliminate discrimination. She also persuaded four students to transfer to the all white high school this coming fall.

(3) Summer project: Staff: Henry Brown, Mimi Feingold, Marty Goldstein, Christine Wright.

a) Voter registration: Active voter registration is being deferred until after the passage of the Voting Rights Bill. CORE staff has selected individuals in the community whose function is to educate community people concerning the meaning of the bill for this parish. Local CORE has discussed holding a "freedom election" so that community members become aware of the power of the people under a democratic system.

b) Education: There is a Headstart program directed by a Negro school principal, Woodrow Wilson, who is unacceptable to the grass roots community. The community was not adequately informed of the formation of the program so it received no organized opposition. Activity to insure the program's being contimued in the fall under the same leadership is in progress.

The white community is organizing a Community Actin Program apparently with the purposes of taking over the Headstart program in the fall and acting as agent for all anti-poverty money. They have formed a thirty man committee which is chartered as a non-profit corporation in accordance with the Anti-Poverty Law. The committee consist of twenty-five whites and five Negroes. The whites are all members of the power structure and/or former members of the East Frliciana Citizens' Council which was dissolved so that its members could serve on the CAP committee without being subject to charges that they were segregationists. The Negroes are all Uncle Toms, one of them is Woodrow Wilson, current director of Headstart. This suggests the existance of collusion between the Headstart committee and the local whites to take over the fall Headstart program. The CAP committee has elected a director and hired a secretary. Its application for recognition with the Office of Economic Opportunity is in the works.

The grass roots community has commenced action against the above CAP group. Individuals are protesting to Washington by phone and by mail. A small committee has been organized and is meeting periodically. Its intention is to hold public meetings to discuss the problems, and eventually the community will elect an alternate CAP committee which would apply to OEO for recognition in place of the white group. Legal assistance is being solicited.

c) Freedom Schools: The Community has decided to begin weekly classes in Negro History.

d) Testing: Evidence of discrimination is being compiled against the East Louisiana State (mental) Hospital in Jackson, La. which is covered by Title VI.

e) Harrassments: CORE staff has been continually trailed by Deputy Sheriff and Town Marshall, John Manchester, but there have been no incidents of harrassment.

f) Community Organization: Christine Wright and Henry Brown, members of the community, have been attending CAP and Headstart meetings. CORE has assisted in provided information to the community about things that are available.

(4) Contacts:

Mr. Herbert Bell, Capitol Voters' League

Rev. Joseph Carter (Chairman of local CORE Chapter), Route 1, Box 47, Jackson

Rev. R. H. Davis, Angola Road

Albert McKindey, Wakefield, La.

Willie Swezer, Route 1, Box 49C, Jackson, La.

John Brandon, Route 1, Box 49C Jackson, La.

(5) Program ideas: A local CORE Chapter was formed and became an active part of the parish program. Plans have been made recently to desegregate the schools and action has been taken against the Crown Zellerbach Corp. in West Feliciana.

Iberville Parish (project continued)

Iberville Parish has a population of 29,687, Negro population: 14,670. Iberville has been worked this year by staff worker Kenny Johnson Mainly in Plaquemine, the parish seat.

(1) Voter Registration: Most of the work has been in voter registration, but this is now at a stand still. The potential Negro vote in Plaquemine is very small but throughout the parish in general is large

enough to determine the outcome of an election. There is a fairly strong Voters' and Eduaation League in the parish. Two sections of Plaquemine, Seymour and DuPont Annex, have been gerrymandered out of the city to keep out the Negro vote.

(2) Education: The public high schools are to desegregate this fall in the 11th and 12th grades. Fifteen Negro students have applied for transfers to the previously all white schools.

(3) Employment: Letters have been sent to merchants demanding jobs and equal pay. A boycott to secure these demands has been in effect for two and a half years but has now lost its effectiveness.

(4) Contacts:

W. W. Harleaux, 1818 Haase St., Plaquemine, La., Phone: 687-4170

Capt. Tolbert Harris, 701 Gum St., Phone: 687-3220

Mr. James William, 1407 Nates Alley, Phone: 687-4085

Mr. Urias Banks, 1902 Haase St., Phone: 687-3868

Mr. Leroy Alfred, Carville, La., Phone: 642-8168; 642-5294

Housing:

Mr. Willie Curruth, 1830 Haase St., 687-4473 ($1.00 per person per day, 21 people; capacity)

Dr. Bertand Tysen, 201 Garthier, (2 people), Phone: 687-4450 (0) 687-3076

Mr. Meadows, Anthony St., Phone: 687-4225, ($100 per night per person)

Mrs. Mellion, Levy St., Phone: 687-4745, (4 people)

Mrs. Edwards, Phone: 687-6072, (4 people, $1.00 per night)

Mrs. Scott, (4 people, $1.00 per night)

Assembly places:

Plaquemine:

1) Old school building in Seymourville (now community center)

2) Labermen's Hall (very large place)

Dosseyville:

1) St. John Baptist Church (Rev. V. H. Dandridge)
2) Community Hall

Bayou Galu:

1) St. Paul Baptist Church (Rev. George Howard)

Pointe Coupee Parish (contacted)

(1) Voter Registration: Has been done with some success in the past. Of 13,000 voting age Negroes in the parish, 1400 are registered. The numbers of Negro applicants rejected by the registrar indicates discrimination. He has refused to comply with portions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This could be followed through with specific data and a complaint filed against him if necessary.

(2) Public Facilities: Desegregation of local trade school should have been accomplished as a result of legislation statewide. Desegregation of the Welfare Department, Courthouse, and Public Library, have all been discussed.

(3) Community Organization: There is a CORE Chapter led by young people, mostly from New Roads, which needs activating and adult leadership. The leader is Joyce Taylor, New Roads Street, New Roads, La. Most support from New Roads itself is among the youth, while adults have been apathetic in the past. The adults in outlying towns and rural areas have been more interested than the town adults.

(4) Contacts:

Sargent Caulfield, Route 1, Box 517, Lettsworth, Phone: 492-5825
(most important contact and leader, home only on weekends)

Mrs. Leola Hood, New Roads, Phone: 638-8770

Matthew Baptiste, 302 Parent St., New Roads, Phone: 638-8794
(leader of young people in New Roads)

Earl Jack, 703 Olinde St., New Roads, Phone: 638-0803

Assembly places:

St. Peter's AME Church, 504 Morningside St., New Roads
(Rev. Dunn)

Scott's Methodist Church, Lettsworth, (Rev. McCoy)

Housing:

Mrs. Leola Hood, Phone: 638-8770 (5 workers, no charge)

St. Helena Parish (contacted)

(1) Education: White LSU students come and speak at the Chapel, (Turner's Chapel). Operation Headstart is being worked on by Mr. Knighten, Mr. Howard, and Mrs. Reedy. Whites have vowed to stop it. Freedom classes are suggested for Adult Education and remedial courses for younger people.

(2) Voter Registration: Students from LSU and SU are doing canvassing work in this area, and voter clinics are meeting with good community response.

(3) Contacts:

Rev. Hawkins, Turner's Chapel

Ellis and David Howard, Phone: 222-4363

(4) Housing:

Mrs. Mary Tillery
Mrs. Etta Hall

St. Tammany Parish (scouted)

Total population: 38,634, Negro potential voting population: 9,038 Negroes registered to vote: 2,642, whites registered to vote: 16,327. (The number of whites registered to vote exceeds the number of whites of voting age).

St. Tammany was scouted by Loria Davis, Mimi Feingold, and Howard Messing. They found St. Tammany a difficult parish to begin any work in at this time. The Negro leaders view CORE as a threat and were not agreeable to having CORE come in to the parish. CORE staff talked with Mr. Reed, president of the Citizens' Improvement Association. He was found to be badly informed about the political structure of the parish and voting potential, and corrupt in that he is thought to take political bribes. CORE staff also talked with Rev. Atkins, local head of the NAACP. He is also suspected of political corruption, and will not work with CORE. Mr. Owens, Assistant Principal, of the Covington-Rosenwald High School, was interviewed at the school. He was very shaky and probably would be no help to any voter registration drive in the community.

Political Structure: The political structure consists of all white elected officials, none of whom are particularly sympathetic and at most seem ready to grant only separate but equal facilities. There seems to be a good deal of political corruption. No appreciable progress towards desegregation has been made.

Voter Registration: There have been voters leagues in operation for sometime, but their drives seemed to have lacked mass community involvement. Galway Kinnell, CORE task force worker, assisted Mr. Willis Reed in setting up a voter registration drive this fall (1964) providing him with advice and material. Mr. Reed, however, requested that CORE not come into the community at this time.

Contacts:

Willis Reed, Box 282, Covington, Phone: 892-2157

Rev. Atkins, 810 Lee Road, 892-2870

Mr. Owens, Covington-Rosenwald School

Tangipahoa Parish (scouted)

Political Structure: There is a split in the community over the recent mayoralty election. The Tangipahoa Voters' League backed the loser, while the peoples' Defense League supported the winner whom they believe will be fair. The new mayor is Sam Sike. All factions wish to wait to see what the new mayor will do before calling in CORE, and the Peoples' Defense League will be uncooperative regardless of the mayor's policies.

Employment: There is lumbering in Amite but Negroes are not hired. Most of the work is in farming in the Hammond area.

Voting: Rev. Lucien has stressed voting registration here. There are now 650 Negro voters and 3,000 white voters in this parish where the ratio of black to white is about 50:50. Rev. Lucien would like more information on the Voting Rights Bill. The interest in ASC elections is minimal. Hammonds Chief crop is strawberries, and they had a poor year. ASC is not publicized in this area.

Education: The schools are to be desgregated in the fall. Mr. Moore filed the desegregation suit has been the victim of a good deal of harrassment. Along with Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith and Miss Dean have applied to have their children transferred. They also have been harrassed.

Contacts:

Mr. LaVoice Harvey, Phone: 345-3977, Hammond, La.

Rev. Lucien, Phone: 345-6201

Conway Butler, P. O. Box 56, Phone: 6741, Amite, La.

Mr. Oliver Wells, Hammond, La.

Mr. Moore, Hammond, La., Phone: 345-4759

Carolyn Robinson, 1106 Natches Street, Hammond, La.

Meeting Places:

Rev. Lucien's church in Hammond

Conway Butler's church in Amite

Washington Parish (continued)

On January 22, local Negroes including Robert Hicks, Gail Jenkins, L. C. Dawson and Andrew Moses representing the Civic and Voters' League, talked with CORE staff to review the conditions in Bogalusa. Segregation exists in restaurants, Theater, Libraries, Hospitals, schools, and public accomodations. Crown-Zellerbach, the economic main stay of Bogalusa, is completely segregated. Negroes can not rise into white jobs no matter how well qualified. Facilities within the plant are segregated, and no Negro women are hired there although many white women are. The labor unions are also segregated into separate locals. The people in the community are subject to harrassment from both the police and the Klan. CORE was asked to help test restaurants.

Following on the bad publicity of the Brooks Hays incident (when a speaking invitation extended by some whites to Congressman Brooks Hays was rescinded under pressure from the Klan) the city authorities, at the request of Crown-Zellerbach, told the Negroes of the Bi-racial Commission they could with official protection test some restaurants for compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Law. CORE agreed to assist and outlined an initial program of four days testing to begin January 26.

Three CORE workers (Bill Yates, Steve Miller, and Ronnie Moore) addressed a mass meeting in Bogalusa on January 25. Before the meeting Andrew Moses told them the Commission had insisted on a single day of testing and the leaders had accepted because of the police protection offered with it. In the course of their addresses the workers found the majority of the meeting agreed with them that the day of testing should be only a beginning. On Tuesday, January 26, Yates and Miller supervised the day's testing which brought service in eight restaurants, two theaters, and the library, and refusals of service in seven restaurants and lunch counters.

On the following Monday, February 1, Yates and Miller spoke at a victory rally. During the course of the rally it became apparent that the mass of those present were not willing to accept the limitations that Moses and a few of the leaders have accepted. The CORE workers perceiving that Moses now no longer wanted them in Bogalusa and the people did, they challenged Moses on the issues of further immediate efforts for equality and of the organizing of the youth. The rally ended in disorder.

Since then there has been much re-organization. Andrew Moses has now resigned and new men are now leading the Voters' League in a major struggle for full equality. There are tow new organizations. There is a youth group which is an adjunct of the League and a chapter of Deacons for Defense and Justice. The calling of national attention to the conditions in Bogalusa has resulted in the formation of two committees, one in San Francisco and one in Boston to bring pressure to bear on the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation and on the city authorities.

In May the Bogalusa Commission Council agreed to comply with demands made by the Civic and Voters' League. However, during the agreed on "cooling off" period the Merchants met and dicided to cancel the scheduled meeting with the Voters' League. Picketing therefore, resumed on May 28.

After the murder of O'Neal Moore in June there was a mass motercade to Baton Rouge to protest police brutality and non-protection. This was held June 12.

Community Organization: The city has been canvassed to get support for the Voters' League and to stimulate interest in small meetings among the people to be addressed by speakers from the Voters' League. However, the executive committee has shown little interest in this activity itself. Nonetheless the block captain system in Bogalusa grew spontaneouly from just such a small meeting in the Ponderosa section of the community.

Housing:

Miss Alberta Newman, 80 Bogue

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Marks Avenue

Mrs. Mamie Tillman

Myzell Butler

Mars Mary Williams

Base of Operations: Residence of Robert Hicks, 924 East 9th Street,
Phone: 732-7449

Deacons: independent farmers, school janitors and bus drivers.

Sam Barnes
D. L. Hogan
Reese Perkins
Amos Brown
Rayan Burris
Joe Gatlin
Myzell Butler

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Caldwell Parish (scouted)

Caldwell Parish was scouted by Joel Rubenstein. He was in contact with W. P. Moore, Principal of Union Central High School. He was extremely uncooperative. He said he was tired of working to register Negroes because they don't care themselves, now tells them "not to vote", explaining to CORE worker that this was "reverse psychology". He will not help CORE if we come in. He would not give the names of others who have worked on voter registration, nor the names of other preachers.

Population: 9,004, Negro voting potential; 1,161, number registered: 361, White voting potential: 3843, number registered: 3,789. The Negro population is 30% of the total population.

Voting: The Registrar is good. There are no problems registering Negro voters.

Community Organization: There are no Civil Rights groups and no Voters' League. However, the Klan forced a drugstore owner to fire five Negroes. The Negroes have boycotted the store since then.

Contacts:

Rev. Davis, Rev. Kelly, and Roy White

Catuhoula Parish (scouted)

Voting: There is no registration rather apathy. According to reports the Constitutional Test is not being used. There are about 400 Negroes registered in the parish.

Economy: Subsistence is based mainly on welfare and cotton. There are some independent farmers, school janitors and bus drivers.

Community Organization: They have no civil rights groups or Voters' League, but several social and civic clubs including the Masons, Eastern Star, PTA, etc.

Contacts:

Principal at Jonesville Consolidated School

A. L. Rowan (contractor), after 8 pm, 1316 Oak Street, Winnsboro, La.

Leo Wilson (barber), Winnsboro, La.

Rev. Brass, Winnsboro, La.

* * *

Concordia Parish (program initiated)

Statistics: White population: 10,993, Negro population: 9,462. Voting potential: White: 6429, registered: 5505, Negro: 5120, registered: 563.

Community Organization: The community does not seem to be particularly well organized. The youth of the community seem enthusiastic about helping CORE but meet with parental opposition. In general although a number of people are willing to support CORE. Community cooperation will be difficult to secure. CORE has the support of Father August Thompson (Catholic priest) who is enthuriastic and courageous but can not openly aid us due to pressure from his Bishop. He is a good man to keep in mind in an emergency.

Contacts: (Ferriday)

Father August Thompson, 603 Alabama St., Ferriday, Phone: 757-4907
Mr. Anthony "Lucky" McGraney, ESSO Service Station on Vidalia Highway at the end of town. Ferriday.

Rev. White, 318, 318 S. 9th Street, Ferriday. (Wants CORE to come in. He might be our most important contact.)

Mr. Scott Stone, Alabama St., Ferriday. (He is a school teacher at the high school in Vidalia. He has been harrassed for his stand on civil rights and has not backed down).

Mr. and Mrs. Clark, 802 S. 9th St., Ferriday; (He is the principal at Sevier High School. He's frightened and cartious but his wife who teaches would be willing to help).

Mr. Morris Lee, 3rd St., Ferriday, (300 block), he is active in civic affairs but unfriendly to CORE staff.

David Whatley, 310 S. 5th St., Ferriday, Phone: 757-0469, (a junior at Sevier High School. He gave the names of four student leaders: Tom Boyd, Cutis Lee, Dale Turner and Dot Caston).

Dennis Carter, 7th St., Ferriday, (Junior at Ferriday)

Miss Bobbie McCraney, Clayton Highway

Mr. Prye, 311 Morningstar, Ferriday, (one of several Negroes fired from the National Food Store)

Vidalia:

Lincoln Bell, 505 Maple St., Phone: 336-5787 (high school student. His mother does not want him involved in the movement. He should be contacted when she is not around).

Mr. Theodore McCoy, Babe's Place, 440 Louisiana Ave., Phone: 336-0930. (He operates a bar-cafe-hotel. He wants CORE to come in and feels that housing will not be a problem. He arranged for a meeting between CORE workers and community leaders.)

Mr. Edward Coleman, Louisiana Ave.

Mr. John L. Yerby, 401 Maple St.

William Boyd, (meat cutter) Pack and Bay, 4th St.

Franklin Parish (scouted)

Voter Registration: Negro voting potential: 2,000, registered: 500. The Registrar is cooperative in registering Negroes to vote.

Community Organization: There are no civil rights groups, Voters' League or any sort of organization in this parish. The people need a push and the youth of the parish can be counted on for support. Fear is a big problem as there is harrassment from the Klan.

Contacts: (Winnsboro)

Rev. Van Major Brass, Gum St., (school teacher)

Step Mathis, Fort Necessity area

Allen Luckett, Wisner area

E. S. Brokaw, Wisner area

Earnest Curtain, Gilbert area

Rev. Sam Johnson, Crowville area

Housing: (Winnsboro)

Lizzy James and Maggie Narman

Jackson Parish (program continued)

Community Organization: On March 16, 1965, fifty students at Jackson High School in Jonesboro spontaneously demonstrated for three hours over the dismissal of football coach, Rev. Kilpatrick who has been active in local civil rights activities. This demonstration ultimately brought Gov. McKeithen to jonesboro to "demonstrate to these colored people that their governor has not forgotten them". The student demands centered around deficiencies in curriculum and facilities and the non-accredited status of their all Negro high school. Some of these grievances have now been met and beginnings have been made on dealing with others. On March 24th 1965, a group of adults met with Mayor L. O. Tait and demanded street sighs and the assigning of house numbers so that the Post Office Department could deliver mail to Negro houses. These demands were met.

Direct Action: A boycott of downtown merchants is now in progress, aimed at getting above menial jobs for Negroes. In the third week of April suits were filed charging discrimination in three restaurants. These restaurants had previously submitted to desgregation until another restaurant, which had closed rather than serve Negroes reopened as a private club. The other restaurants then desegregated.

Testing of the public library resulted in January in the opening of the library to Negroes, however, all chairs and tables had been removed.

During Easter vacation students from Kansas and Syracuse Universities came to Jonesboro to help rebuild two Negro churches which were destroyed by fire.

Voter Registration: Voter registration in this area is being done in conjunction with the Voters' League so that the League may form a political organization. This work is taking the form of organizing precinct captains and other such group leaders.

Harrassment: The Deacons for Defense and Justice have been effective in cutting down harrassments from the white community. Efforts are being made to channel some Deason energy into community work in addition to their defense work.

Madison Parish (program continued)

Population: 16,700, 4 Negroes to one white. Voting potential: Negro, 5861, registered 285, white registered: 2000.

Socioeconomic conditions: The major industries are cotton, lumber, and a paper compress. There are several industrial plants hiring 300 Negroes in all. The area is economically depressed and there is a problem with automation for all the people. Negro youth tends to leave this area as soon as possible with the result that there is no young leadership in the community.

Voter Registration: The Registrar is cooperative. Voter registration has been carried on through the Madison Parish Get Registered and Voters' League with some help from the NAACP and the Justice Department. In general the Negro school teachers and ministers are uncooperative in helping the registration drive although most of them are registered themselves. CORE staff discussed the possibility of a voter registration drive by CORE and the idea was received enthusiastically.

Community Organization: Besides the Voters' League a committee has been drawn up headed by Mr. Elliot Nolley to draw up policy and represent the Negro community in dealing with the white power structure.

Contact: (Tallulah)

Mr. Elliot Nolley, 409 N. Walnut. (Grocer, president of the Voters' League. He is brave and militant but has little influence in the community.)

Mr. Zelma Wuche, Elks Hall Hwy. 80. (Barber, militant and influential.)

Harrison Brown. (Barber)

Martin Williams (Williams Cleaners on Hyw. 80. Militant CORE oriented.)

Morehouse Parish (scouted)

Community Organization: There is a ministers' alliance in Bastrop but it is ineffective. The town is scared because of harrassment and Klan violence.

Harrassment and intimidation: There have been fairly recently a number of crosses burned, three houses were burned and others were shot at or bombed. The Klan has circulated lists of "bad" Negroes. They are very much afraid. No one is talking. Uncle Toms report any "undesirable" activity on the part of community leaders to the white power sturcture.

Contacts: (Bastrop)

Rev. E. V. Smith, W. Haggerty St., Phone: 281-0464

Mrs. Julia Smith, Pruett St. (elementary school teacher)

Rev. Frank Rev. Richardson

Ouachita Parish (continued)

Community Organization: Attention of CORE staff has been focusing on building a structure. Several groups exist without on single structure. However, there was some organizing done aroucd some forty families who joined together to distribute food and clothing. The women in this group are now trying to bring a food stamp program into the parish and to set up a free day care clinic. The police jury has not been uncooperative. One of the groups is the Olin-Mathieson Unity Committee, led by Roscoe Young, who is a canny leader. Plans are in progress for a meeting with Adam Clayton Powell to discuss the test which have been instituted to test for intellectual and psychological ability at Olin. The tests involve mathematical reasoning, spatial conceptualization, and straight logic and are administered to those who wish to be placed in the line of progression. Staff worker Dan Paik, has been working with the labor union and is arranging a meeting between Roscoe Young of the Unity Committee at Olin and members of the local International Hod Carriers. This receive the high paying jobs. CORE plans to file complaints with both the union and the government. Ground work is being done for summer project work under Title VI and VII.

Desegregation: Restaurants were desegregated after the election. Retesting has been scheduled as well as plans to test the white waiting room of Charity Hospital. A fifth Army investigation of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in West Monroe has resulted in the hiring of one more Negro woman. However, CORE has not been appraised of any changes in Olin's policies of segregated facilities and discrimination in advancement opportunities. Negro employees who are part of a negotiations group called "the Unity Committee" have been subjected to various harrassments such as slashed tires, sugar in the gas tank, and rock throwing. A Negro man was fired from his job because he played golf on a newly integrated golf course. A boycott has begun against his employer.

Public Facilities: The kids need an adequate play ground. Alvin Hicks, coach of a teenage baseball club has written letters to the white power structure about the situation and is now ready to take direct action, picketing by himself if necessary. However, his ball club will support him.

Headstart: There is a Headstart program in Monroe, but it does not include all the children who might benefit from it.

Richland Parish (scouted)

Statistics: Population total: 24,000; Negroes registered: 350; whites registered: 6,150.

Voter Registration: The Rayville Civics Committee has done some canvassing for voter registration with more success among the older age groups than among the younger. There has also been some voter registration carried on in Delhi. The registrar for the parish is cooperative.

Economy: Farming, and cotton are the main industries in this area. A large number of Negroes are employed in the cotton industry.

Social and political structure: Delhi and Rayville, the two main cities in Richland Parish are completely controlled by the white power structure. Obstacles to organization within the Negro community are apathy, fear, "Tomism", job and jeopardy. Citizens' Councils and the Klan have been active both in Delhi and in Rayville.

Contacts:

Tiny Flood, 605 E. 1st St., Delhi, La., Phone: 878-2367

Mrs. Hill, Simms and Grundy Funeral Home, Rayville, La.

Mrs. Doretha Wilkins, Simms and Grundy Funeral Home, Rayville, La.

Mr. Minor, 701 Trailor St., Rayville, La., (teacher in Delhi)

Tensas Parish (scouted)

Voter Registration: CORE has supplied material and advice to a group teaching voter registration. CORE staff talked with Rev. Durham to discuss the problems of the community in Tensas. His feeling was that the white folks there were "good" and there had been no trouble in registering Negroes. There were eighteen registered. He prefered CORE to merely supply material for voter registration rather than any other type of assistance. Voter registration is being carried on through clinics.

Harrassments: Father Thompson of Rerriday reports that things have been tough in Tensas since voter registration began, and that reprisals have frightened even the most militant Negroes there.

Contacts:

Doris Collard, St. Joseph, La.

Bill Berry, St. Joseph, La.

T. J. Ellis, St. Joseph, La.

Union Parish (scouted)

Statistics: Population: 17,624; Voter potential (white): 7,221; Registered: 6,505; Voter potential (Negro): 3,006; Registered: 866.

Public Facilities: Jim Crow signs are up on public rest rooms but not strictly enforced according to results of tests run by Negro CORE worker, Judy Rollins. Segregation is, however, deeply entrenched here.

Voter Registration: Fannie Page, President of the Union Parish Voters' League, reported that conditions were "just fine". However, she referred to the Negroes of the community in Farmerville as "slow, lazy, two faced, and Uncle Toms". She refused to give CORE staff the names of other people working on voter registration so as not to "endanger" them.

Socioeconomic conditions: The main cities are Farmerville and Bernice. The main industry is lumber and there are a large number of Negroes employed in lumber. Most of the Negroes in Union Parish live in rural areas; the largest urban concentration is in Farmerville.

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Harrassments and Intimidations There has been much activity by the Klan and the White Citizens' Council in Union Parish. Fear as well as apathy pose problems in community organization or civil rights activity.

Contacts:

Mr. Adams, (Yellow brick house on dirt road before the high school. Turn right at the gas station in town to get to the school, principal of the East Side High School), Farmerville, La.

Mrs. Bright, East St., Farmerville, La. (teacher)

Rev. B. J. Washington, 415 Marx St., Monroe, La., Phone: 322-3541

Bossier Parish (scouted)

Statistics: White voter potential: 26,439; Negro voter potential: 7,823.

Education: Walter Martin, President of the Bossier Parish group of the Louisiana Education Association states that LEA will soon file suits to desegregate the schools.

Voter Registration: Walter Martin says that the registrar is going easy on voter registration. His feeling and that of some others is that CORE is not wanted in Bossier Parish.

Contacts:

Sam Coleman, Benton, La.

Rev. W. A. Jones, Shreveport, La. (pastor of a church in Bossier)

Lee Arthur Perkins, Shreveport, La. (knows many people in Bossier)

Mrs. Willie B. Jackson, Bossier, La. (Mr. Martin claims she is a radical)

OPERATION HEADSTART

In Caddo, Claiborne and Concordia Parishes, CORE helped to initiate Headstart projects. These programs were set up to be run by and for those local community people who would benefit most from Anti-Poverty funds. A minimum of outside intervention in the total operation of each program was therefore expected. CORE envisioned these programs as a means to reach the community, as tools to help people develop a growing awareness of who they are, of the kinds of choises and decisions they are capable of making.

Although these are some of the reasons why CORE decided it should help introduce Headstart in Louisiana, parish developments in the past few weeks raise serious doubts as to the value of our giving support to Federal programs in general.

We have found for example, that people tend to emphasse the educational aspect of Headstart. Its usefulness as a means towards the development of greater social consequences in the community is seriously impaired by the Southern Consumers' Education Fund (SCEF) our funding agent, which is strenously opposed to any direct connection between Headstart and civil rights. In addition it is quite clear that SCEF is concerned with the efficiency of each program and not with the desire to have decision making up to the local people themselves. In each case where they have interceded when difficulties arose, decisions were always based on the sentiments of all the various factions of the local community people involved in Headstart. They also fully accept middle class Negro leadership of these programs and rationalise that the poor will eventually be drawn into the decision making process.

In two of the three parishes serious problems have arisen in regards to the Directors' chosen. (Although we are concerned here with how these problems are handled, it must be noted that the selection of staff was not done in the most ideal fashion. Because of the haste with which these Headstart applications were drawn up for Washington, adequate time was really not available for a slow careful selection process to take place.)

In Claiborne the committee unanimously voted to remove the Director it had originally chosen because of a number of legitimate complaints. At that point SCEF (concerned about both the additional problems this would create and more important with the strong militancy of the civil rights oriented Headstart groups, the fact that not all of Claiborne had such views) stepped in and insisted that the Director remain. From that point on the committee has been more or less stripped of all its functions as a deciding body. (It should be noted that in theory ultimate responsibility and all decision making for each Headstart project rests with the committee.)

SCEF has stood 100% behind the Director and there is much intergroup hostility as a result. The Director himself wishes to remain as far as possible away from civil rights actvities. Thus the people who are the militant and who in effect formed and created Headstart in Claiborne are now powerless to have their feelings adequately and fairly represented in the project. As a result they have very

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hostile feelings towards SCEF. SCEF has also told the local CORE workers not to visit the project or be connected with it in anyway.

In Caddo Parish the original Headstart group has been split apart as the result of a power struggle which is still taking place. The Director originally chosen was found to be inept, dishonest and generally untrustworthy. The committee split into pro and anti Mack forces and in turn the whole community became divided. There were numerous attempts to arrive at some sort of compromise and in each case Mr. Mack refused to cooperate and insisted the program was rightfully his. He began to file a law suit upon his assertion that the project discriminates since teachers are required to be registered voters, that CORE has been attempting to influence and recruit people directly through Headstart. These statement are untrue. The Office of Economic Opportunity lawyer has confirmed the belief that Mr. Mack's case would never hold up in court but in order to avoid unfavorable publicity for Headstart, they have therefore agreed to give Mack control of the Headstart center in his area. The overall Director of the project in Caddo will be someone from SCEF. In this situation the anti Mack segment of the community has lost all basis for participation in the decision making process and some of these people are very embittered by the whole event. It might be noted that although Mr. Mack was originally chosen by a group of civil rights oriented people in Caddo and that voter registration classes had been held in his church prior to Headstart's creation he has publicly stated many times that he nor Headstart had ever had any connections with civil rights groups.

As the result of all this, the CORE workers in Caddo have disgarded the idea of getting to the community through Headstart and are involved in other projects. It also appears that some harrassment of the workers, their eviction from the Freedom House, may be the results of Mack's white contacts in the community. Mack had also threatened to have Judith Fleiss arrested at one point when she was attempting to work out some of the problems that had arrisen in Caddo's Headstart program.

In Ferriday, the Headstart project is tightly controlled by the educated middle class Negroes. Although the program is running fairly smoothly all the decisions are made by a few people on the committee and the poor of the community are not at all represented in this group. It is a project for the not of the poor. Because of this development and the Director's desire to see this totally as an educational project meeting up to the white Superintendant of Schools' middle class standards, the CORE workers in Ferriday are trying to contact the parents but without any support from the Headstart committee.

In none of the three communities have attempts been made by the Headstart staff to involve the parents directly in the planning and operation of the project. As it is established now Headstart remains an educational program not at all directly aimed at challenging the present system. It is seem as an educational aide and the people most intimately involved with it are often not directly concerned with changing the nature of the Negro's role in American society. The desire is to raise the Negro economically not to question the suterm. In all three situations there has been no real discussion of what Headstart is in addition to an educational program providing jobs and money. Though education by its very nature is political in the South, the Headstart directors in these parishes are attempting to dissociate themselves entirely from the idea of social change, and from any civil rights involvement.

In other communities as well, Headstart and Community Action Programs may serve as a narcotic for the local community, involving their energies and directing their attention to Federal programs and away from civil rights. Instead of leading to a discussion of viable alternatives to the present way of life, the introduction of Headstart seems to just be throwing a few more crumbs off the white man's table into the mouths of the Negro community.

De Soto Parish (scouted)

Statistics: Voter potential: White: 7,059; Negro: 7,710; Registered white: 5,836; Negro: 852.

Voter Registration: CORE workers talked to Mr. Robert Jenkins, owner of the Jenkins Funeral Home, which is connected with the Ben Johnson Insured Funeral Homes. Mr. Jenkins had worked previously trying to get Negroes in the area to register and go to the polls to vote at election time. He, personally, has taken persons to the registrar's office, and to his knowledge there is no literacy test now in use in the parish. The present registrar has given no trouble. Mr. Jenkins stated that local Negro leaders had talked of canvassing for registration but hadn't done any. He also said that there was no objection to senting CORE workers in to work on voter registration.

Housing: CORE workers contacted Mrs. Margaret Lewis, a name given by Mr. Jenkins, about housing. She was reluctant about accepting an integrated group until she learned of CORE's policy of housing all workers in the Negro area.

Contacts:

Robert J. Jenkins, Jenkins Funeral Home, 206 Mary Street,
Mansfield, La. Phone: (O) 872-1420, (H) 872-1522,
private no. 872-1652

Ministers' aid Associations:

Rev. C. G. Douglass, Jefferson Highway, Mansfield, La.

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Rev. J. H. Fobbs (President of MAA) 308 Roach Street, Mansfield, La.

Rev. G. D. Jackson, K. S. C. Subdivision, Mansfield, La.

Housing Contact:

Margaret Lewis, (two doors away from the funeral home), rates: $5.00 per week for room, $12.00 per for room and board.

Red River Parish - (scouted)

Statistics: Voter potential: White: 3,294; Negro: 2,181; Registered: White: 3,507; Negro: 97.

Conditions in Coushatta (Parish Seat): There are Jim Crow signs up at the court house in this city, also in the hospital waiting rooms. All of the streets in the Negro community were in bad condition. CORE workers talked with Rev. Woodson who was relatively uncooperative but did provide a few names for contacts. One of these was Professor Sherman Newton, principal of a Red River elementary- junior high school. Professor Newton is mildly militant, he favors CORE coming into the area but was unsure of housing arrangements and how they could be secured for CORE workers.

Contacts:

Rev. Woodson (probably not much help), Box 414 (Abbey Street)
Phone: 932-4369

Rev. Durham, (Pastor at St. Mary's Church)

Professor Sherman Newton, Box 48, Coushatta, La. Phone: 932-5627

Caddo Parish (contacted) Shreveport: Parish Seat

Conditions in the community: There is mistrust and apathy among the Negroes and this problem has been augmented by the fact that in the past the community has had bad experiences with other civil rights groups who provided poor leadership and a questionable handling of funds raised for the movements through rallies.

Voter Registration: Voter registration has been at a standstill since the presidential election. The questionnaire is used in this parish, (there is a law suit pending now in a federal court). Negeo voting potential: 56,624, registered: 4,596; white voting potential: 106,151, registered: 62,362. SCLC conducted voter clinics for a

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while but their workers did not attend the clinics regularly and the people became discouraged.

Contacts:

Dr. Merlin Reddix, 1319 Milam, Phone: 425-5010 (He will give free medical care but will not work in civil rights)

Mrs. Marcella George, Shreveport Sun (Negro Newspaper), 1031 Texas, (She is willing to do articles for CORE)

Mrs. Mildred Nelson, 418 Pierre Ave., Phone: 423-6861 (active in voter registration)

Mr. Ellis Taylor, 1018 Weinstock, Phone: 423-8196 (member of the NAACP)

Attorney Jesse Stone, 854½ Texas Ave., Phone: 425-2721 (He is willing to represent CORE)

Mr. Billie Ray Banks, 2815 Anna St., Phone: 424-4286 (He is an NAACP member and very militant. He has done work in voter registration.)

Mr. Clarice Bryant, 1860½ Milam St., Phone 425-1582 (He is president of the Citizens' Voters' League which is a paper organization attempting to survive on past accomplishments.)

Rev. Harry Blake, 2824 Abbie St., Phone: 424-3746 (He is president of the local chapter of the NAACP and active in voter registration.)

Dr. Joseph Sarphy, 1952 Milam St., Phone: 425-2380 (He will provide free medical care)

Rev. S. J. Thompson, Central Free Methodist Church, 2755 Ashton St. (He is Secretary for the NAACP and generally uncooperative)

West Carroll Parish (scouted)

Contacts:

Rev. Dixon, Box 506, Oak Grove, La., Phone: 428-3567

CORE staff talked with Rev. Dixon who appeared to be hesitant and frightened. He felt that others in the community should discuss the possibility of CORE coming in before he would recommend it. He feels the main problems in this parish are in the areas of recreation, desegregation of public facilities such as the bus depot, and improvement in the conditions in the Negro neighborhoods.

John Rucker - CORE staff was unable to reach him.

Bienville Parish (scouted)

Arcadia: Parish Seat

Voter Registration: Voter registration appears to be the main problem in Bienville Parish. Voter potential: 3,177, registered: 600. The people are concerned about the ballot here but are afraid of Klan harrassment and police intimidation.

Contacts:

Rev. A. M. Cathcart, (Pastor, Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church) Phone: 5671, Gibsland, La., (Rev. Cathcart is also president of the Bienville Parish Voters' League and is running for school board position. He has been active in voter registration and is considering ASCS committeemanship.)

Mr. John Blankenship, (vice president of the Bienville Parish Voters' League) Friendship, La.

Rev. F. T. Eddines, Friendship, La. (president of the Tri-Parish Baptist Ministers' Conference)

DISCUSSION DRAFT ON LOUISIANA PROJECT

From:

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

To:

Louisiana Staff

January, 1965

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SUMMER PROJECT DIRECTION

The intent of the summer project is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro community and develop indigenous leadership to deal with the problems through a fundamental program. The focus of the project is to be the community rather than programs; organizing communities in seen as the best way to develop them and their people and as the best method of establishing a political structure in the state. Thus, if desegregation of public facilities rather than participation in the ASC election is what a community wants to do, then staff should assist in that program, putting their knowledge and past experience at the service of that community. Rather than specific and uniform accomplishments across the state to conform to a program outline, the goal is total community organization toward whatever specifics the community chooses. Rather than institutors of pre-selected programs, the staff should present the full array of alternatives and allow the community to shape its own individual project. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success will ultimately rest with the people of the community.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

I. Voter registration

In addition to the traditional methods of voter registration - clinics, canvassing, rallies, freedom days, etc - we hope to file private suits for individuals on behalf of their class to simplify procedures, get court orders against the registrars, and get federal referees or registrars to supervise registration where necessary. Also we should seek to see that existing federal legislation is enforced to the fullest. All of this will require large numbers of people going to the courthouse.

II. Economic and poverty programs

A. Farmers Leagues

An organization of farmers to deal with their problems. It can provide a means through which farmers can acquire knowledge about existing federal programs that affect them and how to participate in such programs. The Louisiana ASC elections are held in August giving the summer project a valuable opportunity to work with farmers who want to participate in them and to form leagues as a vehicle for such work. Also for FHA and Agriculture Department loans, and programs under the anti-poverty bill.

B. Employment

Breaking down barriers of employers and unions (use of boycotts, etc.) and getting training under federal programs

C. Food and Welfare

To assist those who have suffered reprisals from civil rights activities, the food and welfare program attempts to provide sufficient subsistence that these people will now be obliged to give in to segregationist pressure. A question exists on whether to use this program as a general means of improving the lot of poor Negroes. The resources for this program are obtained from donations and from such federal agencies as the food-stamp program. Solicitation, transportation, storage and distribution of these goods are all problems.

III. Education

A community center may house a number of programs: Library, game-rooms, nursery, drama group, art programs - according to the needs, resources and imagination of the locale. The freedom school can be a part of the community center or a separate operation covering basic literacy, self-expression, academic subjects, Negro history, current events-government-politics. Adults literacy programs, Negro history classes, among others, are some that could be conducted either by the freedom school or the community center.

IV. Desegregation

Where commmunities wish there are three major areas in which they can do desegregation work: public facilities, public accommodations and schools. The movement is rich in some tactics for this kind of work but new and more effective ones should be sought, such as a comprehensive testing program combined with an omnibus suit against a city or parish.

V. Medical Assistance

There will be an attempt to recruit volunteer doctors the Medical Committee for Human Rights to come into the state and give medical assistance to staff and poor people. Included where if possible will be medical examinations, prenatal care, health practices, administration of drugs, dietary supplements (vitamins, etc.) and surveying the existing community health and sometimes welfare facilities.

VI. Legal Action

The legal actions mentioned aboved do not cover the whole range of possible actions. Others can include cut off of federal funds to discriminatory state and local agencies, assist in preparing legal challenges of elections, seek measures such as restraining orders against sheriffs and local citizens who harass and intimidate workers and local people from exercising legal rights, and others.

VII. Political Program

With the exception of voter registraion and local elections in which certain communities may want to become involved (staff should report if there are local elections in their communities), there are not political activities as such planned for the summer. But the distinction must be made between political programs and political organization. Almost any kind of community organization can turn its interest to a political problem. In fact, it is likely that a local organization which chose to have covered sewers installed in the Negro community or to have better streets or playgrounds would soon turn of its own accord to some kind of political involvement. A community committee to distribute food and clothing might never need to deal with political issues to simply carry out that function. But it should. When those materials are given out the community distributors and recipients should have to think why it is necessary; why didn't the federal government help them? Why are they poor? The staff should inform the community of the federal programs that would enable the people to receive the same materials, administered by the local government, of if they refuse, by a special group set up to receive that kind of federal assistance.

What must be done for the Louisiana project to conduct a challenge of the 1966 congressional elections? The primaries will be in the spring of 1966 - just a year from the beginning of the summer project. The filing deadlines for the primary leave us even less time. The entire summer program is a political program. The staff must relate the problems of the community and the programs which can help them to the political structure of the state and the political climate of the country. The importance of using every program and activity as an instrument of political education can hardly be overemphasized. Yet, it can not be forced. The only meaningful political organization and challenge must at least be based on, if not emante from, strong local organizations and not a superstructure of staff and lawyers. The summer program is designed for flexibility; the plan to have local people shape to as large an extent as possible, the summer project in their community is designed to maximize their interest and should therefore maximize their ability to learn and relate their interests to politics. In areas where there is already strong organization, political education can lead rapidly to political organization and discussion/planning of running candidates, conducting a challenge and state-wide organization.

VIII. Area - Twelve (12) Parish Bases (other parishes will be worked from bases)

Bases

1. Fifth Congressional District
    a. Ouachita
    b. Concordia
    c. Morehouse or Union

2. Fourth Congressional District
    a. Caddo
    b. Claiborne
    c. Bienville
3. Eighth Congressional District
    a. Rapides
    b. Natchitoches
4. Sixth Congressional District
    a. Iberville
    b. East Baton Rouge
    c. East Feliciana
5. First Congressional District
    a. Plaquemines

IX. Training Session
    A. Place - Plaquemine, Louisiana
    B. Arrival of workers - June 5, 1965
    C. Training period - June 6 - 13, 1965
    D. Agenda to follow

PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. Forty-four (44) subsistent staff workers - emphasis on Negro Louisiana College Students

II. Thirteen (13) project cars - Once car for each base

III. Forty (40) Self-supporting volunteers to serve as Freedom School teachers, to work in Plaquemines Parish and other hard areas needing additional staff, to implement certain phases of the program necessitating specific talents.

Send to Haley

Staff Meeting - April 12, 1965
Louisiana Committee on
Registration Education
AFSC Building, Baton Rouge

I. Field Reports

A. Judy Rollins - Alexandria

Two groups in Alexandria - one white and one Negro and both tokenly integrated - are involved in becoming included in the Poverty Program. The Negro group may receive a grant for "Operation Headstart."

A & P Picketing proved successful. One Negro has been hired and a promise was made to hire a Negro at each of the three other stores within thirty days. If the promise is not kept, week-end picketing will resume.

Legal action consists of school desegregation lawsuits.

Voter registration is very slow; an election for Executive Democratic Committeemen was called off and further information is proving difficult to obtain.

B. Ronnie Moore - West Feliciana

Voter registration rolls were cleared and all persons must re-register. Registration in the parish is now on a periodic basis, and everyone must reregister every four years.

The new citizenship test is being used, and the people in West Feliciana have not been able to get a copy.

C. Bill Yates - Bogalusa

Letters were sent to the power structure listing seven demands. The demands provide a comprehensive basis for negotiations. Letters were also sent to the merchants re: implementation of the demands for equal employment. Pressure is being applied wherever possible.

Several students from the University of California at Berkeley are arriving in Bogalusa this week to work on a voter registration drive for as long as it can be kept going.

The Deacons should definitely be kept in the background, as they are not a civil rights organization and they tend to put the concern for protection first and the actual issues second.

Will Ussery is in Bogalusa to help with the Crown Zellerbach situation.

D. Claudia Edwards - Shreveport

Nothing is going on except a little voter registration. It seems impossible to make any headway.

Discussion: The program must be stepped up or we must leave Shreveport, as we cannot afford to have staff there doing nothing.

Dave Dennis reported that at the NAC meeting Louisiana had been given sufficient priority to enable the transfer of some Northern field secretaries into the state for the summer. It was suggested that we request Mike Lesser and Isaac Reynolds.

E. Bill Yates - St. Helena

Thirty to fifty students from LSU have been doing voter registrtion work in the parish on week-ends. Transportation has been a real problem. A report is expected from Terry Wayne, the student leader, next week.

A retired school teacher is serving as fulltime librarian for the "Freedom Library." There are 250 volumes at present, and 150 more have been requested from the Southern Office.

F. Bill Yates - Clinton

Negro History classes are in progress and doing very well.

LSU students may begin voter registration work around Jackson and in the rural areas of the parish in the near future.

G. Oretha Castle - Jonesboro

Some of the grievances around which the student boycott was centered have been taken care of. There have XXXX been some beginnings on the other grievances.

The emphasis on the student boycott has been shifted onto community problems. Mail delivery is to begin within two weeks. The downtown boycott has been stepped up and picketing is to begin soon. When the biracial committee obtained some promises, action was stopped. There seems to be a "Waiting" atmosphere.

H. Oretha Castle - Monroe

There was allegedly another Army investigation at Olin-Mathieson around the 8th. No definite information is available yet.

Al Culpepper - Monroe

There was good Negro attendance at a city council meeting re: parking along the Negro business section of DeSiard St.

High school students were planning to retest the lunch counters and recreation centers over the Easter week-end. They also planned to see if they would receive service at Charity Hospital while sitting in the "white" reception room.

Voter registration is moving along to some extent; many people seem to be waiting to see what will happen with voting legislation.

Workers are needed to help with a survey re: housing conditions.

Sharon Burger - Monroe

The women who have written letters requesting the FOOD Stamp Program in Monroe (the "victims of Circumstance") have received limited but favorable response. The possibilities of the Police Jury taking favorable action seem good if there is enough community support. Efforts now are being directed toward building that support.

K. Ronnie Moore - Baton Rouge

There is a need for staff in the State Office and a need for someone to do field work and work on building a structure in Baton Rouge.

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II. Problems

A. Books

There are too many books not being used. Suggestions were:

1. "Freedom Libraries" handled by communities
2. Direct distribution
3. A bookmobile system, rather than competing with the local library or settling for no library

B. Finances

Telephone calls and the use of gasoline credit cards must be limited to almost emergency use.

C. Scouting North Louisiana

It was decided that two scouting teams would cover the 4th, 5th and 8th Congressional Districts between April 15 and 25. Judy Rollins and Pamela Smith will take the Comet which has been in Alexandria and scout the 4th District. The Alexandria office will be closed during the scouting period, since Judy is the only staff person there. Al Culpepper and Gary Craven will take the Chevy that has been in Shreveport and scout the 5th District. Both teams will work in the 8th District when the above assignments have been completed.

III. Summer Project

Discussion re: how the voting legislation will effect previous proposals and how much emphasis should be placed on voter registration and on community organization.

Concensus: In communities where some sort of organizational structure already exists (primarily South Louisiana) emphasis will be on voter registration and on strengthening the organization. In communities where there is no structure, emphasis will be on building an organizational unit, perhaps using voter registration as a tool (primarily North Louisiana.)

3. Plaquemines Parish

Discussion re: the effect of such a challenge on the Summer Project as planned, the importance of what could be gained by "winning," the possibilities of being able to apply more pressure after voting legislation and in an election year ('66)

Question for vote: Should we risk the Summer Project and challenge Perez this summer?

Majority yes

V. Staff Assignments

Sharon Burger will be transferred to State Office

Al Culpepper XXXXXXX expressed a desire to work in Jackson Parish; Chris Sprowal will probably be assigned there when he arrives.

Pamela Smith and Willie Ellis will be working in North Louisiana

Kenny Johnson needs help in Plaquemine in order to prepare for the Summer Training Session

General discussion

VI. Miscellaneous

Ed Hollander explained the lawsuit challenging the bond issue (schools) in St. Tammany Parish

Once the State Office is staffed, there should be a meeting with Southern Office staff

*There will be a three to four day training session for present staff prior to the Summer Project

Budget for the Summer Training Session must be submitted by April 30

*Staff requests re: what should be covered in the training session should be sent to the Southern Office as soon as possible

TENDANCE:

Ronnie Moore
Oretha Castle
Claudia Edwards
Henry Brown
Al Culpepper
Sharon Burger
Judy Rollins
Kenny Johnson
Bill Yates
Willie Ellis
Billy Brooks
Pam Smith
Gary Craven
R. B. Cottonreader
Benson Brown

Dave Dennis
Ed Hollander
Mike Lesser
Will Ussery
Judi Nusbaum
2 others from New Orleans

* * *

absent:
Christine Wright
Joel Rubenstein

sb

[1965, may 7]

REPORT ON SOUTHWESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON TITLE SIX HELD IN DALLAS, TEXAS FRIDAY MAY SEVEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE.

The Southern office made some effort to enlist participation of people representing local communities, in addition to staff members. only one community representative from this area attended: Mrs. Annie P. Johnson of Jonesboro. Also in attendance were Oretha Castle, Judith Nusbaum, and Richard Haley of staff.

From the Federal Government there were representatives from the departments of Labor, Agriculture, and HEW. There were also members from the Civil Rights Commission and the State Advisory Committees to the Commission.

Two major points emerged from this meeting. One, implementation of this section of law can only be as dynamic as the people who are c charged with carrying it out. In more than one workshop it was noted that representatives of Federal Agencies discussed their duties in inbroad general terms that gave no clear indication of the direction or intensity of their effort. In at least one other case there was a clear indication that the speaker's point of view was the old fashion "l'aissez faire".

Two, the title 6 meetings can be more effective if held at a local level or even a state level, rather than as regional operations. The people who can afford to come to these meetings are not necessarily the ones who will benefit most by the operation of Title 6; nor or they the ones who will necessarily be the most militant in their communities.

Recommendation to Staff:

Encourage community groups in your area to set up a Title 6 committee Write to this office for literature which explains Title 6 in simple terms.

Sit in on their meetings the first one or two times to give them a start, then turn the responsibility over to them. Then puch for results.

End Report

CORE, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270 - May 27, 1965

UNAFFILIATED CHAPTERS
MID-WEST REGION - Winston Lockett and Mike Lesser field secretaries.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

We have constitution in the file. No affiliation blank or fee. They seem to be an active group from correspondence. We promised not long ago, that Mike Lesser would be sent there on a field trip when they asked us for some CORE guidance.

ST. LOUIS MET. CORE

Constitution, affiliation fee and blank in files. Bob Gore states in field report that under the special situation of a CORE field worker being able to work with the two groups in St. Louis he would consider affiliation. In the light of the fact that this did not happen he recommends that they be asked not to use the name of CORE and that the NAC not affiliate this second chapter.

AKRON, OHIO

We have constitution and affiliation fee. Haven't heard from them in 1 year.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Do not have constitution, affiliation blank or fee. In Jan., 1965 they wrote to find out their standing. I advised them accordingly and said Mike Lesser would visit them.

FREEPORT, ILL.

Received letter 3/27/64 that they were organizing chapter. Nothing since then.

MADISON,COUNTY, ILL.

We have affiliation and numerous letters. They report frequently what chapter is doing. No affiliation blank or constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee. I never hear from them. No reports, correspondence, etc.

MUNCIE, IND.

Have report by Don Petty dated Sept. 28, 1964 stating that constitution would follow. Never received anything else.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS
Only have constitution

MANHATTAN, KANSAS - have corresponded with them but no const. affiliation blank or fee

Mike

MAY 27, 1965

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

TO: ALL FIELD SECRETARIES, VIA REGIONAL DIRECTORS AND NAC

FROM: ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT - JAMES T. MCCAIN, DIRECTOR

RE: REPORTS ON UNAFFILIATED GROUPS FOR PRESENTATION TO CONVENTION

Enclosed is a list of unaffiliated CORE groups in the country, along with a small evaluation of our file for the group. It is essential that each Field Secretary evaluate each chapter in his area (those on list) and report back to this department. Even if you do not want to recommend a group for affiliation we must know how they are progressing or if they are progressing. We also suggest that you recommend that inactive groups cease using the CORE name.

Since the convention will take place in one month, I ask that your report be in this office in 2 weeks (at least by June 14th), so that we can compile a joint, meaningful Organization report to the Convention.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. CO 7-6270
May 27, 1965

UNAFFILIATED CHAPTERS
WESTERN REGION - Ike Reynolds Director, Lou Smith, Field Secretary

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

We do not have constitution, affiliation fee, or affiliation blank. Have not heard from them since July, 1963.

LONG BEACH, Calif.

We have affiliation blank and constitution. Have not heard from them since 1963.

OXNARD, CALIF.

All we have is a letter from 1963.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee. Also recommendation from Ike Reynolds. Their constitution needed minor changes (as per Carl Rachlin). All we need is this for recommendation.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

They were visited by Lou Smith. He recommended their affiliation. If they send in their constitution, affiliation blank and fee we can recommend them at the Convention.

BOULDER, COLO.

We have affiliation fee and blank. Constitution is missing. We reminded them of this on Dec. 3, 1964.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO7-6270 - May 27, 1965

UNAFFILIATED CHAPTERS
SOUTHERN REGION - Richard Haley, Director. Bruce Baines, William Brown, B. Elton Cox, Spiver Gordon, Richard Jewett, Ronnie Moore, Frank Robinson, Jerome Smith, field secretaries.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

They have no constitution, affiliation blank or fee. Seems only to have been a potential group.

DUNNELLON, FLA.

Affiliation blank in file. No constitution or fee. Judy Benninger recommended that they be affiliated on April 23, 1964. Since then I have heard nothing from them.

QUINCY, FLORIDA

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee.

NEW BERN, N.C.

We have a greqt deal of correspondence from 1960, one or two things from 1963 and nothing since then except a report of sorts from Emerson Gaylor

GASTON COUNTY, N.C.

We have affiliation blank and fee. Marcia had asked COx to explain to chapter about a constitution as they sent back our sample constitution with blanks filled in in ink.

GOLDSBORO, NC

I have affiliation blank and fee. Have heard nothing since 1963. 1

WINSTON SALEM

We have nothing in file except a few pieces of initial correspondence.

PAGELAND, S.C.

We have affiliation blank, fee, and constitution. They have already been recommended for affiliation.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Affiliation fee in folder. Besides this we haven't heard from them in years.

ENNIS, TEXAS

We have application fee, blank, and constitution and recommendation from Bruce Baines for affiliation.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

We have constitution. Haven't heard from them since 1964.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y. - CO 7-6270
May 27, 1965

UNAFFILIATED CORE CHAPTERS.
NORTHEAST REGION - Joyce Ware, Director, Herb Callander, Field Sec.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

We have affiliation blank. No constitution or affiliation fee. We have not heard from them since July, 1964.

NORWALK, CONN.

We have constitution. No affiliation blank or fee. Letter from Lou Smith inferring that they were doing good work. Report from Chris Sprowal (he didn't visit the chapter - just talked with local people in town) that chapter is good.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Almost nothing in folder. Chris Sprowal reported (not dated) that chapter is no longer in operation.

WATERBURY, CONN.

We have no constitution, affiliation blank or fee. Only thing I have since November, 1963 is a list of officers dated April 21, 1965. Chris Sprowal reported that they are completely hopeless.

CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

We have no affiliation flank, fee or constitution. From recent correspondence they seem to be a functioning chapter.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We have constitution and affiliation fee. Heard from them last on August 24, 1965 when they requested material.

WORCESTER

We have constitution, affiliation blank, and fee. We hear from them often and they appear active. Report from Lou Smith indicates that they are young chapter but sound.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

We have new constitution that has to have few corrections made. Old constitution in file. Have fee. They appear to be active.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, W.V.

All we have is affiliation fee. Haven't heard from them since 4/64.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J.

We have affiliation blank. We have no other correspondence from chapter except a membership list dated Oct. 1964. John McDowell reported on November 3, 1964, that chapter is "fair" but that they need a non-violent workshop (I don't know if they ever had one). He did say that they were trying to meet needs of community.

CAMDEN, N.J.

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee. Besides some news clippings from 1963 I have no correspondence from them except a letter in regard to the 1964 convention. Lou Smith visited the group in Dec., 1964 and reported that he could not recommend affiliation. He felt if chapter could have month visit from field secretary they might have a chance. He stressed importance of having chapter in Southern N.J.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.

We do not have affiliation fee, blank, or constitution. I have nothing since 1962 from them.

PATERSON, N.J.

I have constitution and affiliation fee. Last piece of correspondence is letter from Lou Smith telling them they could not use the name of CORE until an investigation by National CORE was completed. My files do not show what the investigation was about or results.

PLAINFIELD, N.J.

We have affiliation fee, blank and constitution. Although I have not heard from them in a few months they seem to be an active group. Lou wrote to them congratulating them on a fine report they submitted. Only thing he said stood in way of affiliation was they had only 9 members instead of 10.

MERCER COUNTY, N.J.

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee. Lou Smith reported that there really was no chapter. Perhaps since Herb Callander spent so muth time there the picture changed.

WEST ESSEX, N.J.

I believe that they are active but we don't have affiliation blank, fee or constitution.

ALBANY, N.Y.

We do not have affiliation fee, blank or constitution. Herb Callander visited them on October 21, 1964 . He stated that they were not too good.

BINGHAMTON (William Moore), N.Y.

We have application for affiliation and fee. We have no constitution. I believe they gave us a sizable amount of money in response to our chapter appeal.

QUEENSBORO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, N.Y.

We have a constitution that is very poor and a membership list. I believe they are an active group.(from my conversations with them

BROOKLYN COLLEGE CORE, N.Y.

We have constitution. I do not think the chapter is very active (from speaking with them).

MT. VERNON, N.Y.

We have constitution. There is an unsigned report in folder (I think it was from John McDowell) stating that there was hardly a chapter in Mt. Vernon. Seems there are just a few people calling it a chapter.

BUFFALO CORE

We have constitution. Only correspondence from 1961. Herb Callander visited them in Sept. 1964 and said chapter was stronger after a boycott project they had.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.

I have only affiliation blank and fee. Only other thing is a letter dated 1 year ago. I know they haven't done a thing (or probably had a meeting) in at least a year.

QUEENS COLLEGE, N.Y.

We do not have constitution, fee, or application for affiliation. We have not heard from them since 1963.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

We have no affiliation blank, fee, or constitution. We do have report from Herb Callander saying chapter is progressing nicely, but he recommended workshop. June, 1964 last correspondence.

YONKERS

We have constitution, affiliation blank, and fee. Eric Mann reported that they were quite good in October, 1965.

ULSTER COUNTY (Kingston), N.Y.

We have no constitution, fee, or affiliation blank. They seem to be active but had split that I think was resolved not long ago.

NORTHWEST (Bronx West), N.Y.

We have constitution and affiliation blank. Only other thing we have from them is a membership list. We never hear about them in N.Y. and I think they are completely inactive.

SCHNECTADY, N.Y.

We have application blank, fee, and constitution. Herb Callander reported on Sept. 30, 1964 that the group has a lot of work to do in Schnectady and that the group had potential. He told the chairman, John Carr to be a little more democratic with members. Herb felt he took criticism well.

ROCKLAND COUNTY, N.Y.

We have constitution, application blank and fee. We received an annual report from them that sounds pretty good.

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

We have constitution, affiliation blank and fee. They are quite active. James McCain reported in Sept., 1964 that they were fair, but needed help. In October, 1964 Lou Smith said they were poor but stressed importance of chapter in Pittsburgh.

CARLISLE, PENN.

We have constitution and report from L.Smith 10/65 saying chapter was good. They appear active.

CHESTER, PENN.

We have constitution and general report about town from Bob Gore from March, 1964.

The following is an edited version of CORE's Louisiana WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) Report, June 28 - July 4, 1965. At least twice each day, CORE workers throughout Louisiana are contacted by the state project office in Baton Rouge. In editing these reports, the only attempt made was to eliminate repetition, while trying to give to the reader some sense of the day to day life of CORE's program.

Edited Version of Louisiana CORE's WATS Line Report, June 28 - July 4, 1965

Bienville Parish

June 28, 1965

9:30pm
Marian Kramer: Group went today to check on the Registrar's requirements. While inside the courthouse, Marian noticed a deputy sheriff copying down the license plate number of their car (New York plate). The group was followed by this same deputy all the way to Gibsland. They found out later that this deputy is the husband of the registrar. Unable to lose him, they stopped at a Negro house to use the phone. While on the phone, they saw the deputy's car driving back and forth in front of the house. They called the Baton Rouge office. Got back into the car, and were followed all the way to Shreveport.

June 29, 1965

9:50pm
Marian Kramer: We went to Gibsland today and talked with Rev. Chetherod. He invited us to next week's Voters' League meeting. He is very much in favor of an ASC (Agriculture and Soil Conservation) program for Negroes in his parish. A Mr. Smith, who has worked on voter registration, is trying to find housing for us.

We discussed the lack of a union for Negroes at the only large company in Gibsland.

Caddo Parish

Shreveport
June 29, 1965

3:00pm
Mike Burns called from the city jail to report that he, Dan Paik and Eddie Scott had been picked up for "investigation of burglary". They have not been charged.

At the time they were stopped, they were coming out of a Walgreen's after eating there.

4:45pm
Stanley Robinson, the LCDC lawyer in Shreveport called to say he visited them and they looked fine. Robinson talked to Commissioner who said they would be booked or released this afternoon.

6:45pm
Stanley Robinson called and said there is nothing new to report; the three are still being held.

June 30, 1965

1:45am
Dan Paik: The group is out of jail. They were released without ever being charged. The two restaurants they were testing will be discussed

with the lawyers.

Dan says he made a mistake which he regrets deeply: he was carrying the files and reports in the car at the time they were picked up. The police made copies of everything.

July 1, 1965

8:55pm
We have no office and no place to live. Eddie Scott has no money and he needs check immediately.

July 2, 1965

9:00am
Quiet night
Going canvassing today. Car in bad shape. Can we afford to have it fixed?

7:15pm
Dan Paik called from the Shreveport city jail to report that he, Mike Burns, and Eddie Scott had been arrested for vagrancy, with bond set at $502.50 each. Could somebody bring books this time?

7:20pm
Jesse Stone, attorney in Shreveport, advises us that he would not be able to do anything about changing the charge against them until Tuesday and that we should post bond as soon as possible.

July 3, 1965

10:00am
Jesse Stone says he believes the Shreveport bondsman will not get the workers out of jail, and if we could send him 10% of the total bond plus $10, he could get them out. Their bond has been reduced to $102.50 a piece.

12:30pm
Dan Paik: We got out of jail an hour ago. We are OK despite the fact that Eddie Scott (the only Negro) was roughed up by the police.

We need the title of the car; we can't find it. Also need to get Louisiana plates. The present ones from Wisconsin have to be changed once some kind of residency is established.

Concordia Parish

Ferriday
June 28, 1965

7:00pm
Michael Clurman returned to Ferriday and was told by the people he had stayed with that he couldn't live there any longer. He says they were visited while he was away and were succumbing to pressure. Father Thompson knows his problem and has not offered to house him for the night.

He will spend tonight in Alexandria, returning to Ferriday tomorrow to look for more housing.

June 29, 1965

10:00 am
WORKERS HAVE NOT ARRIVED AS OF THIS HOUR.

July 3, 1965

8:45pm
We were beaten up slightly by two local Negroes at the request of the sheriff. Gave reports to FBI. Community witnessed beatings and seemed enthusiastic when we began canvassing only an hour after incident. Negro head start program not meeting requirements.

July 4, 1965

2:45pm
Jim Brown called from Natchez, Miss., where he and Mike are staying at the COFO Headquarters. He said they canvassed briefly today until they spoke with Father Thompson this morning who said that nuns (white) from Milwaukee who are working with him and staying at a local hotel were thrown out of the hotel by the manager - also Father received threatening phone calls saying the hotel would be bombed down if they didn't get out. They are presently staying at the Rectory and Father is next door.

3:00pm
Called Father Thompson who verified above and said that the FBI was contacted yesterday concerning beating of Mike and Jim. They came also today concerning threats to nuns. He said he would talk to city police today and the mayor tomorrow. Said he was alright. Encouraged CORE calls and interest.

East and West Feliciana Parish

July 2, 1965

11:15am
We need to know when the deadline for Field Fellowships (a program sponsored by CORE SEDF designed to allow southern Negro students to work for CORE during their summer vacations) is. Also, is East and West Feliciana eligible for 100% under the poverty program? Is "Community Development Incorporated" a chartered organization? We understand it is sponsored by the White Citizens Council.
We will be in Baton Rouge tonight.

9:50pm
We are attempting to set up a CAP (Community Action Project of the Office of Economic Opportunity) more representative of the community than the one now existing, which is essentially white. West Feliciana too is trying to set up a Headstart program as the white community already has one. We are checking into the misuse of Community Fund which was set up to aid Negroes who lost jobs due to participation in the movement.

July 3, 1965

6:50pm
Mimi Feingold: Five boys and three girls were testing in the downtown restaurants in St. Francisville (West Fel.). The five boys went into the Oaks Cafe and were beaten by 10-12 white men. Two were hurt very badly and are now at the doctor's office being treated. They called Mimi in Clinton and she advised them to make a complaint to the sheriff's office as soon as possible. She gave them the hot line number in the Baton Rouge office and they will be calling in soon.

6:55pm
Fred Tayton: Davis Noflin, Alvester Gilmore, Jesse Gilmore, Sampson Gilmore, and he were attacked while testing the Oaks Cafe in St. Francisville.

The five boys entered the cafe, ordered five cokes, and were attacked by 8-10 white men, some of whom they could identify.

Alvester and Sampson were beaten to the ground. Alvester has a bad cut on the back of his head and is bleeding profusely. Sampson was also beaten badly; no bleeding. Fred will notify the New Orleans FBI; and will call us as soon as he knows more about the condition of the two beaten boys. They are being treated at a Dr. Gould's office.

July 4, 1965

11:00am
People in West Feliciana would like for Ronnie (Moore, director of CORE's Louisiana Project) to come to one of their meetings - not necessarily as a speaker, but to observe. If not Tuesday night coming up, then the next.

Iberville Parish

June 28, 1965

11:10pm
Kenny Johnson: Today we worked in Ward 2, talking to people about their problems. Of greatest concern to them were 1. sewerage, and 2. recreation, and streetlights. I feel these are all related to annexation. The Negro sections of the city of Plaquemine are not part of the city itself, although surrounded by it. This means that municipal services are not available to them. If included in the city, Negroes would comprise   % of the population. They are   % of Iberville Parish's population. Will be setting up more meetings all during the week. We are mainly working in the "back-of-town" area. We visited one Headstart installation today. There were too many teachers and too few kids in it. Intend to visit other installations during the week. We met the Negro Agricultural Agent for this parish. However, in this area, ther are only a few part-time Negro farmers.

June 29, 1965

11:10am
No incidents last night. Today's activities are a continuation of

yesterday's. Problem: TRANSPORTATION!! must have transportation to work wards. A minister in fifth and sixth wards would like the workers to work that area.

11:10 pm
Kenny Johnson: Continued to work in the second ward. Would like to work other wards. Spent today talking to people about their problems: especially unemployment. Our work will continue in the second ward - sewerage. Tomorrow we will do a survey on outhouses.

July 1, 1965

11:20 pm
Today we canvassed in Seymourville Annex. We are trying to set up a local community conference to talk about what the community feels are its most serious problems, namely; sewage, streetlights, and employment. We are also checking into the legal procedure we can follow in order to have Seymourville and Dupony Annexes incorporated into the city of Plaquemine.

Claiborne Parish

June 28, 1965

9:20 am
Unable to reach Pamela Smith who's supposed to have the report.

11:45 am
Pamela Smith: Pam checked with the registrar today, talked with her but could get no clear information out of her. However, while there, four Negroes came to register. The Registrar passed two, one needs to return tomorrow for the citizenship test, and the other needs residence proof. The Registrar has been giving trouble with residence requirements, being inconsistent in dates required on documents, etc. Headstart Program: Mr. Rhodes, the director of Claiborne Parish Headstart, has not followed Judy Fleiss' (CORE project director for Operation Headstart, a pre-kindergarten program of the Office of Economic Opportunity) directions, has gone to see Haley by himself today. He is meeting at 9:30 tomorrow with the committee and the power structure.

Jerry Robinson will be working on ASCS (Agricultural Soil and Conservation Service. Through this service local crop quotes are set. Negroes traditionally have been excluded from this federally run local election. CORE workers are seeking to encourage Negroes to participate - by voting and by seeking office - in these elections.), and related programs, and requests all information available on these matters from us and from Judith Nusbaum (Research Director in CORE's Southern office,) New Orleans. Judi specializes in ways to use federal programs. in New Orleans.

June 29, 1965

9:20 am
Pamela Smith: Headstart Program; Meeting tonight, 7:00 pm, of the steering committee.

Arrest last night - Please have LCDC (Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, a new legal aid group, most active on the "firing line" in the South, organized through the leadership of CORE's general counsel, Carl Rachlin.) lawyer in by July 5th, 10:00 am, City Hall, Mayor's office.

Workers plan to observe the headstart program closely until it gets into full operation.

Voter registration will go fine as long as CORE workers stay away from the Registrar.

Plan to work in on employment ASCS.

Request: Would like to have Judicial and Senatorial maps, Parish Division map.

July 1, 1965

11:10 am
Registrar took a vacation with the permission of the police jury. Therefore, Pam Smith called the police jury, and they informed her that the president of the police jury had the authority to give the Registrar permission for a vacation. She placed a call to the president, but was unable to reach him. He's to return the call.

9:34 pm
Churches for Headstart Program approved. The program will probably begin Monday.

Dr. Lossey spoke to local doctors about treating civil rights workers. They will treat them only in emergency.

July 2, 1965

9:20 am
Nothing special happened. Have information to give FBI: 1. Phone tapped, 2. 20 false arrests, 3. 30 land disputes.

Going to Monroe to try to find a mimeograph machine. There is no LCDC lawyer in the area - want to know if there is one in Shreveport.

Jackson Parish

July 3, 1965

9:42 pm
Went to a show in Jonesboro and sat on white side. No incident.

July 4, 1965

2:40 am
No special plans for the day. $145.00 past due rent. Community went to mayor's office about street signs on the street. He promised to have the signs up within a week. The week will be up this Monday. Mail dilemma - deliveries are not made in the Negro community. If mail deliveries are not made in the Negro community, the postmaster plans to halt mail in the white community.

Madison Parish

June 25, 1965

8:30 pm
In the last two days, there have been many incidents resulting from testing. Service has become quite bad, and today at Bloom's Drug Store, a girl was nearly thrown out and verbally threatened with her life by employees. For these reasons, the people have decided to begin picketing tomorrow morning. Gary believes there is a city ordinance which limits picketing to two persons per building. At 9:15 pm the New Orleans office of the FBI was informed of tomorrow's plans (Monroe office closed).

June 30, 1965

10;03 am
Harold Ickes: Got a group together who is interested in integrating a school, Jr. and Sr., will also make an attempt to integrate the lower grade (not sure . Plan to talk to children and parents to attack the local school board. Harold and Scott spent most of the day talking to people on the other side of the track. They are going to demand action from the mayor (who is the president of the local bank) on the use of their tax money.

A meeting is planned with a farmer preacher - will go about the countryside meeting his friends. His interest is ASCS. We plan to talk to other farmers about this also. There are no sharecroppers.

The local registrar has gone on vacation, but will back soon. We are trying to get a great number of people down to the registrar's office.

10;30 pm
We checked into Headstart and how board was selected for Anti-Poverty program. Send us more information about the bill. Tried small organizational meeting. No incidents today. Send us a copy of the 1964 CR law. Do banks fall under Title VI? Does CORE fall under Title VII?

July 2, 1965

10:00 am
Group of local people at grocery store were getting paid 50¢ per hour - got together and talked to the owner who upped it to $1.00 per hour. Give us more info on Minimum Wage Law. Talked with farmers about ASCS all day yesterday - general enthusiasm about upcoming election - want to try to get someone on board - will call a general meeting. Mike Lesser of the Program Dept. (in CORE's Southern Office) indicated he'd like to be there; when will he be back so plans can be made?

Last night we went to a meeting of mill workers who complained of discrimination in wages, facilities and hiring. Men also came from Pepsi Cola with similar complaints. We need answers to the following questions:

Will Title VII cover a lumber mill employing 400 men?
How do you go about filing a suit in such a case?

Our new address is : Moe's Tire Shop, 601 West Green, Tallulah, La.

July 3, 1965

10:00 am
Canvassing today; we have almost enough interested people to hold a community conference. We intend to put out our newsletter today. We need money.

10;21 pm
Distributed the Newsletter today. Sanitary workers employed by the city feel they are getting gyped on wages. We will check into it.

July 4, 1965

10;12 am
Quiet night. Are on our way to church.

Ouachita Parish

June 28, 1965

10:10 pm
Steve Miller: Today we ran off leaflets for Wednesday nights's meeting. Laid the groundwork for a possible CORE chapter.

Talked to kids about reactivating an old chapter.

We contacted a minister in Pastrop interested in civil rights, but very frightened.

June 29, 1965

9:50 am
We ahve a young man very interested in working full time for CORE. Please send a (CORE Shcolarship, Education and Defense Fund) Field Fellowship application up. Quiet night last night.

July 1, 1965

9:50 am
Quiet night. We need more people on this project.

10:08 pm
Tonight we had a preliminary ASC meeting. We will also be having a meeting to discuss organizing apprentices to join skilled labor union.

We are trying to start a youth CORE chapter, and are still checking into the Headstart program here.

Can Mike Robinson be put on the task force until his Field Fellowship check comes in in three weeks? Money is tight.

July 2, 1965

10:30 am
Quiet night. Need more volunteers. Are interested in working in white community - any ideas?

July 2, 1965

12:04
Many harrassing calls for Robinson. A young local Negro was chased by a car after leaving Picadilly restaurant which was recently integrated.

We set up a meeting for taking statements from people on segregated facilities. Meeting also set for ASC.

Pointe Coupee Parish

July 1, 1965

11:00 am
Workers in Baton Rouge
Last night, they went to a meeting of the City Improvement League. Topic was industrial development. Two-thirds of those present were Negro. Whites there were young and angry at foot-dragging city officials who seemed interested only in keeping their offices. But the Civic Improvement League seems to have no real direction and is not definitely militant.

7:19 pm
Spent the day working in the office, did canvassing, checked with the courthouse about city limits. Talked to two Negro policemen, one of whom was very cooperative. Kent Hudson went to City Hall to see the records. He was refused because CORE is "a communist conspiracy" - he was advised to see the records by Murphy Bell. City Hall said they would not allow it until suit was filed. Believe our phone is tapped. (Murphy Bell - CORE lawyer).

July 4, 1965

11:00 pm
Talked today to Mr. Caulfield; arranged five meetings on ASCS. There is a group of active farmers who will organize and run people for office.

Kent Hudson in Baton Rouge.

Rapides Parish

Alexandria

June 23, 1965

10:45 pm
We will begin picketing Food Mart on Thursday.
We have a place in Pineville for the Community Conference on July 10th
The School Board has agreed to let their buildings be used for the Negro Headstart program here.
We tested seven places this afternoon.

June 30, 1965

11:10 am
Canvassing for Rapides Community Conference.
Youth group meeting: 30 persons attended. Each is willing to picket.

We are trying to get information on the VA hospital and the hospital for the retarded.

July 1, 1965

10:45 pm
Picketed Food Town successfully. Have conference tomorrow with lawyer.
Paul Trainor was hit in the elbow by a Klansman, not seriously hurt.
We would like information about Samtown. Please send standardized forms
Title VI of Civil Rights Law

July 3, 1965

10:20 am
Have meeting with kids in Pineville set up through Mrs. Hines.

10:37 pm
Distributed material on non-violence in Pineville.
Hunter met with people in Samtown 17-21 years old.

St. Landry Parish

June 30, 1965

4:15 pm
Eunice: We'd like a doctor from the Medical Committee on Human Rights for a medical survey in Eunice.
The people object to the colored signs in the doctor's waiting room.
What can be done about this?

What kinds of books are available for high school discussions on the Negro in American history and literature?

Today we visited the Headstart Installation in Eunice. There is a parents' meeting set up for July 26th; we're trying to move it up.
We still await information on Title II of the Anti-Poverty Law.

July 2, 1965

11:55 am
Sheriff Jim Clark of Selma is speaking tonight in Opelousas, sponsored by the White Citizens Council.

Joel & Co. are going accompanied by Mr. Norton, head of the local NAACP.

Please get rim for tire.

8:50 pm
We continued distributing leaflets for a meeting to be held Thursday.
Some members fo the project went to hear Clark speak. They are there now.

9:15 pm
We returned in a hurry, but safely.

Washington Parish

Bogalusa
June 29, 1965
2:30 am Mike Jones reported that the home of Fletcher Anderson, a witness

in their present court case, has been shot into a number of times. There is reason to believe that it was the city police who did the shooting. No one hurt.

9:30 am
The following is the News Release Mike Jones gave the press:

"On the night of June 28, men approached the house of Fletcher Anderson about 12:30 am. They kicked the door and demanded he open up. He asked them to quit kicking the door and asked who it was. Policemen, the men replied. Mr. Anderson asked them to go away and they fired six or seven shots into the house. During the shooting, Mr. Anderson called the police. They told him they could not help him because he had been in New Orleans that day to testify against the police department of Bogalusa. Mrs. Anderson was in the hospital with friends.

After the incident was over, Mr. Anderson went to the hospital to stand guard by his wife in case the same men or others intended to harm her too."

June 30, 1965
10:30 am
Everything quiet. Plan to picket today.

10:50 pm
Picketed Columbia Rd., and Plaza Shopping Center. No police protection. About 60 whites shot at pickets with sling shots and marbles. There were 40 pickets.

July 1, 1965

10:30 am
Mike Jones went to New Orleans today. Negro community filed suit against police brutality. Court sessions began on Monday and resumed today.

8:15 pm
New Orleans hearing going well; judge sounded as though injunction would be granted, a strong, enforced injunction. Judge said all witnesses would remain under Federal subpoena until "this is over." Therefore, FBI must protect them until subpoena is lifted.

Klan called today and threatened to kill any witnesses who returned to the city, and Deacons have been running themselves crazy escorting people in and out of Bogalusa. Tense.

Picketed today without incident. Police were present, but there was a lot of heckling.

July 2, 1965

11:35 pm
Picketed without incident. We heard that civil rights worker was beaten up and is being treated in New Orleans. We have not been able to confirm report.

July 3, 1965

10:30 am
Got in touch with New York and Boston to get people and money.

Joan and Barbara will go canvassing today; others will stay at the Freedom House.

9:19 pm
Quiet day. No report.
Found out that civil rights worker reported beaten was Thomas Tucker - and he is in Charity Hospital in Bogalusa, not in New Orleans.
Dr. Salenger, of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, is there now.

Webster Parish

June 30, 1965

9:20 pm
Rally of 400-500 people. Speakers: Dr. Stein, Dr. Lossy, four CORE workers, Ronnie Moore.
Clinics set up for rest of week.
Voter registration forms and CAP needed.

July 1, 1965

9:21 am
Had a very good meeting; people are ready to march.
We plan to begin work immediately on Anti-Poverty and Voter Registration.
Will hold a Voter Registration clinic today and take down first group to register tomorrow. Mrs. Moody received a series of threatening phone calls (bomb, etc.) and we are calling the FBI in Shreveport today.

July 3, 1965

8:30 pm
At meeting with local ministers, they were eager to be part of program.
We expect organization to stem from Monday's meeting; committees are to be formed around poverty program, testing and discrimination (maids). Expect testing to start next week. Tomorrow we integrate Episcopal Church. Two persons from Claiborne were refused service at restaurant, one Negro, one white. Waitress told Negro he ought to find better companions.

July 4, 1965

10:15 am
Going to church and will rest today.

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La. Gen.

TO: Mr. Spiver W. Gordon, Florida Field Secretary, Mr. Richard Southern Project Director, Mr. Dave Dennis, Southern Program Director, Mr. Marvin Rich, SEDF

FROM: Johnny Lee Watson, Fellowship worker

DATE: July 10, 1965

SUBJECT: WEEKLY REPORT FOR PROJECT

To start a summary of our project work for the period of July 6-10, we celebrated the 4th of July by going down to Panama City to a previously segregated beach to integrate it.
The visit was quite a success for there was no instances of violences. We rather fitted right in and the day turned out to appear some what like a casual event.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Due to the fact the this week's Monday was celebrated as the 4th, the registrar's office was not open a day this week. We had thought that since it would be open on Monday maybe it would be open on another day, but it was. As a result, No persons registered this week. They were ten persons who had ask us for transportation to the registrar's for this particular Monday. We hope to have a very successful turnout for voter registration Monday, July 12th.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:

A major part of our time has been spent working on canvassing to get the parents to sign for transfers for their students. As of now, we can predict that there will be quite a few of parents signing for their children to go to previously all white schools. We have do this by setting up meetings and then letting local persons completely run and discuss why they are really to the meeting.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION:

There has been no major changes in utilization of any places of public accommodation. Those places mention in my previous report which do not serve have not been tested again. We are now planning on getting a set up completely of local persons to go into these places and attempt to use them and see just what kind of response will they get. Maybe they will be a little more effective and hopefully the federal government will do more toward forcing these places to comply.

[1965, July?]

"Equal pay for equal work" was the demand that led to a march of almost 400 Negroes, led by CORE national director James Farmer, in Minden, Webster Parish. Negro city employees in Minden described their problem to CORE workers: white workers received higher wages than Negro workers, even when both did the same job. Other residents described additional problems of discrimination in Minden: the city's schools and parks are still segregated; street paving and street lights are inferior or absent in Negro neighborhhods; most city jobs, above the "broom-and-mop" level, are open only to whites.

Several mass meetings were called by CORE and by the Webster Parish Voters League; at these meetings complaints were discussed and a petition drawn up. When presented to the Mayor and to the City Council, the grievances were ignored. Citizens of Minden then organized the march, and invited Farmer to join it.

The Webster Parish United Christian Freedom Movement, a group that formed during the summer, is now at work planning further actions aimed at winning the demands of the petition. CORE workers aided local citizens in planning the march, in drawing up the petition, and also in planning community action programs to operate as part of the national anti-poverty drive. After the voting rights bill was passed, students from Southern University joined the CORE staff in Minden in voter-registration efforts.

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Jonesboro, in Jackson Parish (county) last spring was the scene of demonstrations by students protesting the poor quality of the city's Negro schools. Demonstrations continued this summer, but they were held to protest other aspects of discrimination. Jonesboro's Negro sections have few closed sewage facilities. Most Negro families must settle for outhouses or for open sewage - unless they are able to pay higher taxes than their white neighbors to obtain equivalent public services.

In Jonesboro's Negro sections, there is no mail delivery; complaints about this form of discrimination began several months ago, but no changes have been made. These two situations, and the brutality of the city police force and the parish sheriff's department, were the major causes of protest this summer.

Twenty people, including several CORE workers, were jailed in July in connection with the picketing of a white-owned super-market in a Negro neighborhood. Two od these people were beaten in jail, one of them severely.

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A CORE worker and a Negro citizen of New Roads, Point Coupee Parish, were beaten there during the picketing of a super-market in mid-July. The picketing continued and was effective in reducing the number of Negro customers entering the store. After a New Orleans conference between National Food Store executives and local leaders, the picketing was called off.

CORE workers continued to work on voter-registration, while Negro farmers of the Parish campaigned for places on the local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committees which, under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, allocate crop quotas to local farmers.

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The Chicago Lumber Mill in Tallulah is the largest business firm in Madison Parish -- and it was here that the CORE workers spent a large part of their time. The mill employs about 450 people, 80% of them Negro men. The mill union -- a local affiliate of the International Woodworkers of America -- is also predominantly Negro, but all its officers are white men, who make no effort to deal with the complaints of discrimination voiced by the Negro workers. When one Negro man was fired after drinking from a white water fountain at the mill, other Negro men began to re-organize the union to make it more responsive to their own needs. The CORE workers in Madison Parish aided them in their re-organization efforts.

Other CORE activities in the parish included canvassing for voter registration after the passage of the voting rights bill (in this, they were joined by a local Voters League) and for Negro farmers running in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committee elections. These local committees, under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, allocate crop quotas among the community's farmers. In the past, these elections have been all-white.

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The Negro citizens of Monroe, Ouachita Parish were pleased that a federal voting registrar began work in their Parish this month, but voter registration was not the major problem of the CORE staff in the Parish this summer. Other issues were of more importance to the citizens of the area.

The location of a city dump, in the center of a Negro neighborhood, was one. A CORE volunteer in Monroe wrote: " The Monroe city dump is a large hole located in the heart of the Negro section of the city. H ere, the garbage of a city of 60,000 is burned in the open air...." He continued by describing the black clouds that rise from the dump, bringing filth and stench to the Negro homes and schools in the area. The dump is not fenced in, and one month ago a Negro boy drowned in a hole filled with water. CORE workers and Negro citizens are preparing to take steps to force removal of the dump.

The CORE workers also: devised "Project Uplift" for the Negroes to obtain surplus food; worked on the re-organization of a hod-carriers union (in which almost all members are Negro, all officers white); worked on elections to U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committees, which, under the auspices of the Agriculture Department, allocate crop quotas to farmers.

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ASCS elections and Project Head Start -- two new experiences for the Negro citizens of St. Helena Parish -- were the two major activities of the CORE workers in the Parish. The U.S. Agriculture Department's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts elections in each farming community annually to choose committees that allocate crop quotas to local farmers, hire surveyors, and measure acreage planted. Negro farmers of St. Helena Parish and all over Louisiana, broke a long-standing tradition of all-white voting thissummer by seeking positions on these committees. CORE workers in St. Helena helped the Negro candidates canvas for votes, and also discussed with all farmers the services provided by the committees and by the parish Agriculture Department offices.

Complaints were filed by Negro citizens of the Parish about the Head Start project. Some thought it was controlled by an all-white community committee, and that its staff members were not in need of jobs, while other qualified people without jobs had been bypassed. CORE workers and local Negro citizens investigated these together.

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Greenwood Acres, a Negro residential area outside Shreveport in Caddo Parish (county), was the scene of most of the CORE activity in the parish. Negro citizens there formed an organization called "Greenwood Acres on the Grow." They, and CORE staff members in the Parish, began efforts to eliminate discrimination in public services. The ' Greenwood Acres water supply is dirty, strrets are not paved, other services are inadequate.

Shreveport is reputed to be one of the toughest cities in the south for civil rights work. When the CORE workers arrived there in late June, they were greeted with a series of arrests and harassments. First they were arrested for "investigation of burglary" and held without bail, since no formal charges had been made against them. A few days later, they were arrested for alleged vagrancy, with bond initial set at $502.50 per person, then lowered to $102.50 each. Such conditions made it advisable for them to live and work outside Shreveport, in Greenwood Acres.

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Iberville Parish (county) was the scene of large-scale demonstrations during the summer of 1963, when hundreds were arrested. A long-standing Negro grievance in Iberville is the gerrymandering of Plaquemine city boundaries to exclude Negro sections of town, so that residents of these areas have no city water supply, no closed sewers,or other city services. A petition submitted last fall to the city government by Negro citizens of Dupont Annex brought no response. A law suit was filed this summer by CORE attorneys to force inclusion of the section in the city.

The Iberville town of White Castle maintains a city dump on the outskirts of the Negro section of Dorseyville. Negro citizens and CORE workers there have begun discussion of ways to eliminate this situation. CORE workers have also been active in encouraging Negro men in the Parish to apply for jobs at the Dow Chemical Company plant in Plaquemine, where few Negro men are employed. The CORE staff has discussed with these men Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlaws job discrimination on the basis of race or color.

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Discrimination in employment practices, and in the treatment of students at the Pinecrest State School for the Retarded, were two major problems of concern to Negroes in Rapides Parish. Job discrimination at Food Town, a chain super-market, was important to many of Alexandria's Negro citizens. CORE workers aided them in organizing a picket of the store, and Food Town officials soon altered their policies, following a meeting with local leaders and CORE representatives.

Other Negro citizens complained of job discrimination and discrimination in the treatment of patients at the Pinecrest School in Pineville, outside Alexandria. CORE staff members gathered statements describing discrimination at the segregated institution, and sent a letter of protest to the school superintendent. When he failed to improve conditions, copies of the complaints were sent to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington.

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" Young Americans for Freedom" represents one range of political thought in most of the country, another range in Claiborne Parish (county), Louisiana. There, in the town of Homer, a group of Negro youths eager to participate in the civil rights movement in their town, chose that name for their organization, unaware that the name is used by a nation-wide conservative movement. Homer YAF drew up a list of demands for school improvement and school integration, and presented it to the Parish School Board President. When he refused to meet with the youths, YAF organized a picket at the School Board building, and then a march from the CORE office to the building. A few days after the march, the Board President called for a meeting of the Board, YAF, and the Claiborne Parish Civic League, a Negro civil rights group. CORE worked with the Homer youth group and with the Civic League at every step.

Voter Registration and U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committee elections were the two other major areas of CORE activity in the Parish. Large-scale registration efforts began with the passage of the voting rights bill, and here again, CORE worked with the established Civic League. Several Negro farmers, with the encouragement and aid of CORE, ran for positions on the ASCS committees, which allocate crop quotas among farmers.

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Down on the farm -- that's where the CORE workers in St. Landry Parish spent the last day of the summer project, and that's where they spent most the days before that. Several of the CORE staff members devoted the last day of the summer project to cotton-picking with one of the Negro farmers in the area. Farming is central to the Negro citizens of the Parish, and many are concerned with their annual crop allotments. Crop allotments in each farming community are made by community committees elected by the area farmers in elections sponsored by the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. In the past these elections have been all-white, but this summer Negro farmers in St. Landry and all over the state ended this "southern custom" not only by voting but also by running for positions on committees. CORE staff all over the state worked with Negro farmers anxious to gain representation on these committees.

At other times, CORE workers in St. Landry co-operated with the NAACP chapter in Opelousas, the Parish's largest city, in integrating restaurants, churches, and public recreation areas.

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Bogalusa's marches, violence, and court orders directing police to protect demonstrators drew national attention to Washington Parish this summer, but less notice was taken of the reasons for the marches. The pattern of segregated life in the city continues to exist. The state-operated trade school in Bogalusa, for example, is still open to white students only, while city officials have refused to integrate more than the first and twelfth grades of the city school system. The city's public parks were closed last spring when Negro citizens tried to use one traditionally reserved for whites, and they have remained closed.

The Crown Zellerbach plant in the city is still far from integrated, despite statements to the contrary from the company's national headquarters in San Francisco. Other employment opportunities, in downtown retail establishments and in city departments, are extremely limited. All these are problems which have attracted the attention of the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League and of CORE. These issues and others were behind the Bogalusa headlines.

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East Feliciana Parish (county) was one of the first three Louisiana parishes to which federal voting registrars were sent three weeks ago, following passage of the voting rights bill. During the first three weeks of the registrars' activity, CORE workers, Southern University students, and interested Negro residents joined forces to provide information about the new procedures, and transportation to the registration point. The result: almost 2,000 Negro citizens were registered in 18 days -- a 1,000% increase.

Registration continued more slowly in West Feliciana Parish, where no Negroes had been registered from 1901 until 1963, when Reverend Carter passed the test after several " failures." There, the state registrar's slow-down efforts were effective in reducing the number of people registering daily to a low number (usually less than twenty a day). But Negro registration increased considerably, due to the efforts of local Negro citizens, Southern University students, and CORE workers.

The CORE staff in the area was also active in the formation of Community Action Program committees (anti-poverty drive) and in elections for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committees. These, under the auspices of the U.S. Agriculture Department, allocate crop quotas to local farmers.